

STANDARD ATLAS  
OF  
VAN BUREN COUNTY  
MICHIGAN

Geo. H. Ord  
& Co.







FULFILLER APPRAISALS  
No. 1. VANDENBERG CENTER  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

STANDARD ATLAS  
OF  
EVAN BUREN COUNTY  
MICHIGAN

INCLUDING  
A PLAT BOOK

OF THE

VILLAGES, CITIES AND TOWNSHIPS OF THE COUNTY.

MAP OF THE STATE, UNITED STATES AND WORLD.

Patrons Directory, Reference Business Directory and Departments  
devoted to General Information.

ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM OF U.S. LAND SURVEYS, DIGEST OF THE  
SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT, ETC. ETC.

Compiled and Published

BY

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CHICAGO.

1912

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THE MICHIGAN TRUST CO.



FULLER APPRAISALS CO.  
No. 3 VANDENBERG CENTER  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

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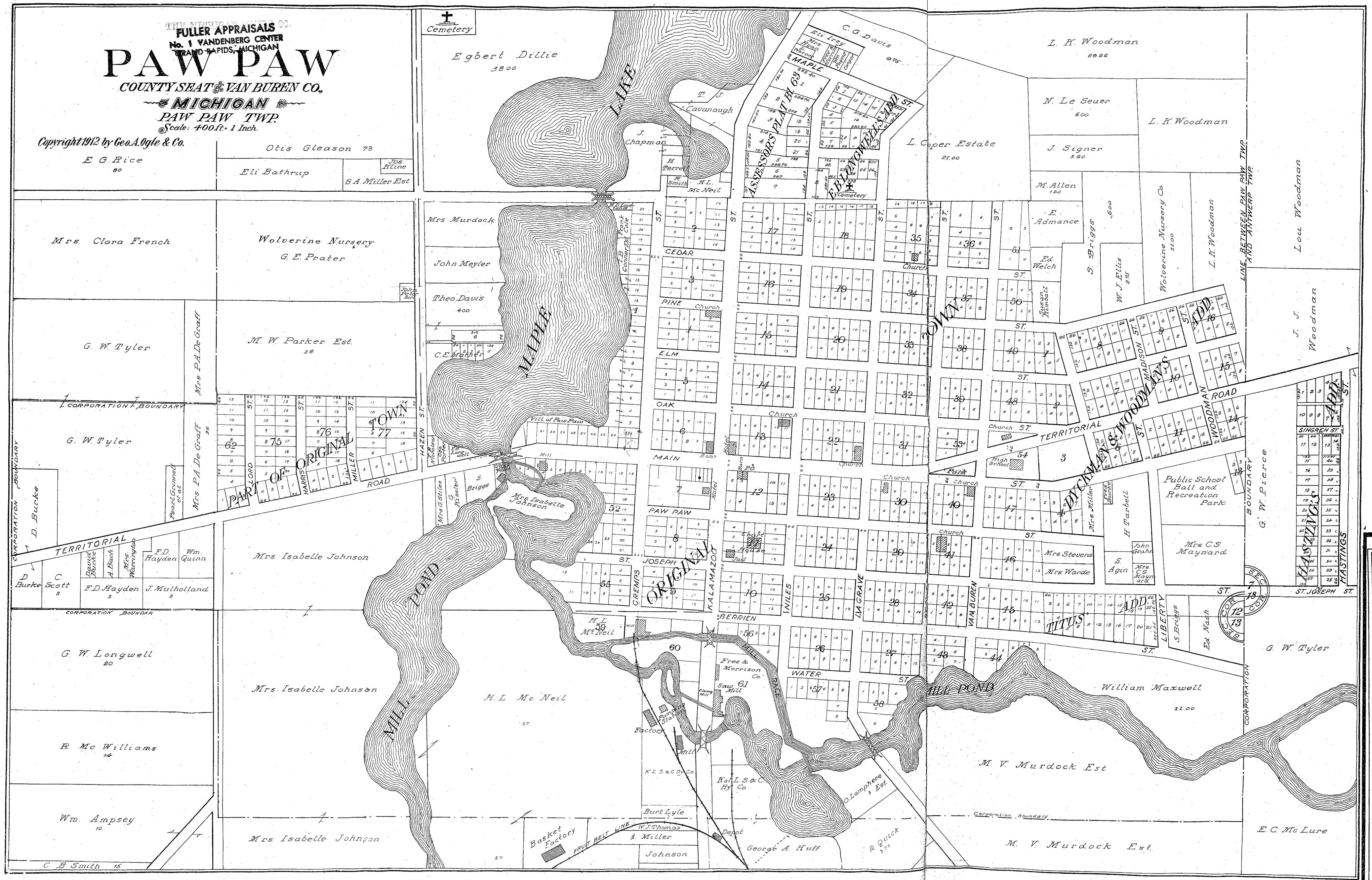
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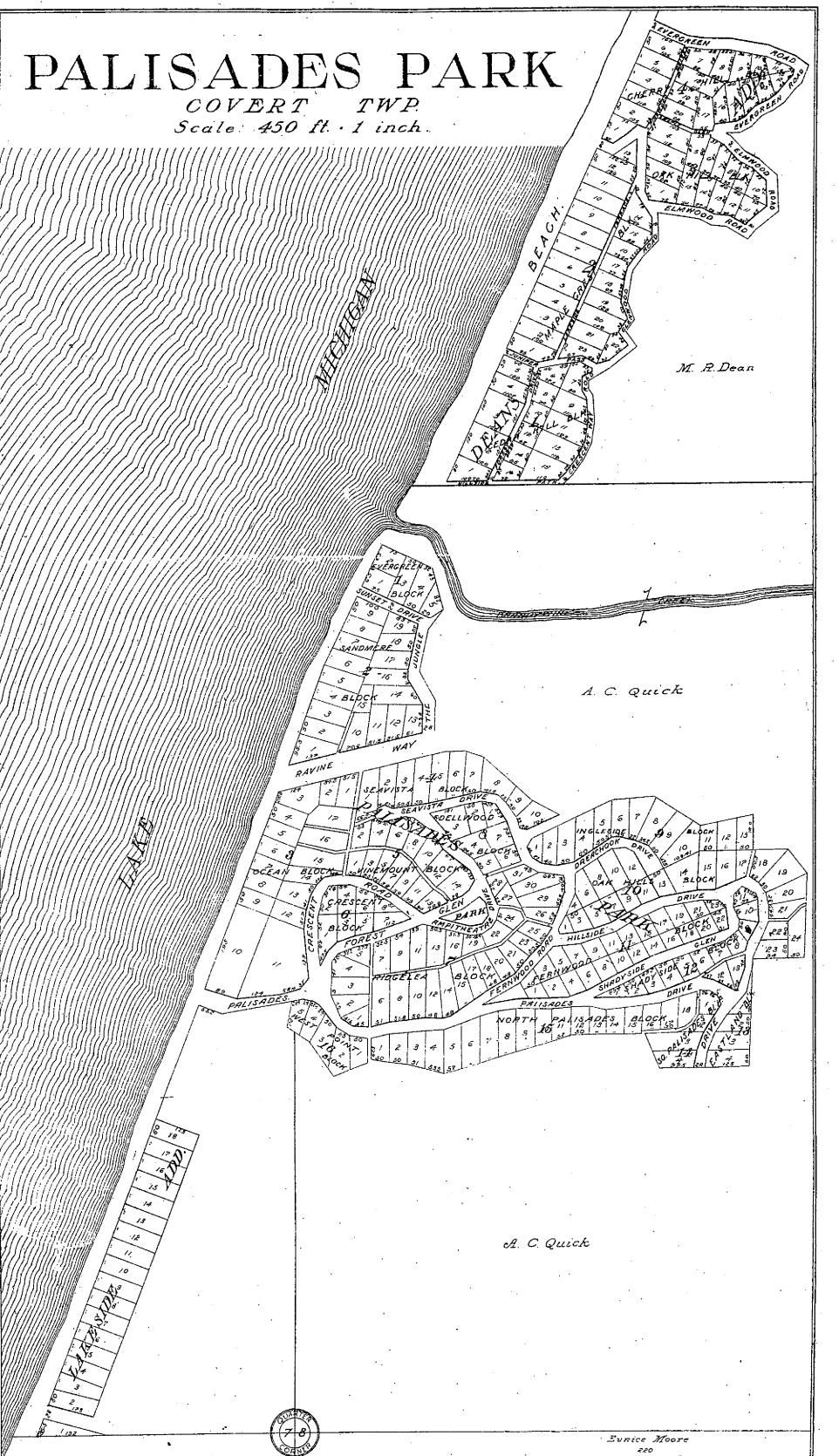


**THE MICHIGAN TRUST CO.**  
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**ED. I VANDENBERG CENTER**  
**GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN**



# PALISADES PARK

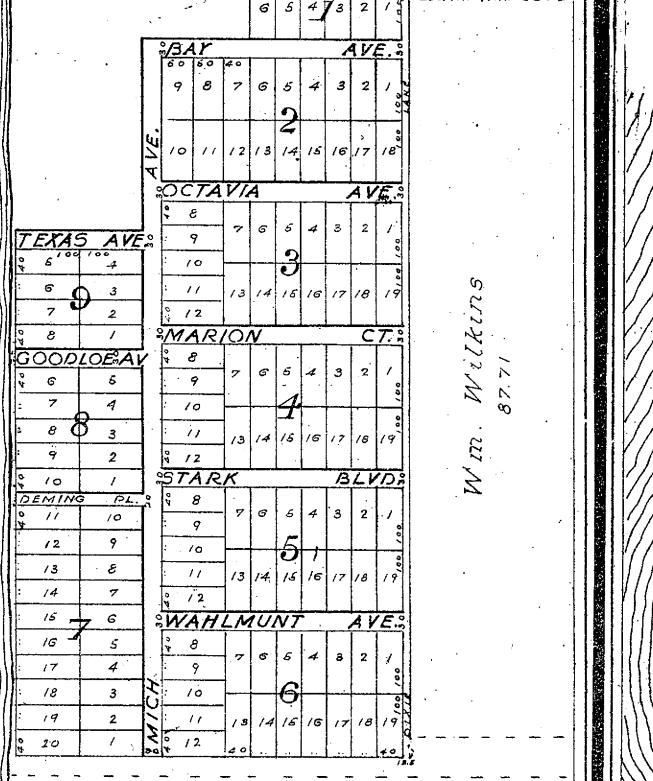
*COVERT TWP.*  
Scale: 450 ft. = 1 inch.



*Line between WAWERLY & PAW PAW Twp.*

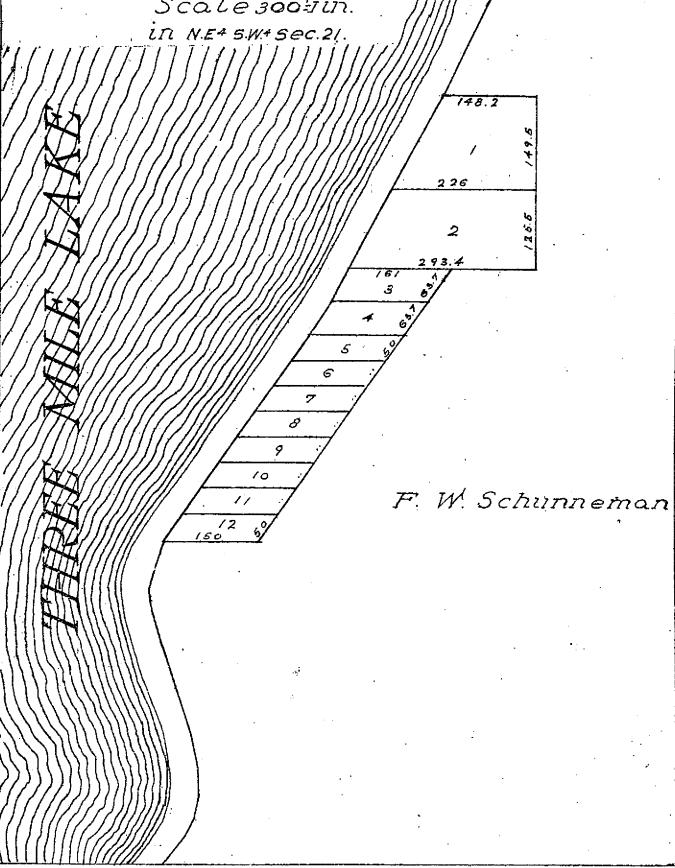
# Lake Brown Wood Resort

*L E BROWN* PAW PAW TWP Scale 300-2112 Line E.N.W. Sec. 2



*WEBBER'S  
THREE MILE LAKE  
SUB-DIV.*

PAW PAW TWP.









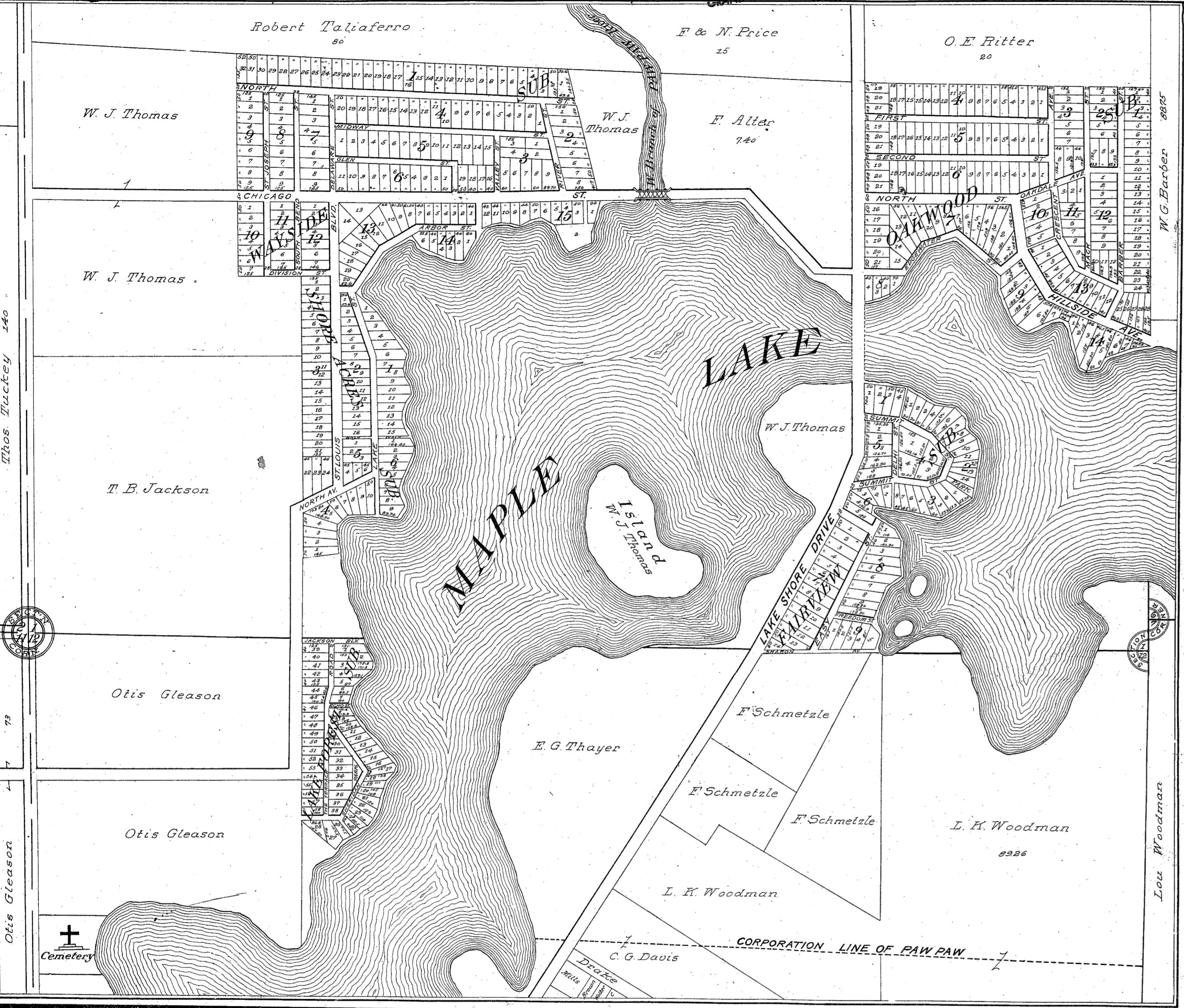
# MAPLE LAKE RESORTS

PAW PAW TOWNSHIP

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**PAW PAW TOWNSHIP**  
Scale: 400 ft. = 1 inch.

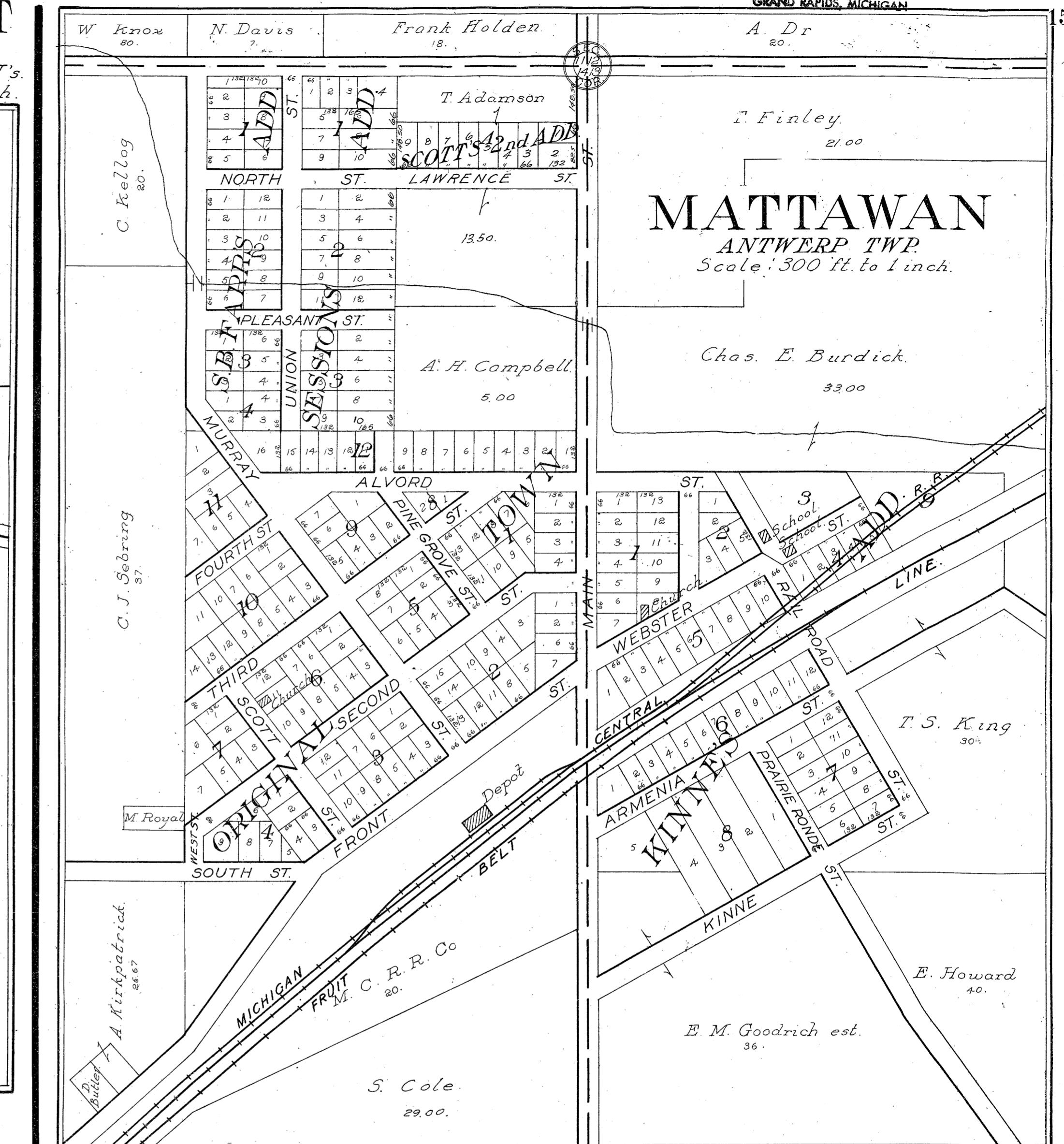
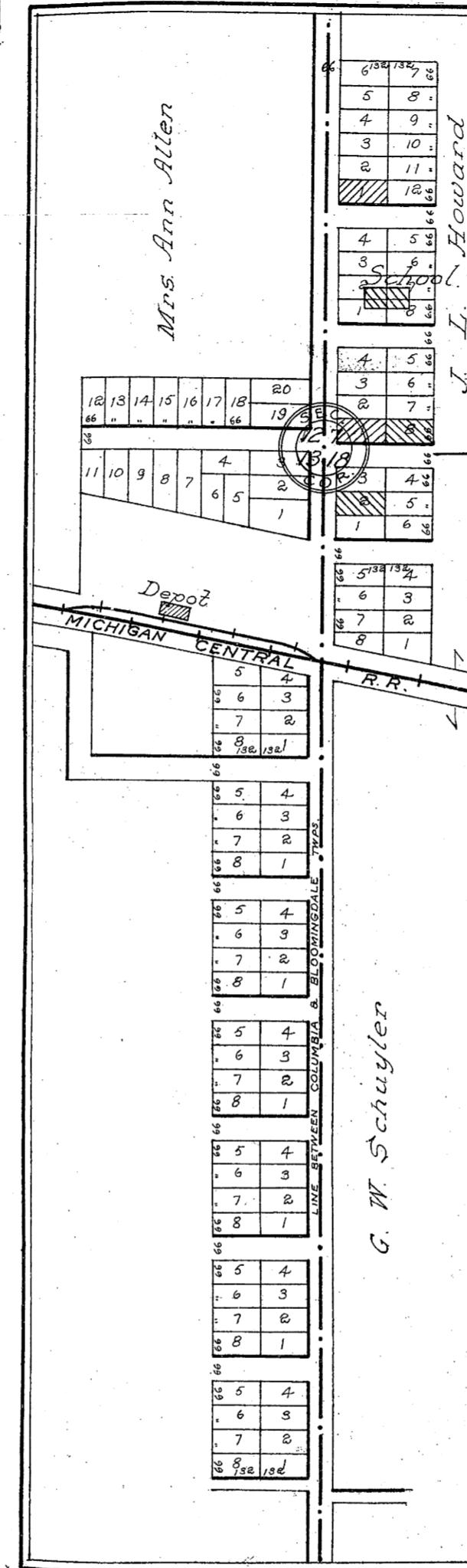
**FULLER APPRAISAL  
SA, VANDENBERG CENTER  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN**



# BERLAMONT

*FORMERLY REED LAKE*

FORMERLY BEAR LAKE  
(NOT RECORDED)  
COLUMBIA & BLOOMINGDALE  
Scale: 400 ft. to 1



# MATTAWAN

*ANTWERP TWP.*  
Scale: 300 ft. to 1 inch

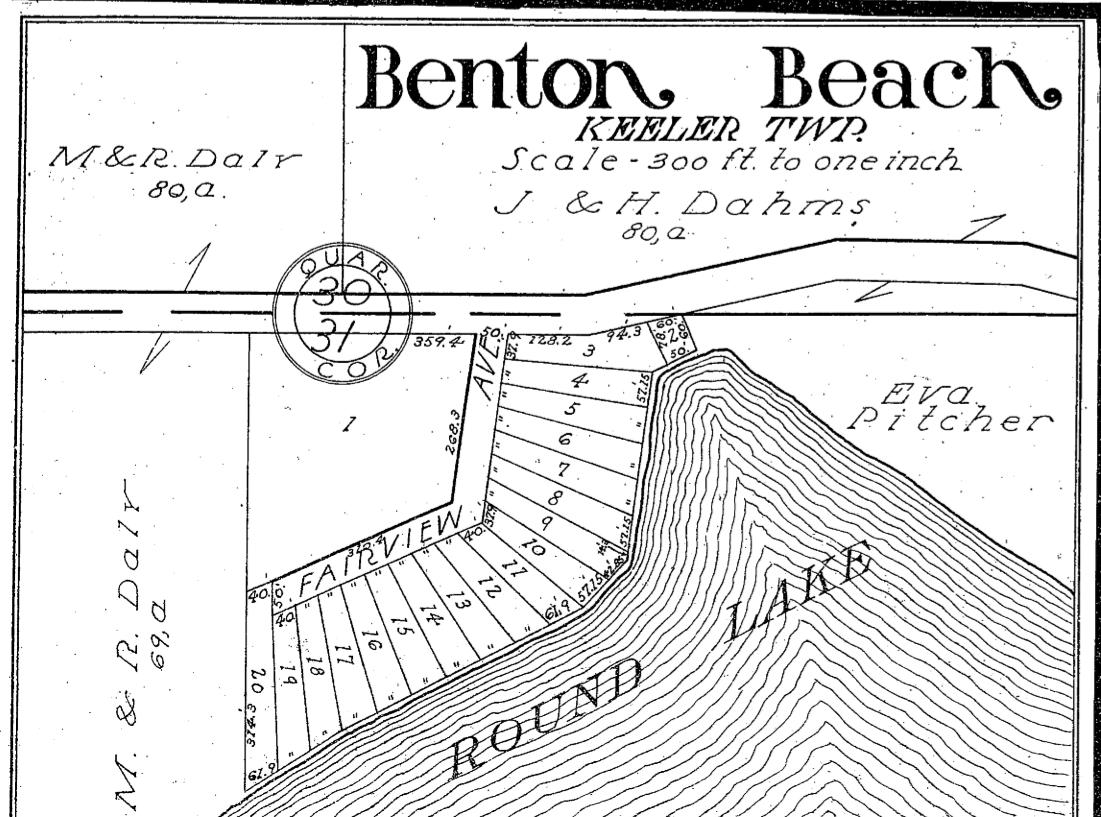
*Seal, 1888, 12.00 P.M.*



# Benton Beach KEELED TWD

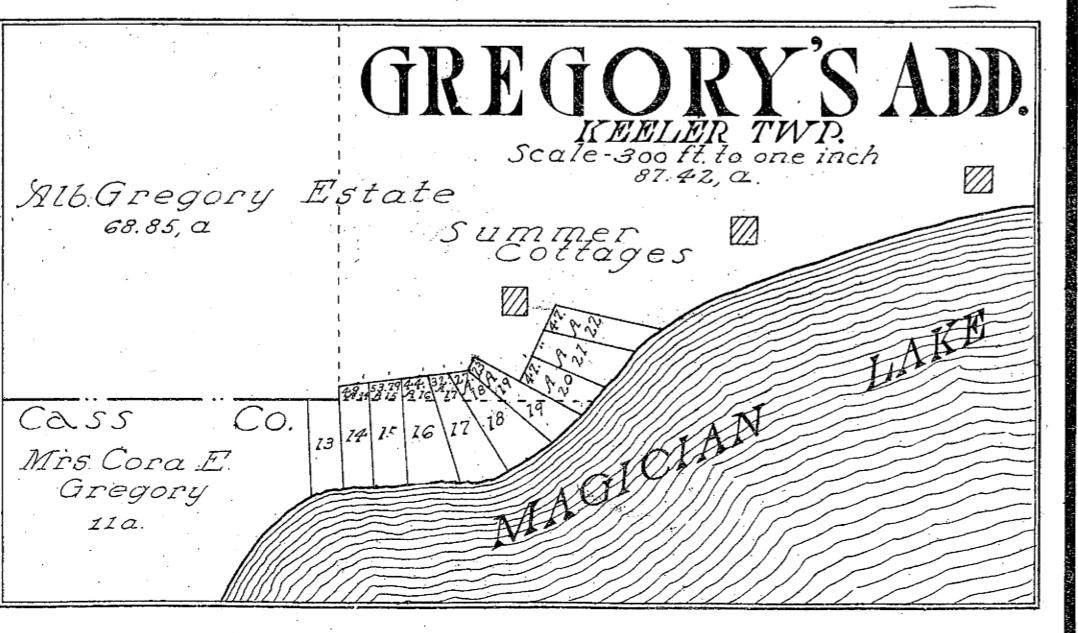
M. & R. DAIR  
80, A.

Scale - 300 ft. to one inch



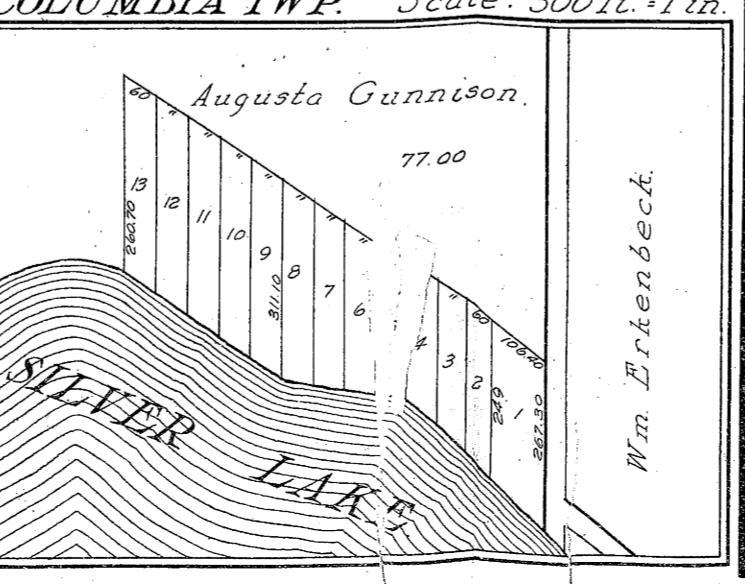
# GREGORY'S ADD.

KEELER TWP.  
Scale - 300 ft. to one inch  
87.420



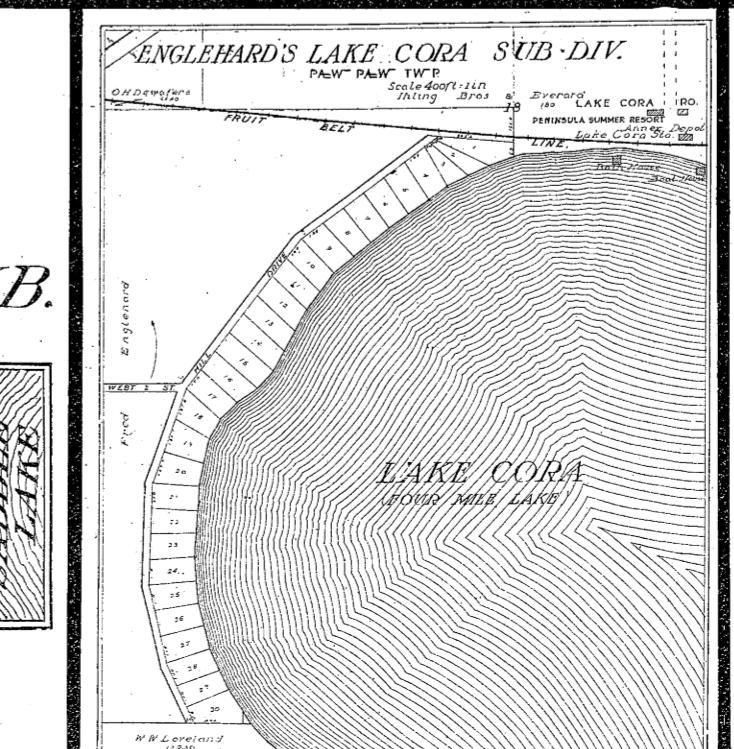
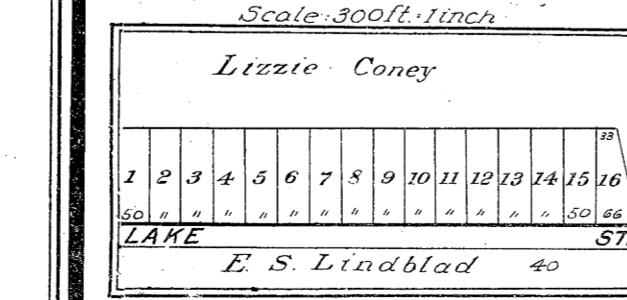
*GUNNISON'S  
SILVER LAKE SUB.  
IN THE SW. 1/4 OF SEC. 2.*

IN THE S.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  S.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  OF SEC. 9.  
COLUMBIA TWP. Scale: 300 ft. = 1 in.



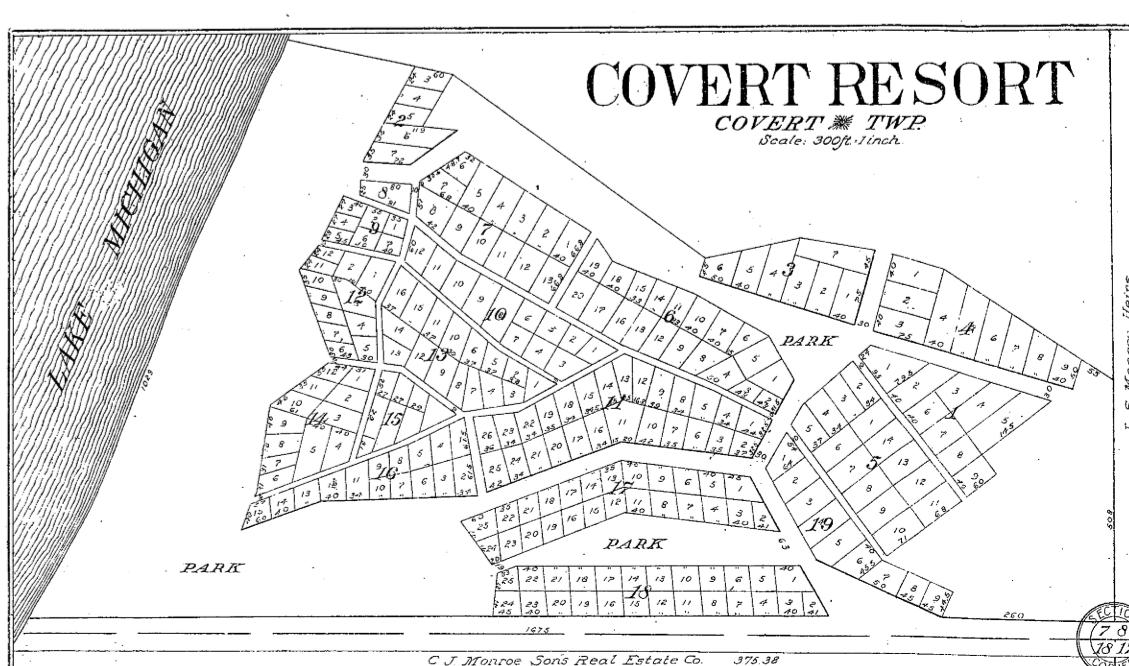
CONEY'S 1<sup>st</sup> SU  
COLUMBIA TWP.

~~COLUMBIA~~ Scale: 300ft. 1inch



## **COVERT RESORT**

*COVERT TWI*  
Scale: 300ft. 1 inch.









# SOUTH HAVEN TWP.

Scale: 400 ft. - One Inch.

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Note:  
This plat shows tracts lying  
between the Lake Michigan and South  
Connecting Point roads, south  
mainly on the West and  
indicated thus \* \* \*

W.H. Bradley

J. P. Ryan

M. H. Hooley

E. W. Case

Mrs. J. Wraith

L. S. Monroe

Delta Resort

J. S. Williams

Mrs. Edith Sears

Sarah A. Clarke

C. F. Silletten

A. R. Stro

L. D. Ludwig

Woodman's

Oaks

Drive

Black

River

Oak

Drive

South

St.







**FULLER APPRAISALS CO.**  
**1 VANDENBERG CENTER**  
**GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN**

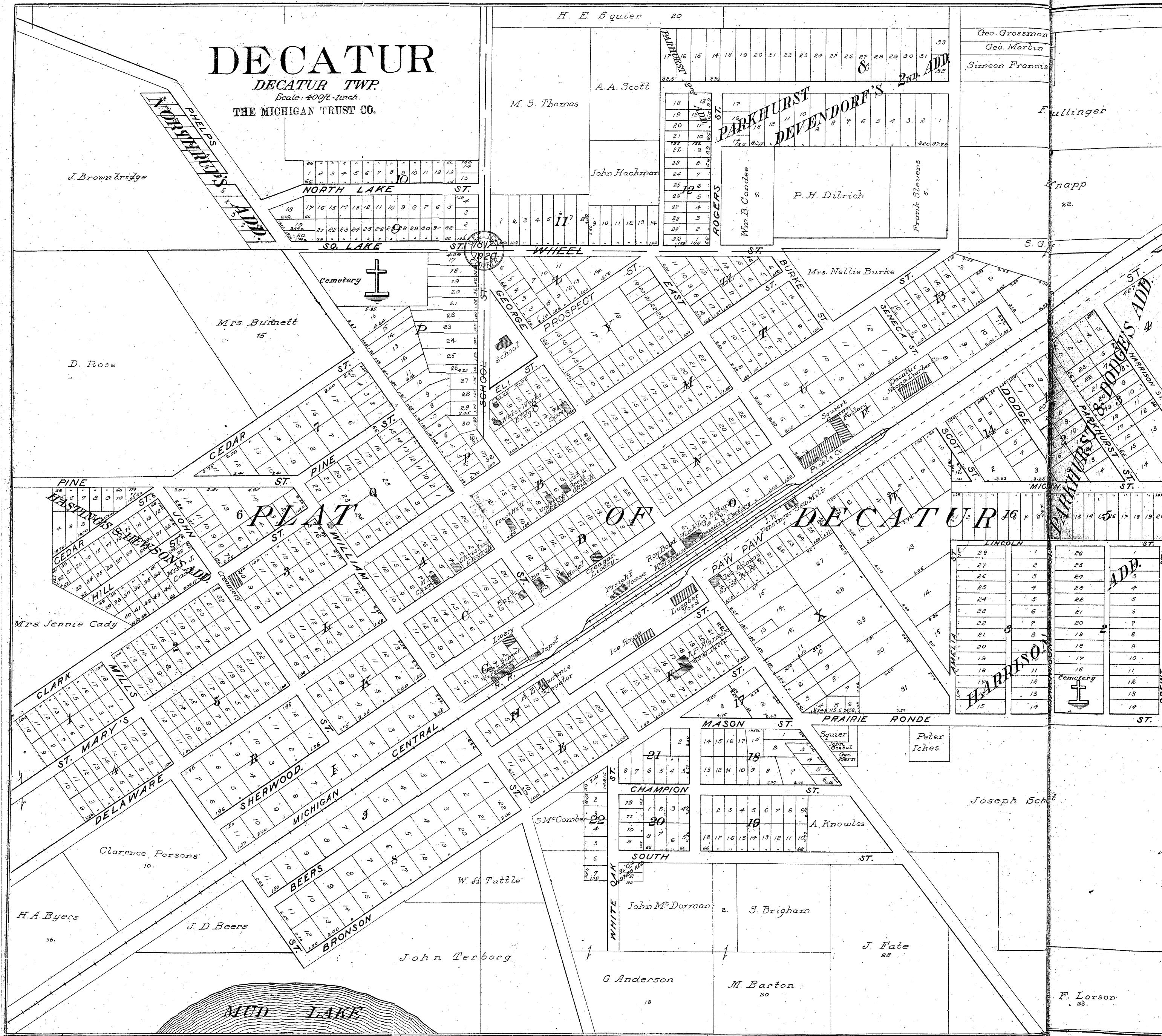
# DECATUR

*DECATUR TWP.*

*DECATUR TW*  
Scale: 400ft. = 1inch.

## THE MICHIGAN TRUST CO.

## THE MICHIGAN TRUST C



**KEELER**

FULLER APPRAISALS  
No. 1 VANDENBERG CENTER  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Lila Morris Est.

Wm. Roberts 1/2

Lila Morris Estate 79, a.

Gen. Mose Res A.O. Duncombe

150, a. KEELER TWP Scale - 300 ft. to one inch

ST. COMMERCIAL ST.

Wm. Johnson 1/2

Mrs. M. Johnson 1/2

J. McMillan 7, a.

Rathbun Cronkhite

ST. JOSEPH

W.H. Ryder 32, 00

Amos Irish 44, a.

ST. SECOND

ST. FIRST

ST. M.E. Church

A.O. Duncombe

Nathan Wheeler

School

Chas. Duncombe 5.50, a.

DUNCOMBE ST.

ST. Gen. Mose

MATT

A. W. Gustine 47, a.

P. D. Peters 80, a.





**FULLER APPRAISALS**  
112-3 VANDENBERG CENTER  
**DEARBORN, MICHIGAN**

*Edward Beatty*

# HARTFORD HARTEED TIME

*Scales 100 ft. apart.*

*Esther A. King*  
20a.

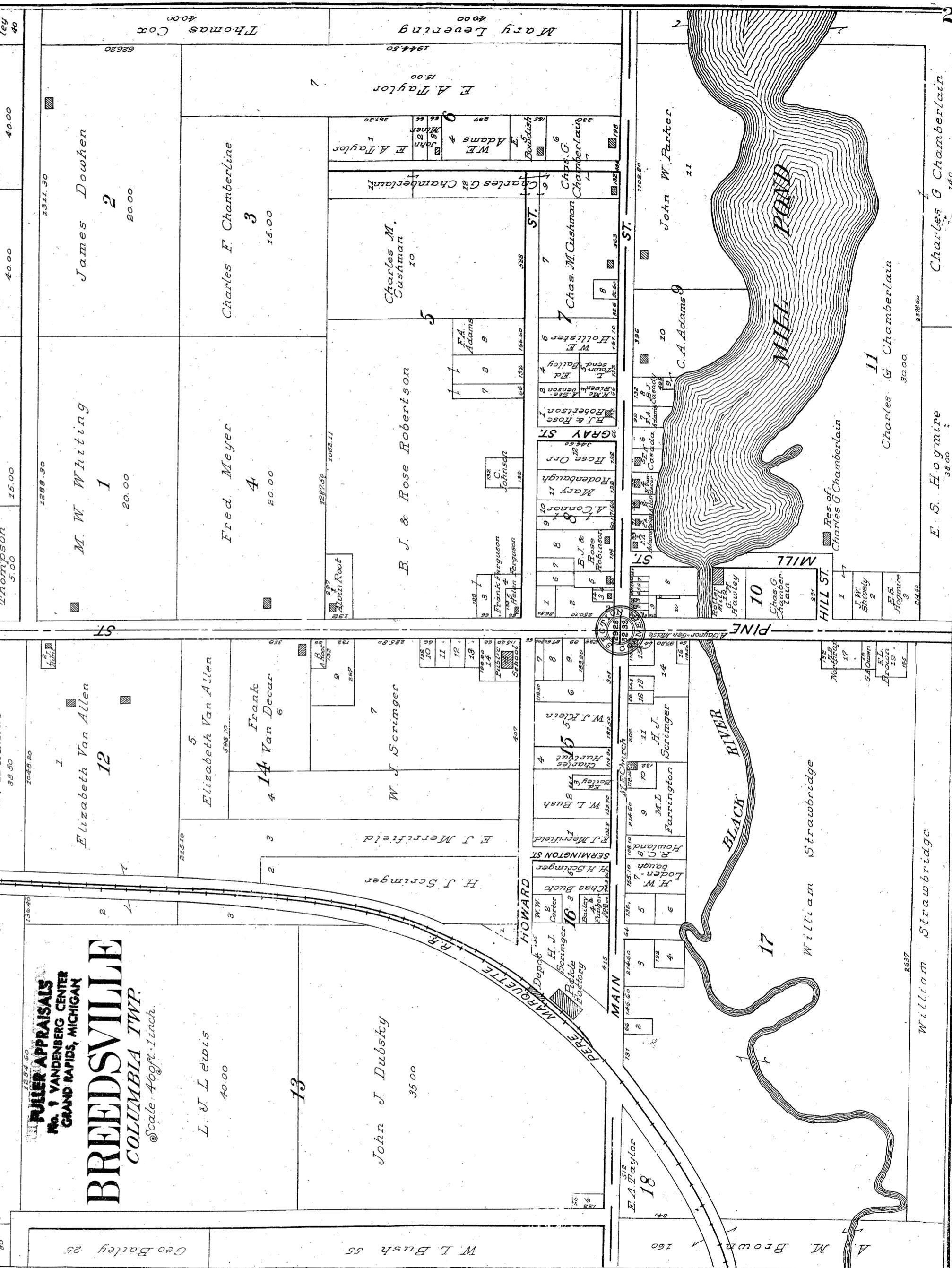
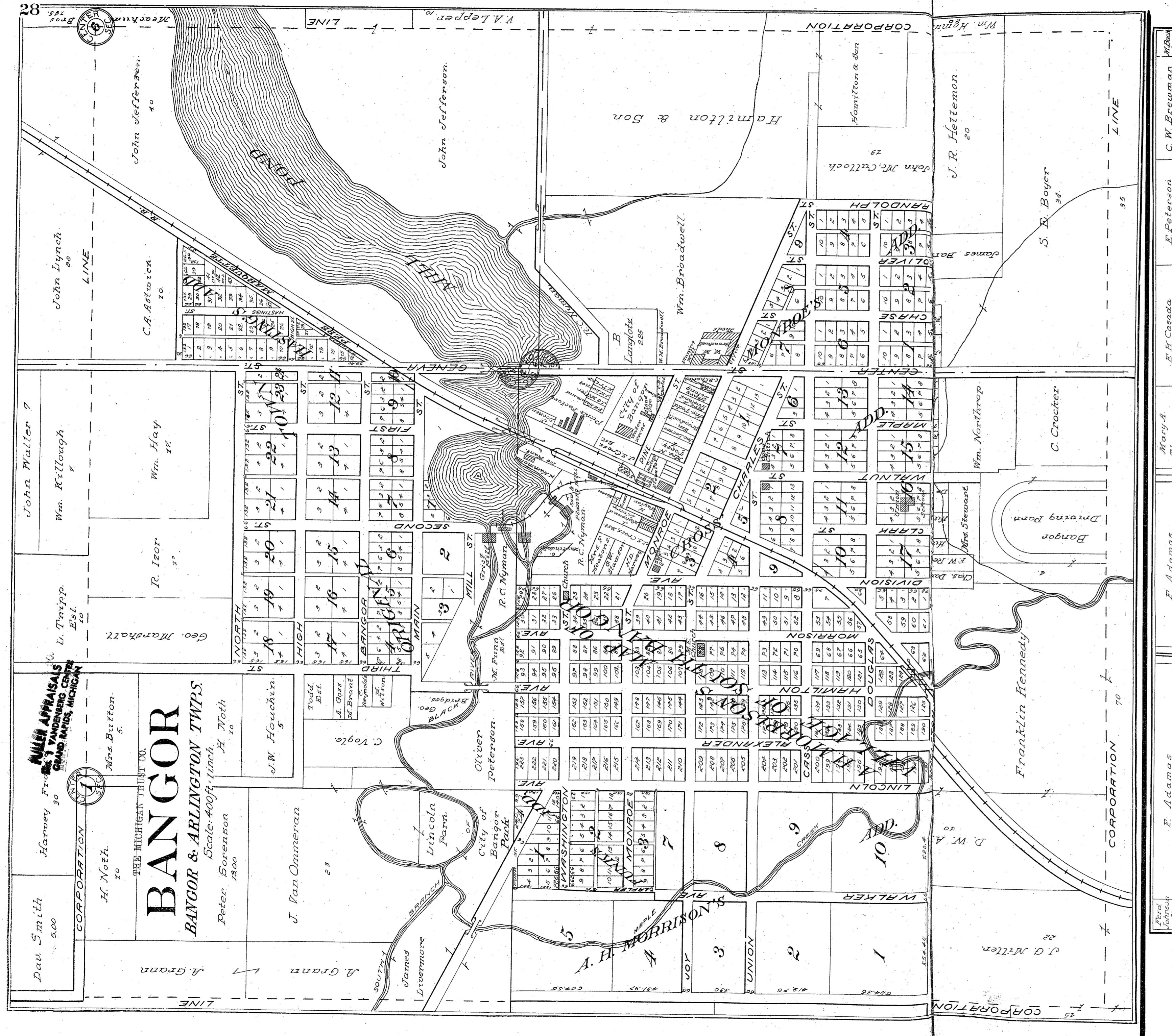
*Edward Beatty*

Warren Bennett

<p>LINE George Mutchler 10.00</p> <p>D. H. Jonte 10.00</p> <p>Esther A. King 20a.</p> <p>Blasfield &amp; Son Lumber Yard 9a.</p>	<p><b>FULLER APPRAISALS</b> <b>MR. J. VANDENBERG CENTER</b> <b>GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN</b></p> <p>Edward Beatty</p> <p>Edward Beatty</p> <p>Warren Bennett</p>
<h1>HARTFORD</h1> <h2>HARTFORD TWP.</h2> <p>Scale: 400ft. 1 inch.</p>	
<p>LINE Elevators HART ST. Cynthia Geer Frost Kim &amp; Son Carmen E. Hart C.M. Thompson D. High McFarland (Mrs. Dear) M. Hart Est. 7. OLDS Livery Blacksmith SHOP 5 4 6 4 3 1 2 3 1 2 4 2 3 5 2 3 5 9 6 8 7 in City Water Works</p>	<p>Corporation Line N.M. Conaway Ella Hoffman Sarah James W. Place Machine B. Bird I.C. Burning G.W. Hart E. West Rose Westfall H. Baxter J.R. Mantel Est. ST. WASHINGTON Elmer Hyde Chas. Anderson C. Palmer Sutton 165 Alb. Fitch A. Morris John Werton Est. 10 9 8 7 6 15 4 3 2 7 ADP ST. OLD'S 10 8 7 6 25 4 3 2 7 3 3.00 1584 166 2744 1634 200 1 2 7 3 4. Catholic Church 2 2 132 1 1 Carriage Shop 1 1 2 2 3 3 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 10 10 11 11 12 12 13 13 14 14 15 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 19 19 20 20 21 21 22 22 23 23 24 24 25 25 26 26 27 27 28 28 29 29 30 30 31 31 32 32 33 33 34 34 35 35 36 36 37 37 38 38 39 39 40 40 41 41 42 42 43 43 44 44 45 45 46 46 47 47 48 48 49 49 50 50 51 51 52 52 53 53 54 54 55 55 56 56 57 57 58 58 59 59 60 60 61 61 62 62 63 63 64 64 65 65 66 66 67 67 68 68 69 69 70 70 71 71 72 72 73 73 74 74 75 75 76 76 77 77 78 78 79 79 80 80 81 81 82 82 83 83 84 84 85 85 86 86 87 87 88 88 89 89 90 90 91 91 92 92 93 93 94 94 95 95 96 96 97 97 98 98 99 99 100 100 101 101 102 102 103 103 104 104 105 105 106 106 107 107 108 108 109 109 110 110 111 111 112 112 113 113 114 114 115 115 116 116 117 117 118 118 119 119 120 120 121 121 122 122 123 123 124 124 125 125 126 126 127 127 128 128 129 129 130 130 131 131 132 132 133 133 134 134 135 135 136 136 137 137 138 138 139 139 140 140 141 141 142 142 143 143 144 144 145 145 146 146 147 147 148 148 149 149 150 150 151 151 152 152 153 153 154 154 155 155 156 156 157 157 158 158 159 159 160 160 161 161 162 162 163 163 164 164 165 165 166 166 167 167 168 168 169 169 170 170 171 171 172 172 173 173 174 174 175 175 176 176 177 177 178 178 179 179 180 180 181 181 182 182 183 183 184 184 185 185 186 186 187 187 188 188 189 189 190 190 191 191 192 192 193 193 194 194 195 195 196 196 197 197 198 198 199 199 200 200 201 201 202 202 203 203 204 204 205 205 206 206 207 207 208 208 209 209 210 210 211 211 212 212 213 213 214 214 215 215 216 216 217 217 218 218 219 219 220 220 221 221 222 222 223 223 224 224 225 225 226 226 227 227 228 228 229 229 230 230 231 231 232 232 233 233 234 234 235 235 236 236 237 237 238 238 239 239 240 240 241 241 242 242 243 243 244 244 245 245 246 246 247 247 248 248 249 249 250 250 251 251 252 252 253 253 254 254 255 255 256 256 257 257 258 258 259 259 260 260 261 261 262 262 263 263 264 264 265 265 266 266 267 267 268 268 269 269 270 270 271 271 272 272 273 273 274 274 275 275 276 276 277 277 278 278 279 279 280 280 281 281 282 282 283 283 284 284 285 285 286 286 287 287 288 288 289 289 290 290 291 291 292 292 293 293 294 294 295 295 296 296 297 297 298 298 299 299 300 300 301 301 302 302 303 303 304 304 305 305 306 306 307 307 308 308 309 309 310 310 311 311 312 312 313 313 314 314 315 315 316 316 317 317 318 318 319 319 320 320 321 321 322 322 323 323 324 324 325 325 326 326 327 327 328 328 329 329 330 330 331 331 332 332 333 333 334 334 335 335 336 336 337 337 338 338 339 339 340 340 341 341 342 342 343 343 344 344 345 345 346 346 347 347 348 348 349 349 350 350 351 351 352 352 353 353 354 354 355 355 356 356 357 357 358 358 359 359 360 360 361 361 362 362 363 363 364 364 365 365 366 366 367 367 368 368 369 369 370 370 371 371 372 372 373 373 374 374 375 375 376 376 377 377 378 378 379 379 380 380 381 381 382 382 383 383 384 384 385 385 386 386 387 387 388 388 389 389 390 390 391 391 392 392 393 393 394 394 395 395 396 396 397 397 398 398 399 399 400 400 401 401 402 402 403 403 404 404 405 405 406 406 407 407 408 408 409 409 410 410 411 411 412 412 413 413 414 414 415 415 416 416 417 417 418 418 419 419 420 420 421 421 422 422 423 423 424 424 425 425 426 426 427 427 428 428 429 429 430 430 431 431 432 432 433 433 434 434 435 435 436 436 437 437 438 438 439 439 440 440 441 441 442 442 443 443 444 444 445 445 446 446 447 447 448 448 449 449 450 450 451 451 452 452 453 453 454 454 455 455 456 456 457 457 458 458 459 459 460 460 461 461 462 462 463 463 464 464 465 465 466 466 467 467 468 468 469 469 470 470 471 471 472 472 473 473 474 474 475 475 476 476 477 477 478 478 479 479 480 480 481 481 482 482 483 483 484 484 485 485 486 486 487 487 488 488 489 489 490 490 491 491 492 492 493 493 494 494 495 495 496 496 497 497 498 498 499 499 500 500 501 501 502 502 503 503 504 504 505 505 506 506 507 507 508 508 509 509 510 510 511 511 512 512 513 513 514 514 515 515 516 516 517 517 518 518 519 519 520 520 521 521 522 522 523 523 524 524 525 525 526 526 527 527 528 528 529 529 530 530 531 531 532 532 533 533 534 534 535 535 536 536 537 537 538 538 539 539 540 540 541 541 542 542 543 543 544 544 545 545 546 546 547 547 548 548 549 549 550 550 551 551 552 552 553 553 554 554 555 555 556 556 557 557 558 558 559 559 560 560 561 561 562 562 563 563 564 564 565 565 566 566 567 567 568 568 569 569 570 570 571 571 572 572 573 573 574 574 575 575 576 576 577 577 578 578 579 579 580 580 581 581 582 582 583 583 584 584 585 585 586 586 587 587 588 588 589 589 590 590 591 591 592 592 593 593 594 594 595 595 596 596 597 597 598 598 599 599 600 600 601 601 602 602 603 603 604 604 605 605 606 606 607 607 608 608 609 609 610 610 611 611 612 612 613 613 614 614 615 615 616 616 617 617 618 618 619 619 620 620 621 621 622 622 623 623 624 624 625 625 626 626 627 627 628 628 629 629 630 630 631 631 632 632 633 633 634 634 635 635 636 636 637 637 638 638 639 639 640 640 641 641 642 642 643 643 644 644 645 645 646 646 647 647 648 648 649 649 650 650 651 651 652 652 653 653 654 654 655 655 656 656 657 657 658 658 659 659 660 660 661 661 662 662 663 663 664 664 665 665 666 666 667 667 668 668 669 669 670 670 671 671 672 672 673 673 674 674 675 675 676 676 677 677 678 678 679 679 680 680 681 681 682 682 683 683 684 684 685 685 686 686 687 687 688 688 689 689 690 690 691 691 692 692 693 693 694 694 695 695 696 696 697 697 698 698 699 699 700 700 701 701 702 702 703 703 704 704 705 705 706 706 707 707 708 708 709 709 710 710 711 711 712 712 713 713 714 714 715 715 716 716 717 717 718 718 719 719 720 720 721 721 722 722 723 723 724 724 725 725 726 726 727 727 728 728 729 729 730 730 731 731 732 732 733 733 734 734 735 735 736 736 737 737 738 738 739 739 740 740 741 741 742 742 743 743 744 744 745 745 746 746 747 747 748 748 749 749 750 750 751 751 752 752 753 753 754 754 755 755 756 756 757 757 758 758 759 759 760 760 761 761 762 762 763 763 764 764 765 765 766 766 767 767 768 768 769 769 770 770 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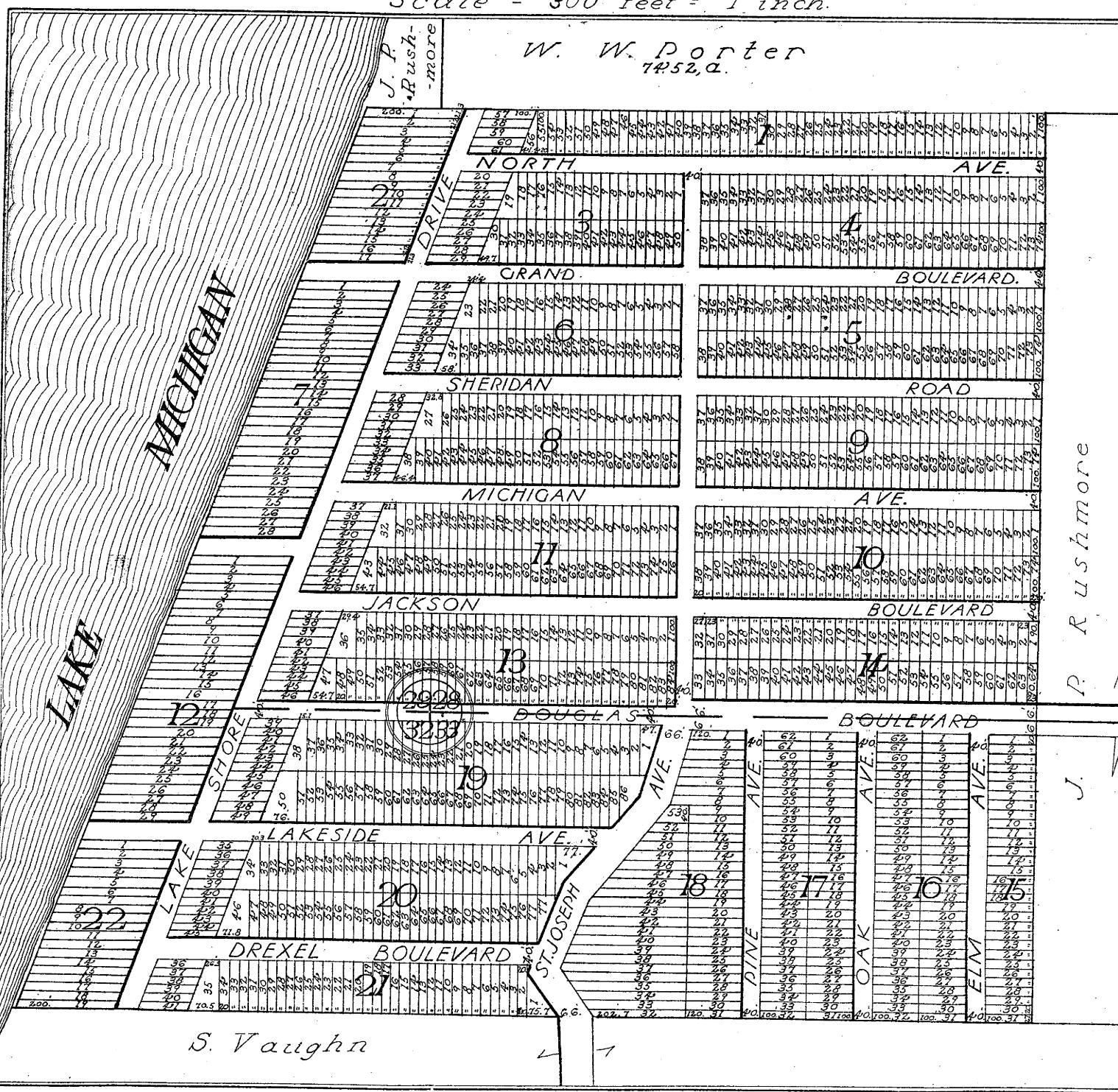




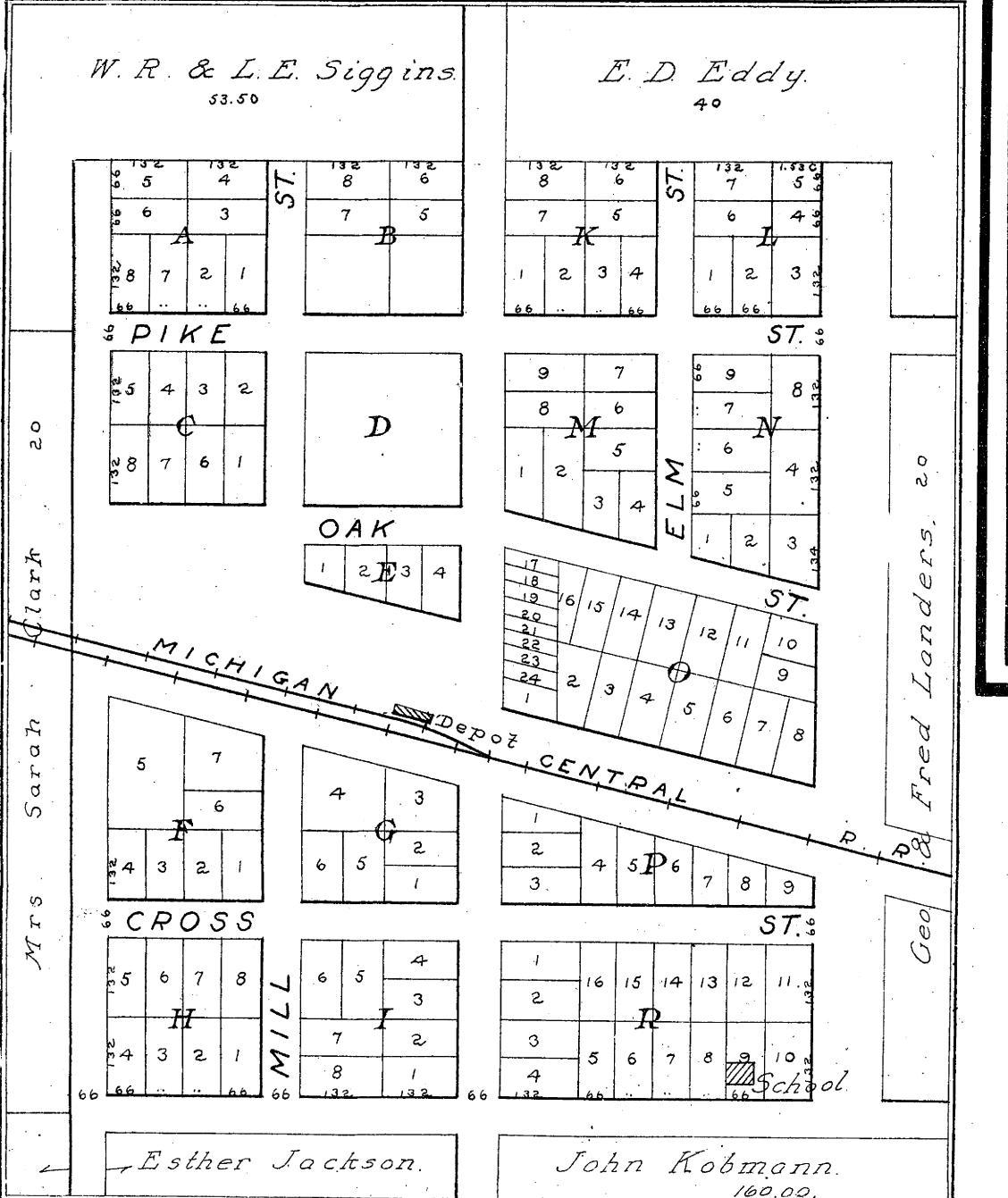




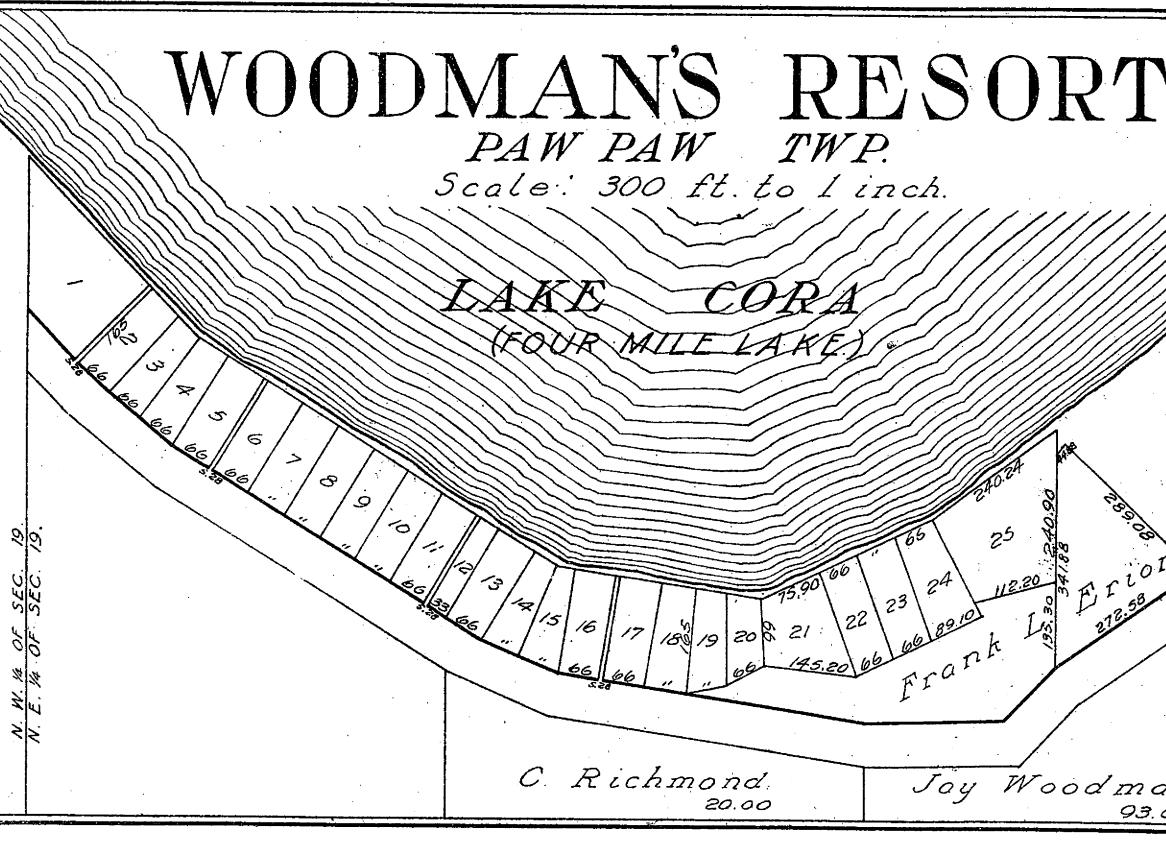


40 SOUTH HAVEN SYNDICATE SUB.  
SOUTH HAVEN TWP.

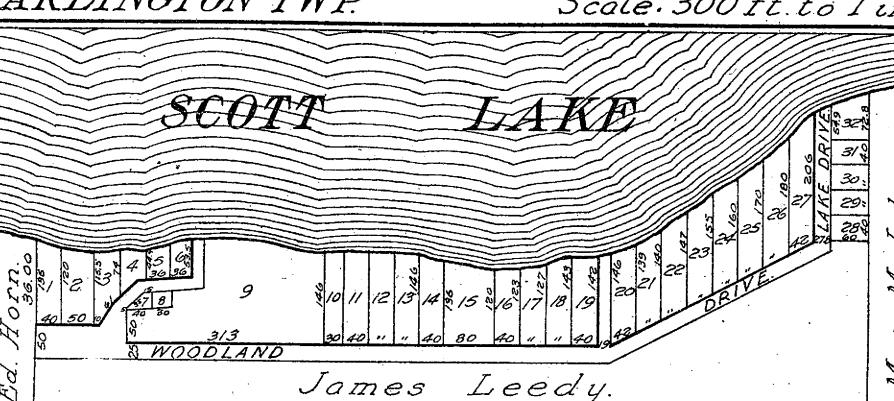
## COLUMBIA

IN THE N.W. OF SEC. 10.  
COLUMBIA TWP.  
Scale: 300 ft. to 1 inch.

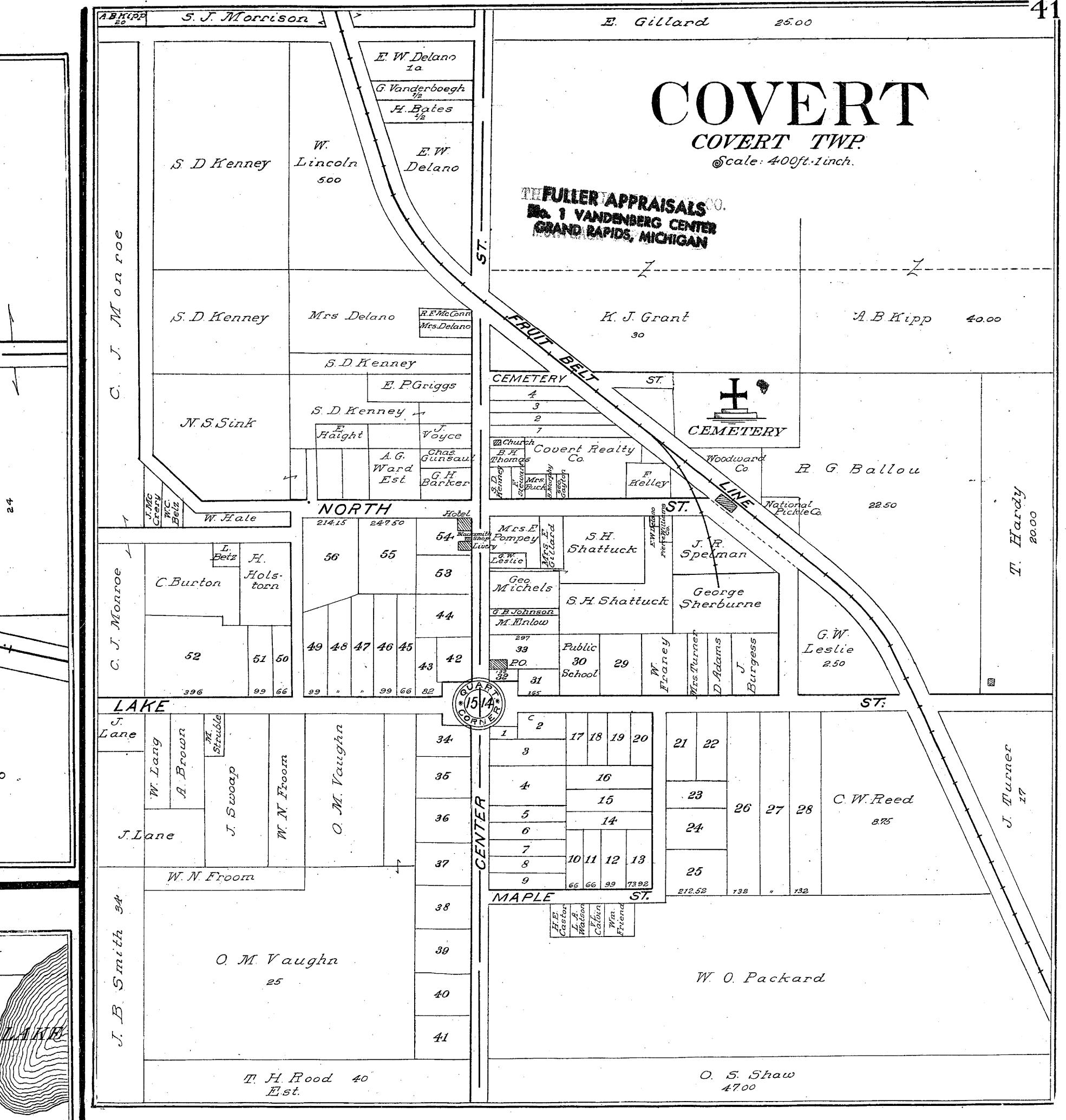
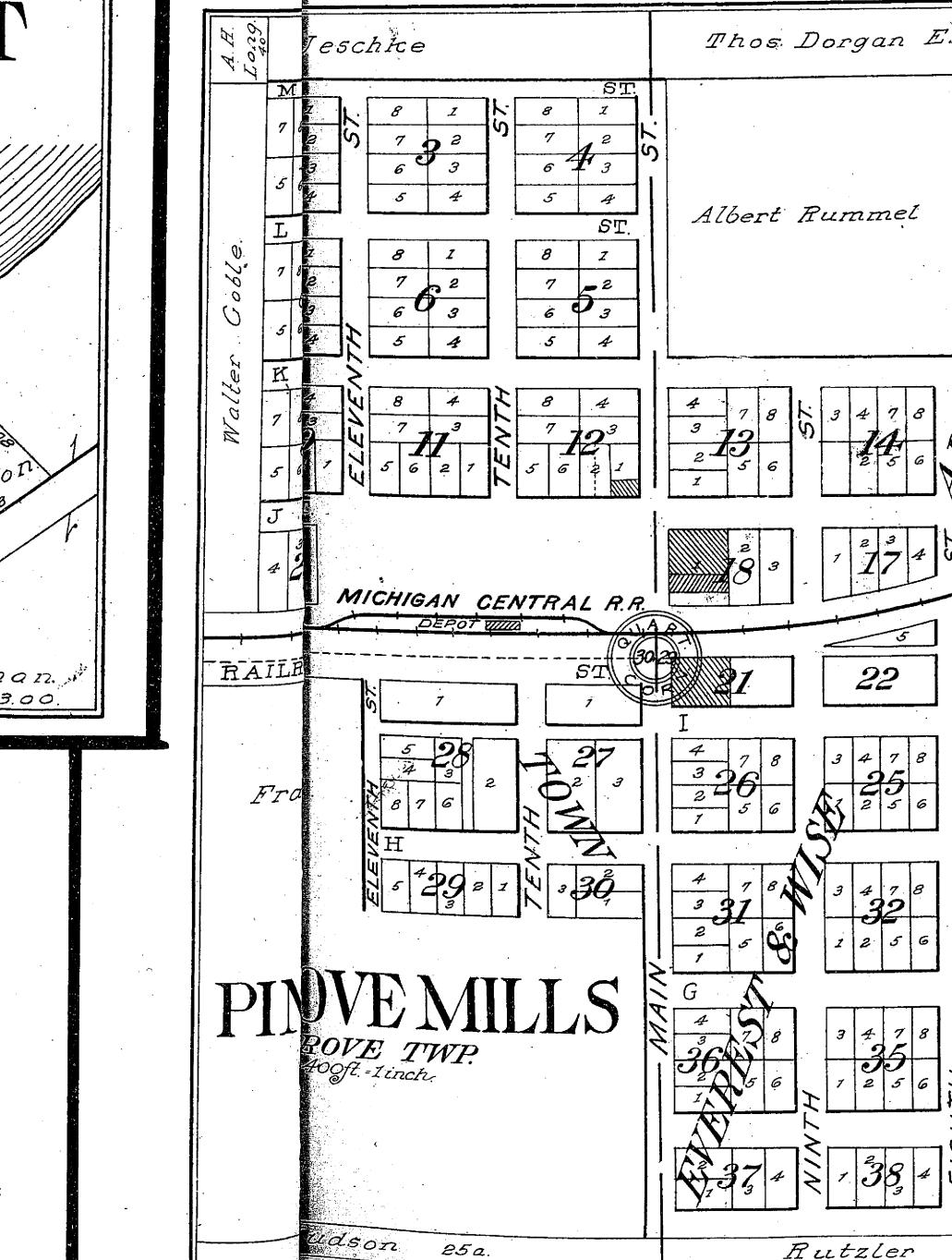
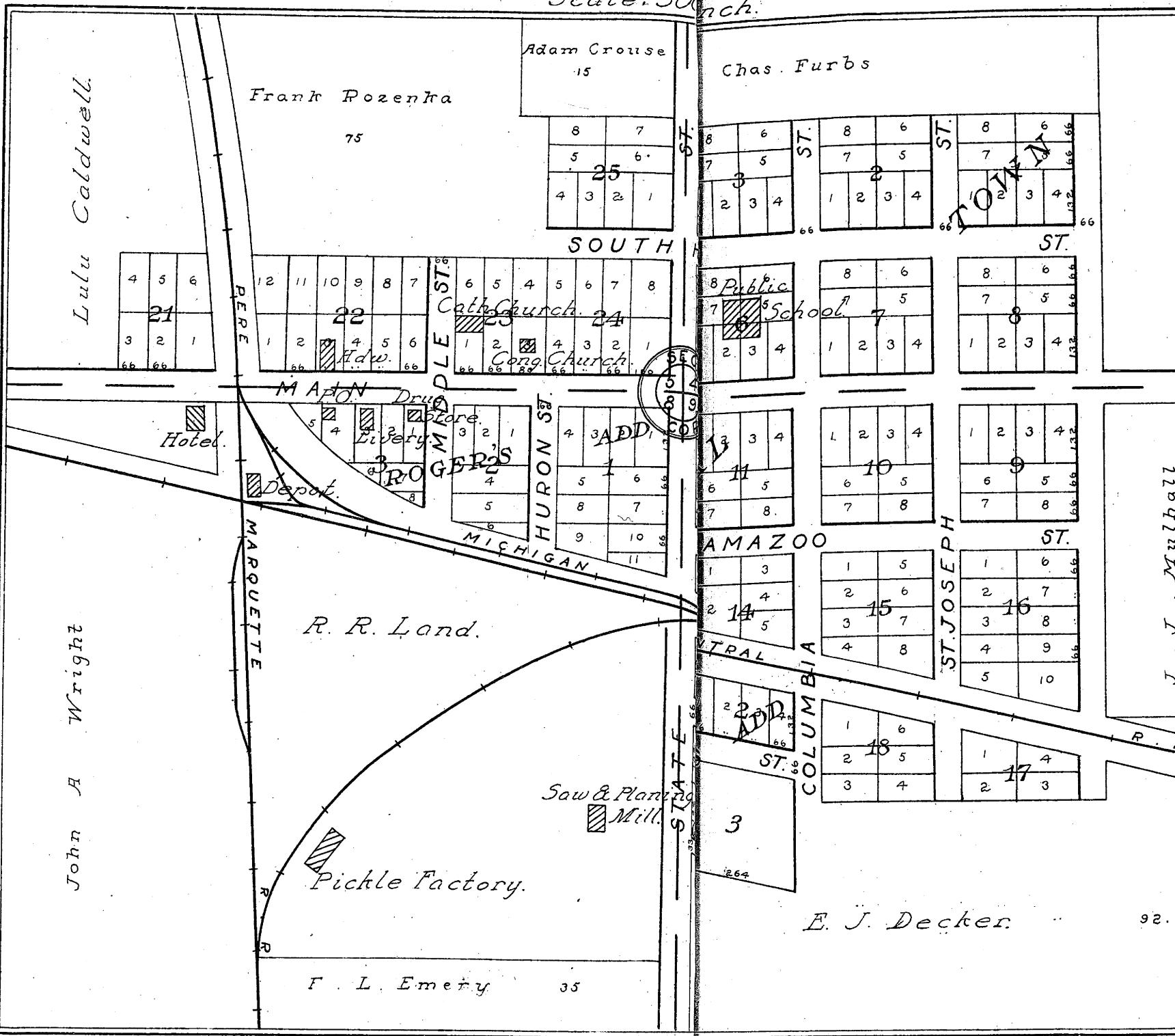
## WOODMAN'S RESORT

PAW PAW TWP.  
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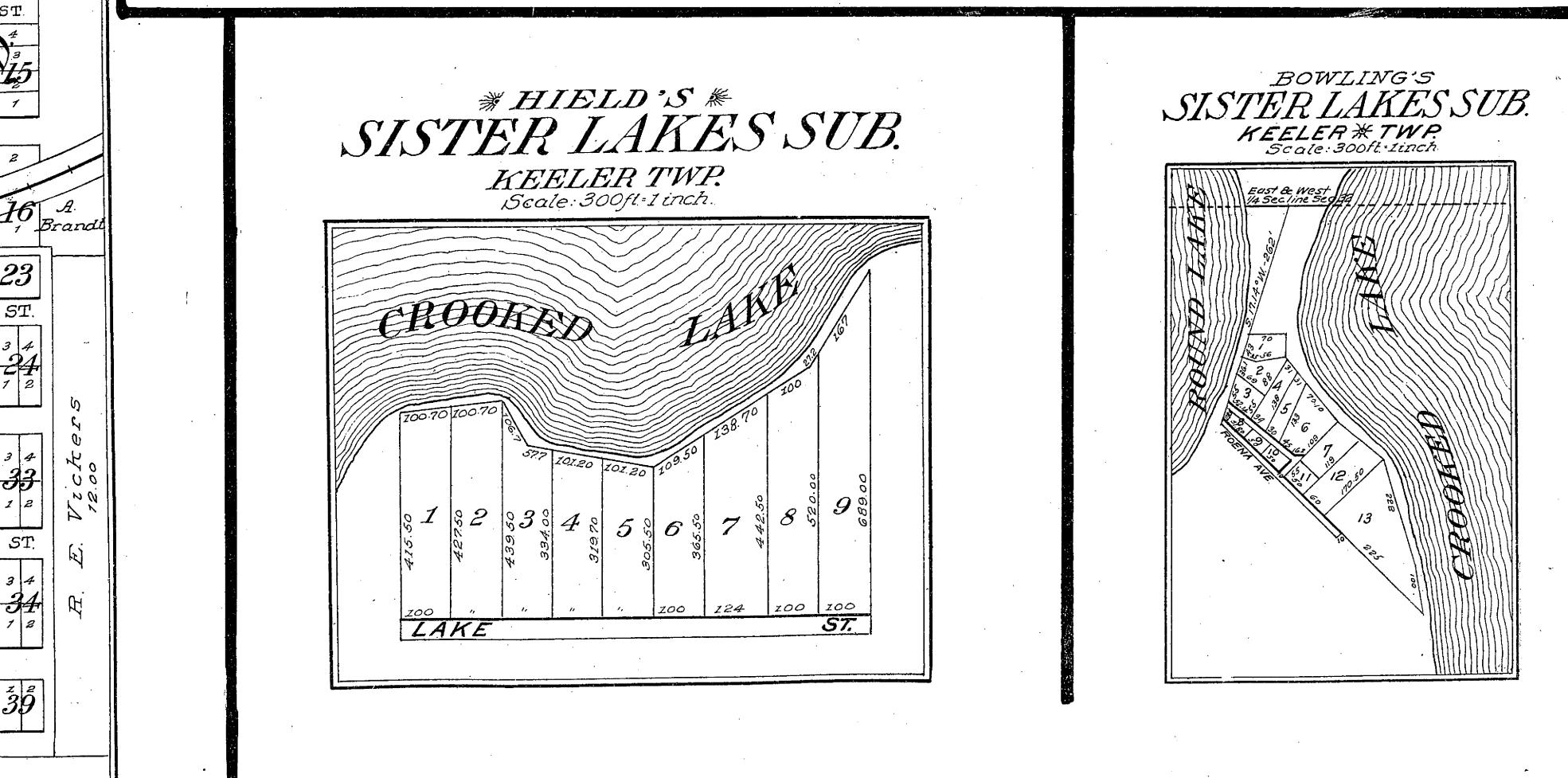
## WHITEWOOD BEACH RESORT

IN THE S.W. 1/4 OF SEC. 1.  
ARLINGTON TWP.  
Scale: 300 ft. to 1 inch.

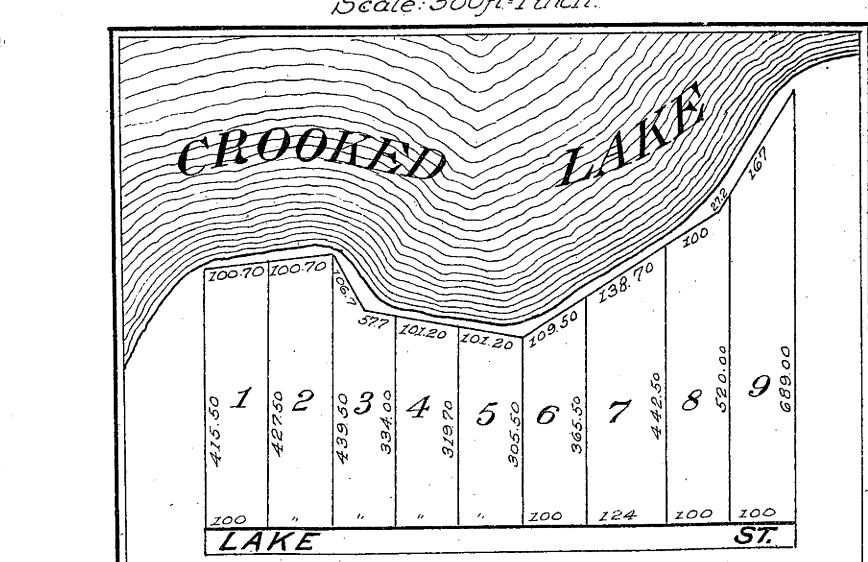
## GRAND SECTION

COLUMBIA TWP.  
Scale: 300 ft. to 1 inch.

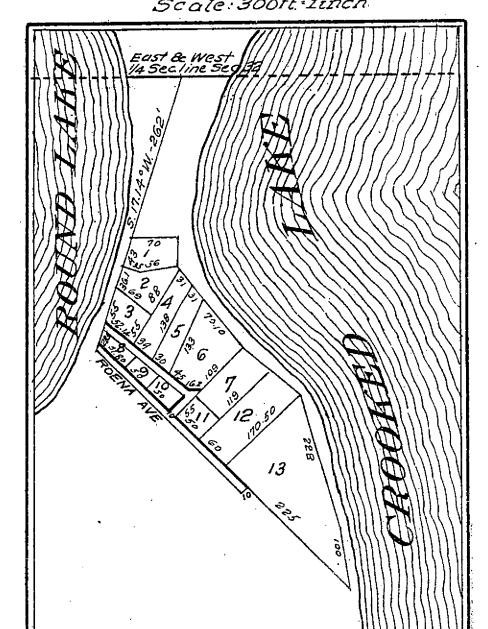
## COVERT

COVERT TWP.  
Scale: 400 ft. to 1 inch.THE FULLER APPRAISALS  
No. 1 VANDENBURG CENTER  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

## SISTER LAKES SUB.

KEELER TWP.  
Scale: 300 ft. to 1 inch.

## SISTER LAKES SUB.

KEELER TWP.  
Scale: 300 ft. to 1 inch.









# PINE GROVE

## TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

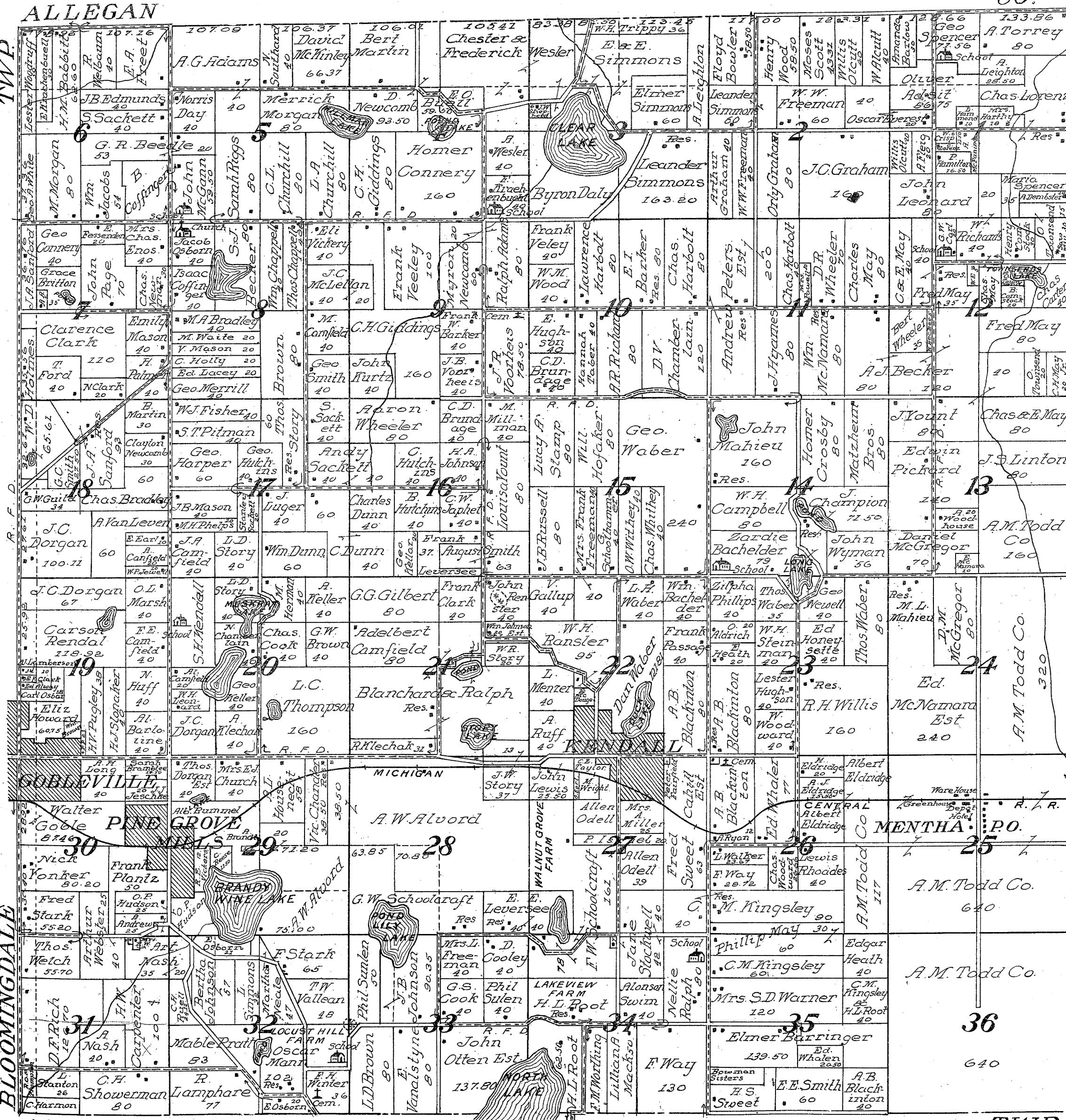
*Township 1 South, Range 13 West of the Michigan Meridian*

## ALLEGAN

co.

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1112



## BLOOMINGDALE

CALAMA ZOO

# *ALMENA*



# MAP OF BLOOMINGDALE

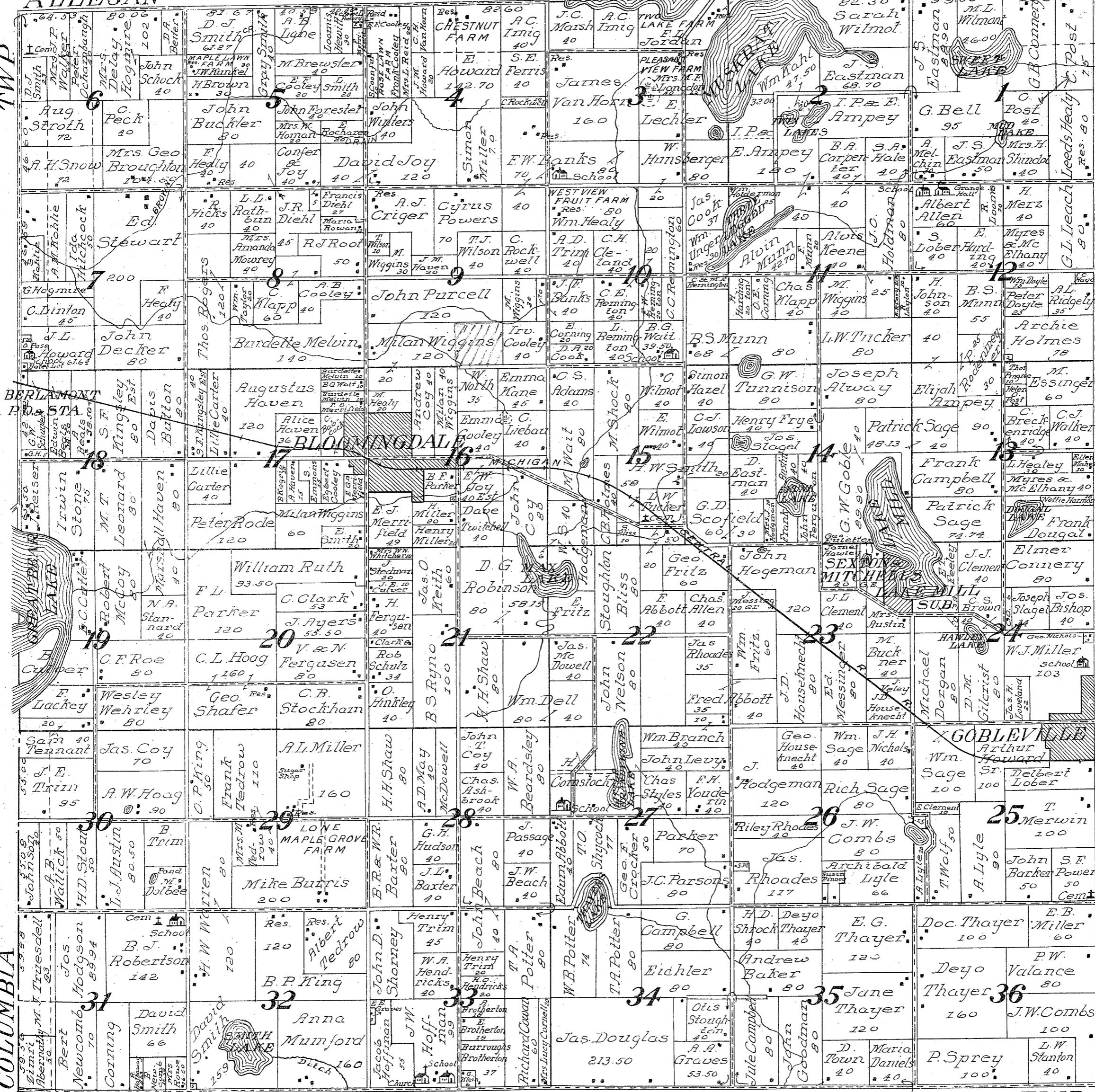
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 7 South, Range 14 West of the Michigan Meridian

**FULLER APPRAISALS**  
No. 1 VANDENBERG CENTER  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

**ALLEGAN**





# COLUMBIA

## TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

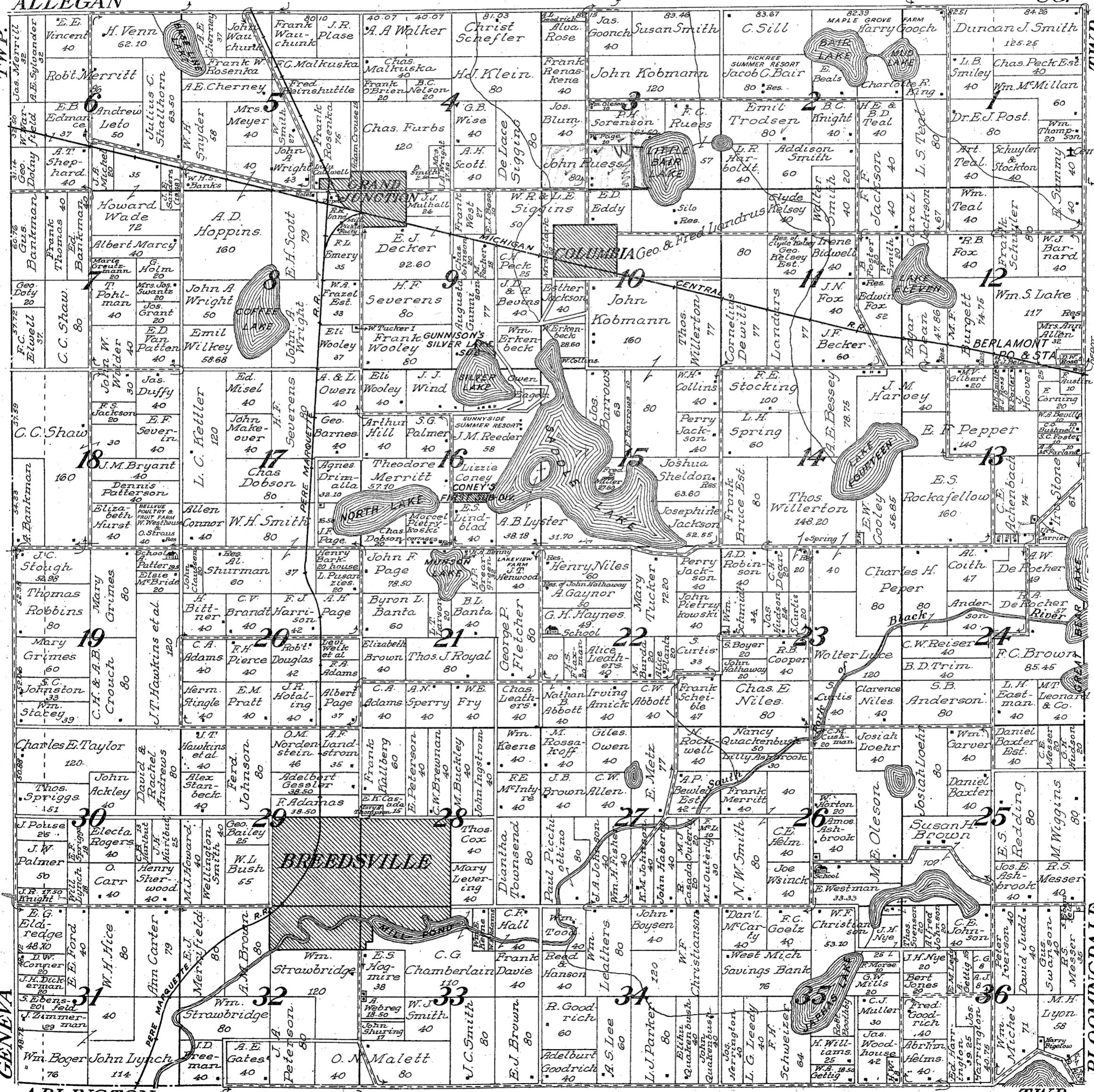
*Township 7 South, Range 15 West of the Michigan Meridian*

**FULLER APPRAISALS**  
**NO. 1 VANDENBERG CENTER**  
**GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN**

ALLEGAN

co

WWD





# GENEVA

**TOWNSHIP**

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

*Township 1 South, Range 16 West of the Michigan Meridian*

**FULLER APPRAISALS**  
No. 1 VANDENBERG CENTER  
**GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN**

ALLEGAN

777

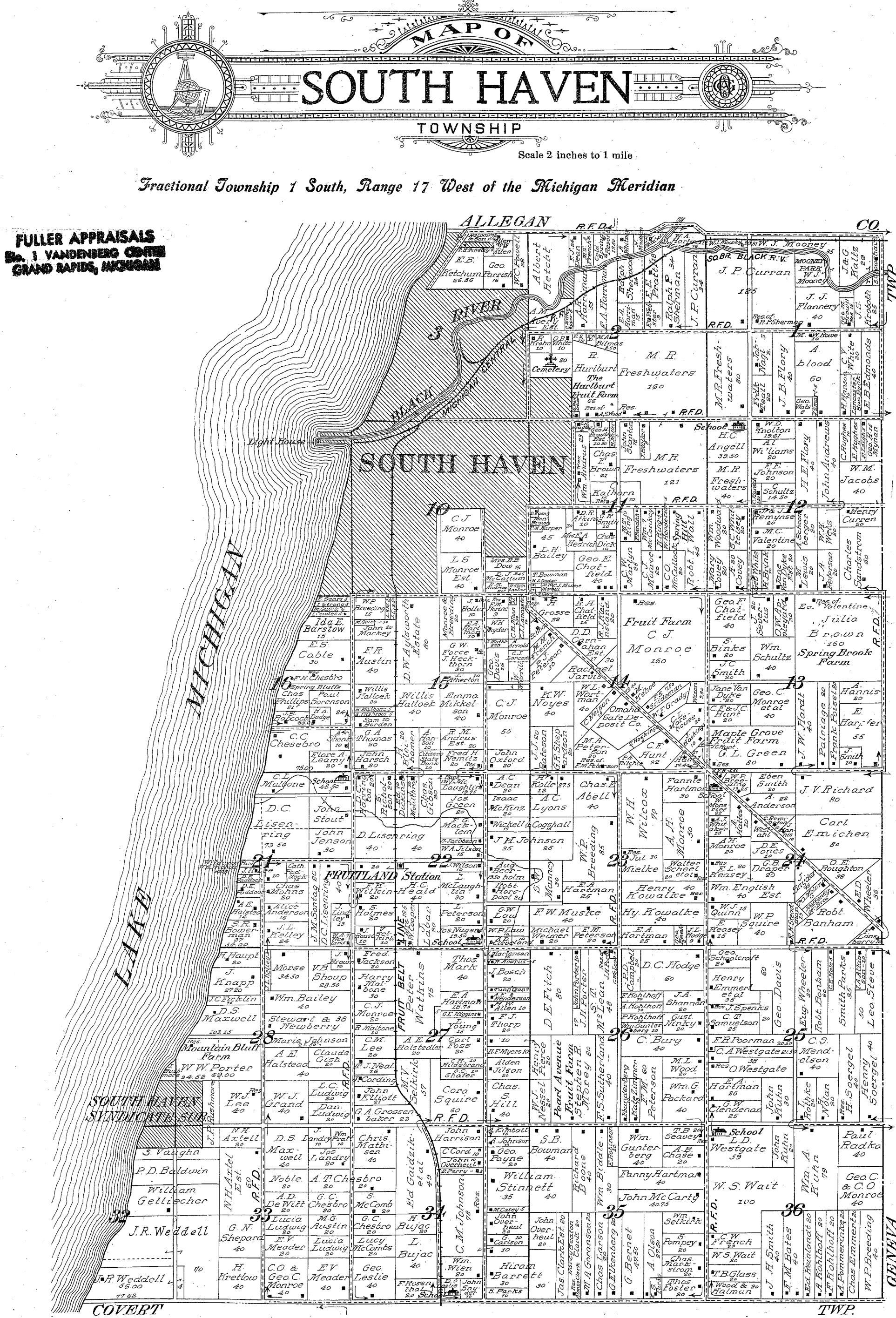
SOUTH HAVEN

## BANGOR

## COLUMBIA

TWP.







MAP OF  
ALMENA

TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

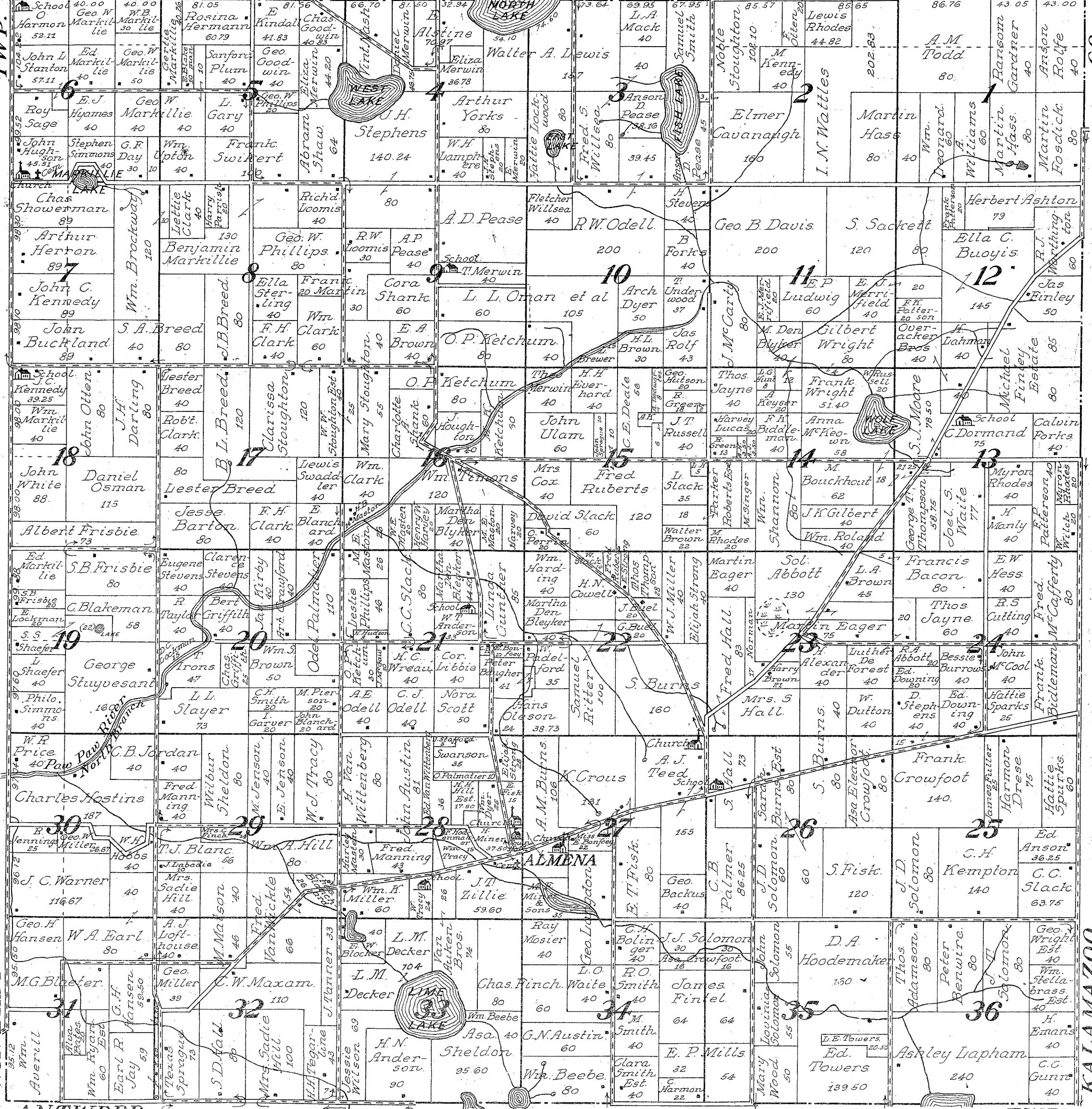
THE MICHIGAN TRUST CO.  
FULLER APPRAISALS  
No. 10 YANDEMBURG CENTER  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

TWP.

Township 2 South, Range 13 West of the Michigan Meridian

PINE GROVE

TWP.



WAVERLY

ANTWERP

TWP.

KALAMAZOO



# WAVERLY

## TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

**FULLER APPRAISALS  
No. 1 VANDENBERG CENTER  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN**

*Part of Township 2 South, Range 14 West of the Michigan Meridian*

# *BLOOMINGDALE*

TWP

MW

TWAZD

THE MICHIGAN TRUST CO.

## *PAW PAW*

AZMENA







**MAP OF**  
**BANGOR**  
**TOWNSHIP**

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

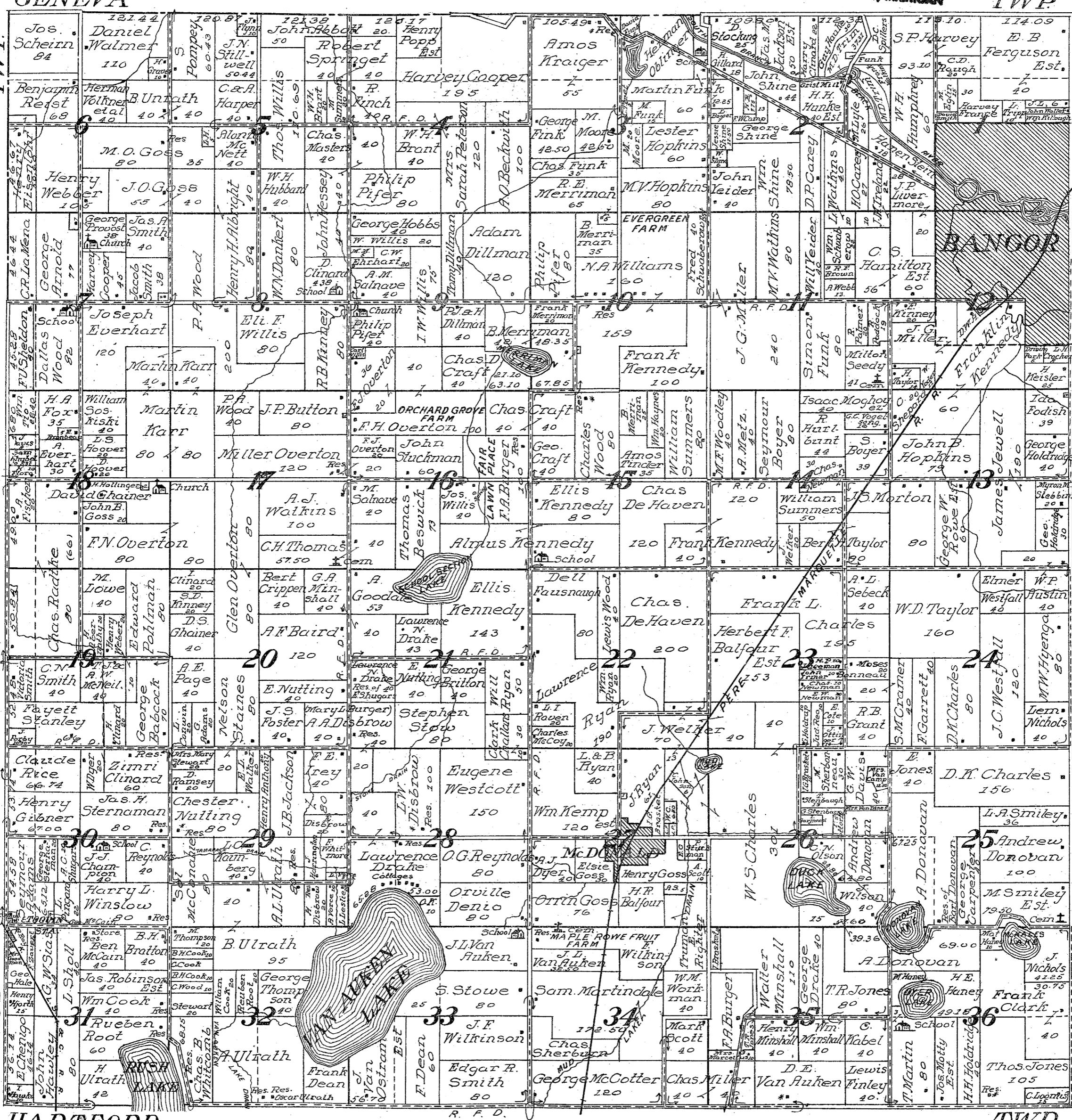
Township 2 South, Range 16 West of the Michigan Meridian

FULLER APPRAISALS  
No. 1 VANDENBERG CENTER  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

TWP.

GENEVA

TWP.



COVER

HARTFORD

TWP.

ARLINGTON

TWP.







## MAP OF

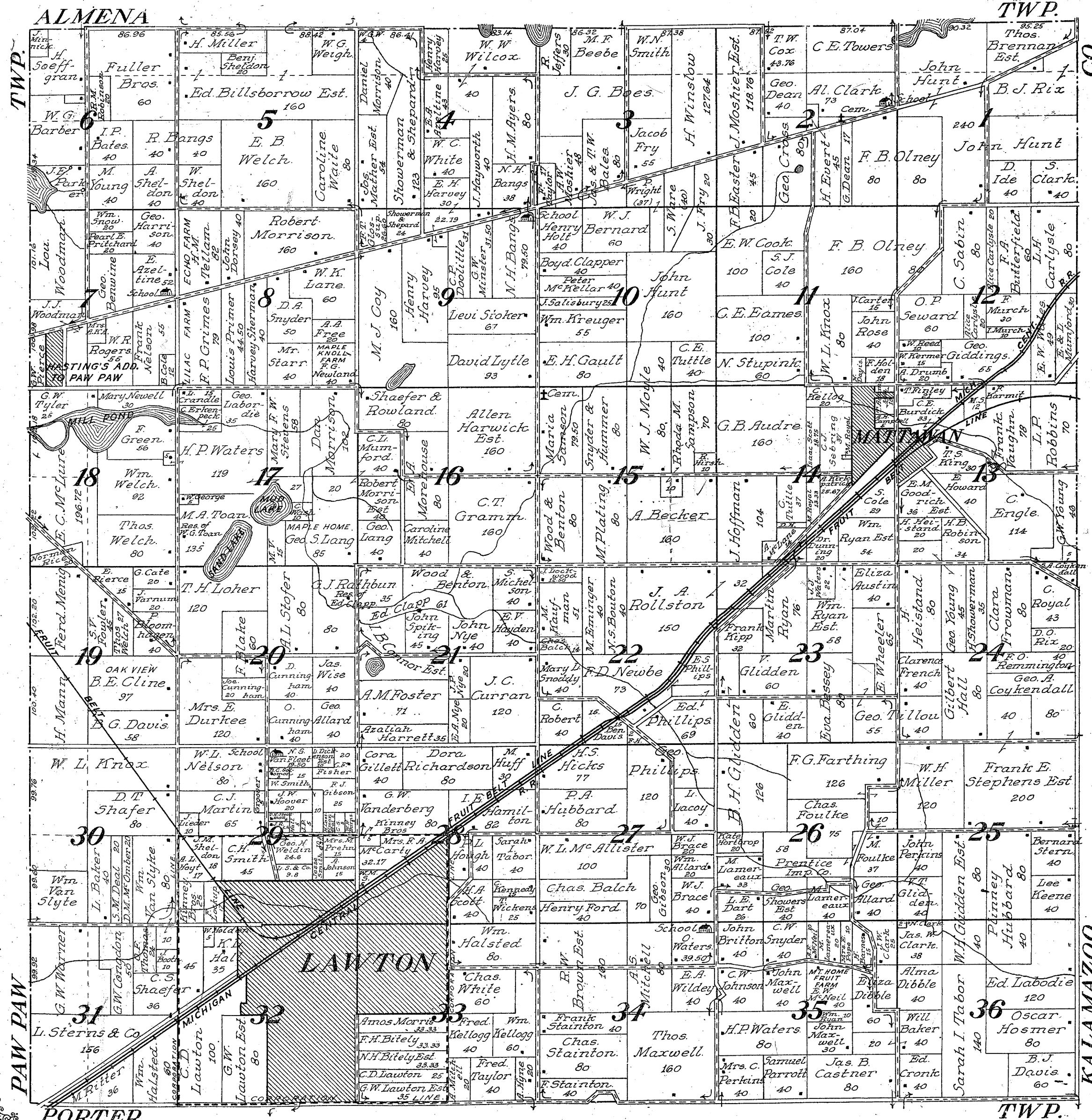
## ANT'WERP

TOWNSHIP

FULLER APPRAISALS  
No. 1 VANDENBERG CENTER  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 3 South, Range 13 West of the Michigan Meridian



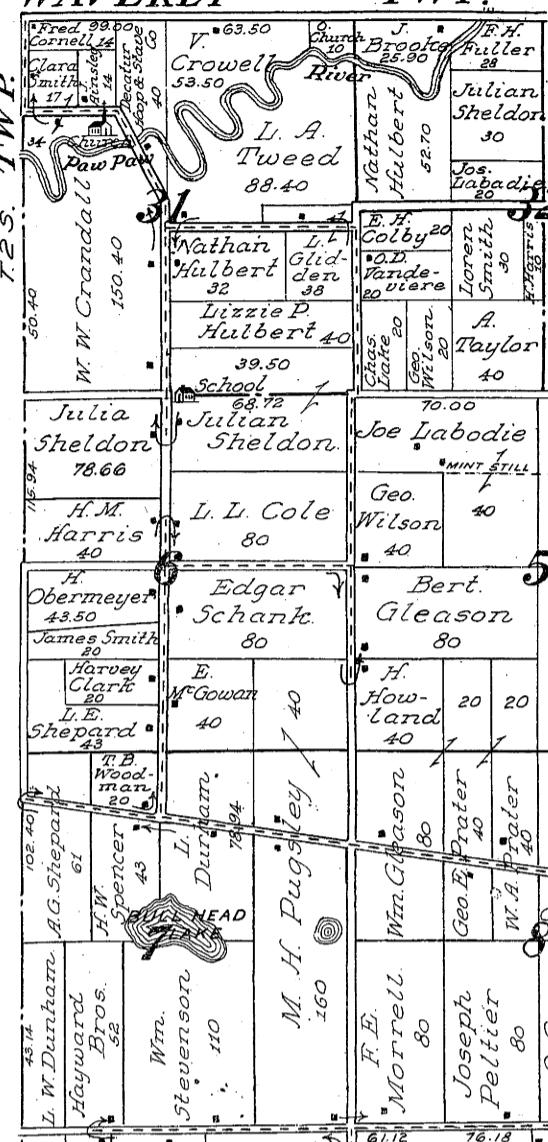
KALAMAZOO



FULLER APPRAISALS  
No. 1 VANDENBERG CENTER  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

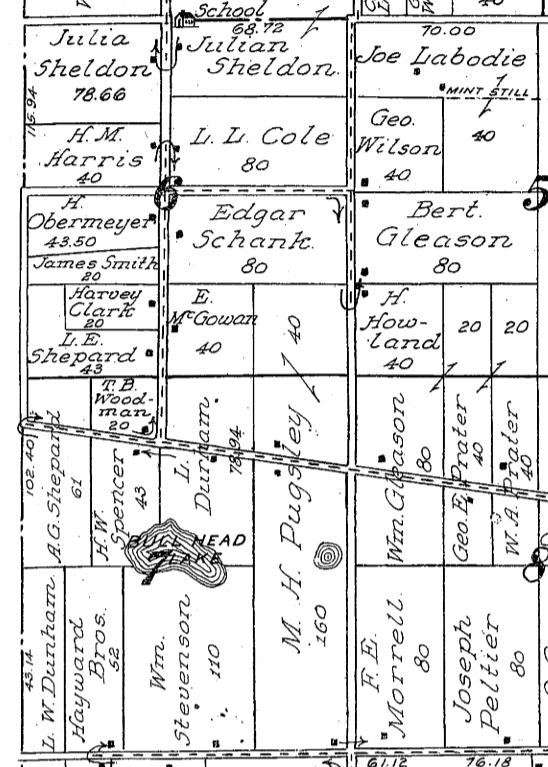
WAVERLY

TWP.



WAVERLY

TWP.



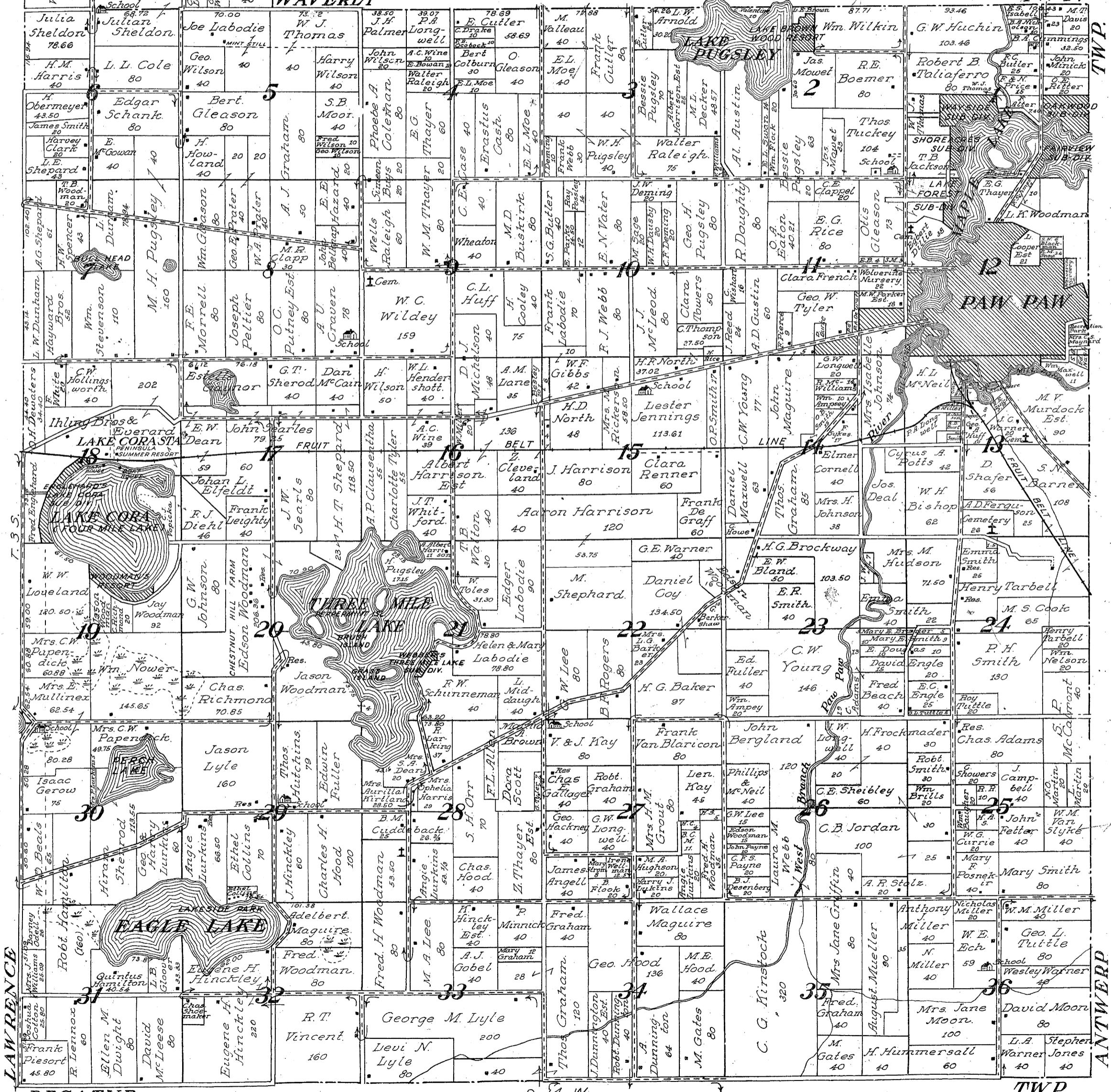
# MAP OF PAW PAW TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 3 South, Range 14 West and Part of Township 2 South,  
Range 14 West of the Michigan Meridian

TWP.

TWP.



LAWRENCE

DECATUR

ANTWERP



# LAWRENCE

*Township 3 South, Range 15 West and Part of Township 2 South, Range 15 West of the Michigan Meridian*

## *ARLINGTON*

## HAMILTON



# MAP OF HARTFORD

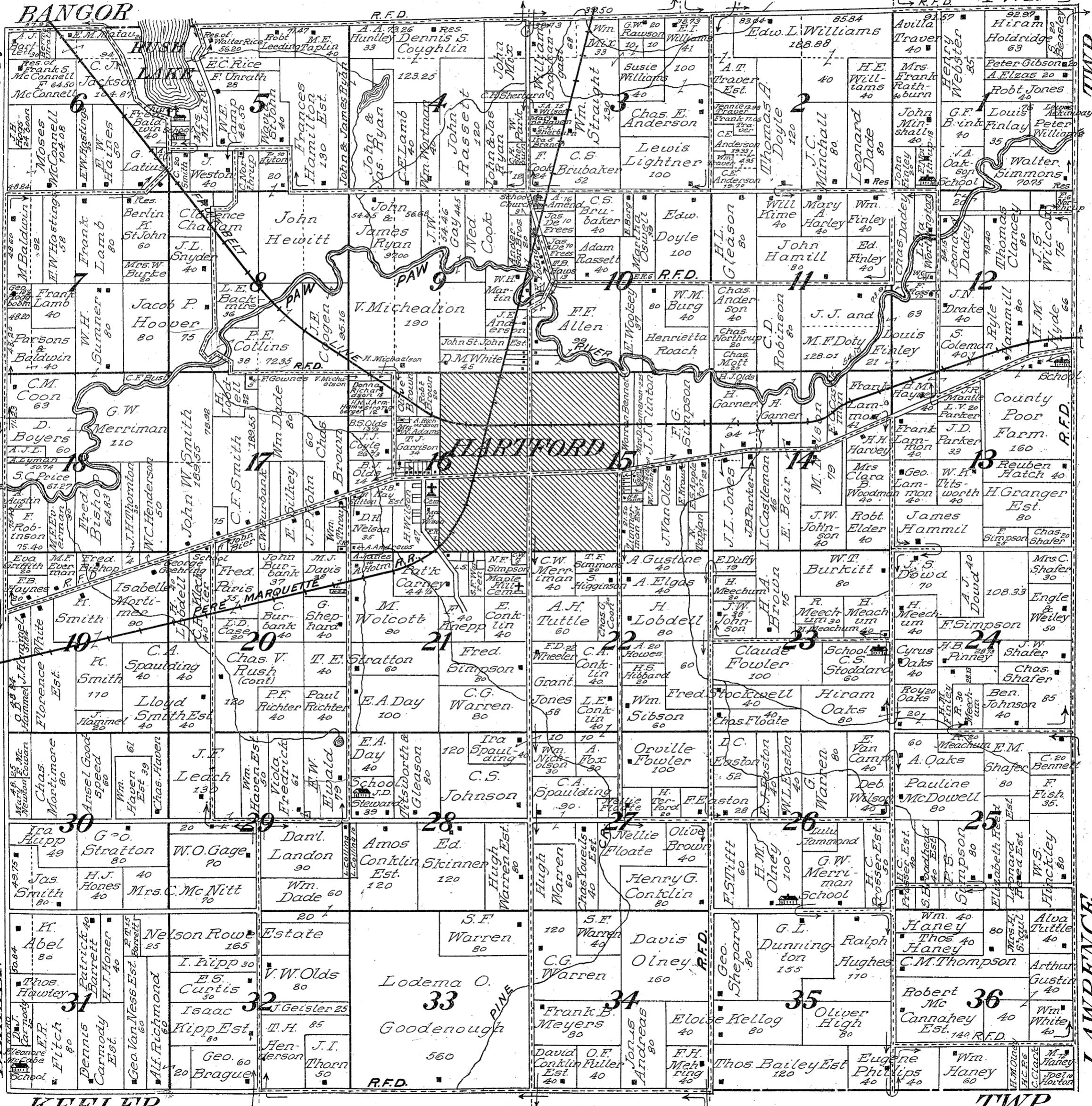
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

**FULLER APPRAISALS**  
**No. 1 VANDENBERG CENTER**  
**GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN**

*Township 3 South, Range 16 West of the Michigan Meridian*

**BANGOR**





# MAP OF PORTER TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

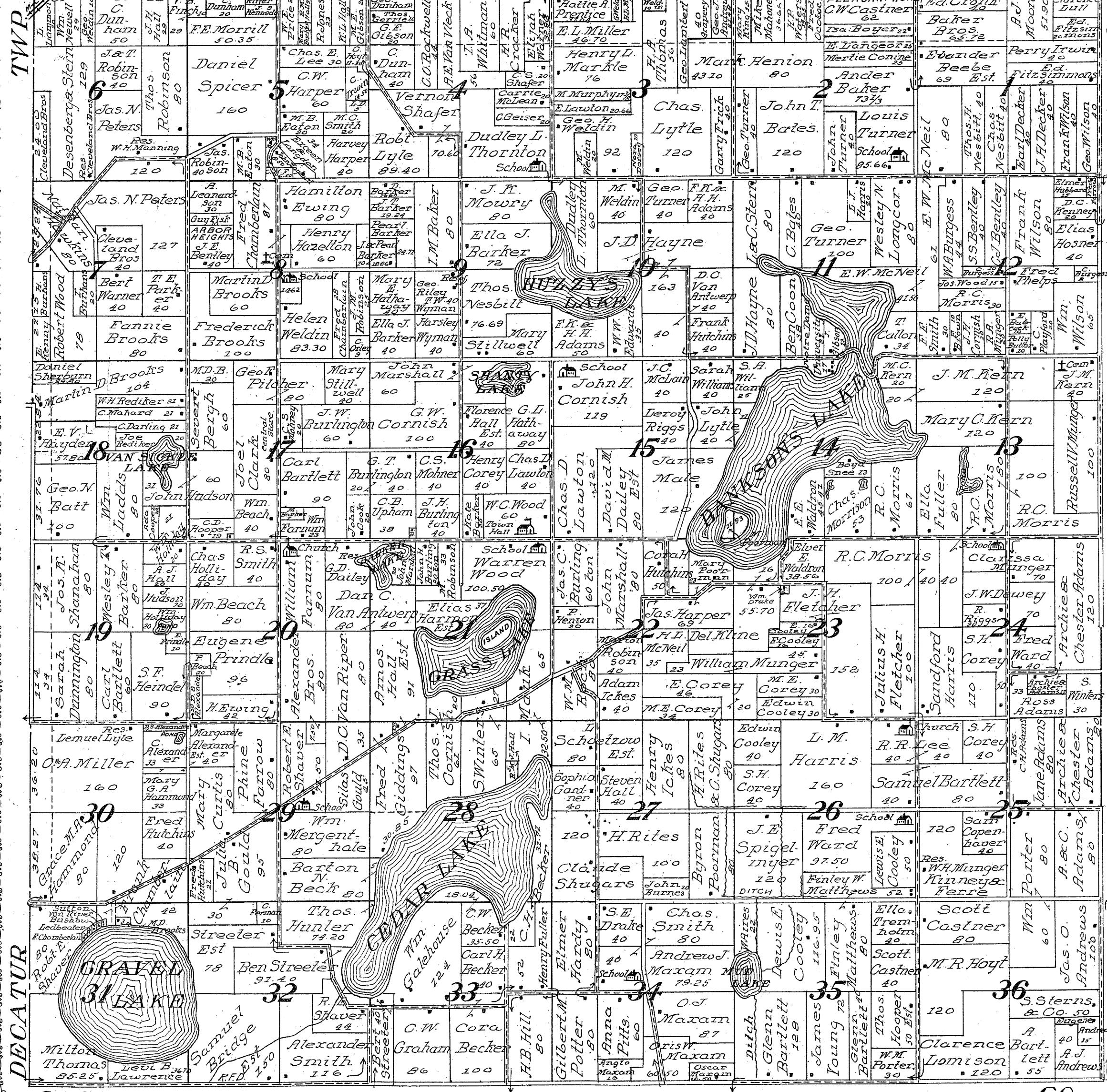
Township 4 South, Range 13 West of the Michigan Meridian

FULLER APPRAISALS  
No. 1 VANDENBERG CENTER  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

ANTWERP

TWP

CO.





# DECATUR

## **TOWNSHIP**

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

**FULLER APPRAISALS**  
No. 1 VANDENBERG CENTER  
**GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN**

**FULLER APPRAISALS**  
EST. 1911  
**No. 1 VANDENBERG CENTER**  
**GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN**

*Township 4 South, Range 14 West of the Michigan Meridian*

## PAW PAW

## HAMPTON

CASS

DORTE



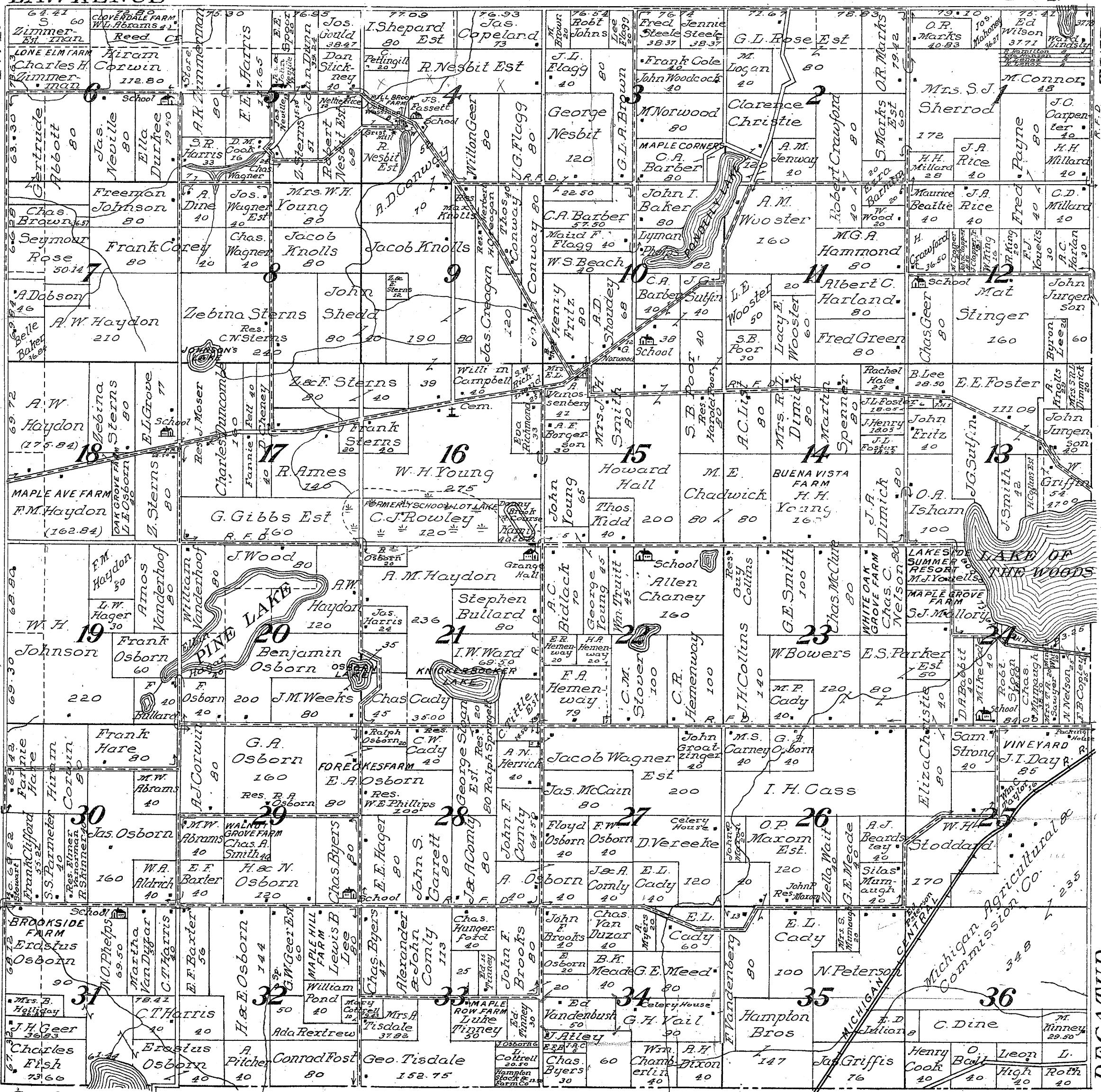
# MAP OF HAMILTON TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 4 South, Range 15 West of the Michigan Meridian

**FULLER APPRAISALS**  
No. 1 VANDENBERG CENTER  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

**LAWRENCE**



**M.V.P.**

**TWD**

**TWD**

**DECATUR CO.**

**KELLY**

**CASS**



MAP OF  
KEELER

TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 4 South, Range 16 West of the Michigan Meridian

FULTER APPRAISALS  
No. 1 VANDENBERG CENTER  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

HARTFORD CO.

TWP

TWP

201.04	23.69	202.04	23.68	203.03	23.67	204.02	23.66	205.01	23.65	206.00	23.64	207.00	23.63	208.00	23.62	209.00	23.61	210.00	23.60	211.00	23.59	212.00	23.58	213.00	23.57	214.00	23.56	215.00	23.55	216.00	23.54	217.00	23.53	218.00	23.52	219.00	23.51	220.00	23.50	221.00	23.49	222.00	23.48	223.00	23.47	224.00	23.46	225.00	23.45	226.00	23.44	227.00	23.43	228.00	23.42	229.00	23.41	230.00	23.40	231.00	23.39	232.00	23.38	233.00	23.37	234.00	23.36	235.00	23.35	236.00	23.34	237.00	23.33	238.00	23.32	239.00	23.31	240.00	23.30	241.00	23.29	242.00	23.28	243.00	23.27	244.00	23.26	245.00	23.25	246.00	23.24	247.00	23.23	248.00	23.22	249.00	23.21	250.00	23.20	251.00	23.19	252.00	23.18	253.00	23.17	254.00	23.16	255.00	23.15	256.00	23.14	257.00	23.13	258.00	23.12	259.00	23.11	260.00	23.10	261.00	23.09	262.00	23.08	263.00	23.07	264.00	23.06	265.00	23.05	266.00	23.04	267.00	23.03	268.00	23.02	269.00	23.01	270.00	23.00	271.00	23.00	272.00	23.00	273.00	23.00	274.00	23.00	275.00	23.00	276.00	23.00	277.00	23.00	278.00	23.00	279.00	23.00	280.00	23.00	281.00	23.00	282.00	23.00	283.00	23.00	284.00	23.00	285.00	23.00	286.00	23.00	287.00	23.00	288.00	23.00	289.00	23.00	290.00	23.00	291.00	23.00	292.00	23.00	293.00	23.00	294.00	23.00	295.00	23.00	296.00	23.00	297.00	23.00	298.00	23.00	299.00	23.00	300.00	23.00	301.00	23.00	302.00	23.00	303.00	23.00	304.00	23.00	305.00	23.00	306.00	23.00	307.00	23.00	308.00	23.00	309.00	23.00	310.00	23.00	311.00	23.00	312.00	23.00	313.00	23.00	314.00	23.00	315.00	23.00	316.00	23.00	317.00	23.00	318.00	23.00	319.00	23.00	320.00	23.00	321.00	23.00	322.00	23.00	323.00	23.00	324.00	23.00	325.00	23.00	326.00	23.00	327.00	23.00	328.00	23.00	329.00	23.00	330.00	23.00	331.00	23.00	332.00	23.00	333.00	23.00	334.00	23.00	335.00	23.00	336.00	23.00	337.00	23.00	338.00	23.00	339.00	23.00	340.00	23.00	341.00	23.00	342.00	23.00	343.00	23.00	344.00	23.00	345.00	23.00	346.00	23.00	347.00	23.00	348.00	23.00	349.00	23.00	350.00	23.00	351.00	23.00	352.00	23.00	353.00	23.00	354.00	23.00	355.00	23.00	356.00	23.00	357.00	23.00	358.00	23.00	359.00	23.00	360.00	23.00	361.00	23.00	362.00	23.00	363.00	23.00	364.00	23.00	365.00	23.00	366.00	23.00	367.00	23.00	368.00	23.00	369.00	23.00	370.00	23.00	371.00	23.00	372.00	23.00	373.00	23.00	374.00	23.00	375.00	23.00	376.00	23.00	377.00	23.00	378.00	23.00	379.00	23.00	380.00	23.00	381.00	23.00	382.00	23.00	383.00	23.00	384.00	23.00	385.00	23.00	386.00	23.00	387.00	23.00	388.00	23.00	389.00	23.00	390.00	23.00	391.00	23.00	392.00	23.00	393.00	23.00	394.00	23.00	395.00	23.00	396.00	23.00	397.00	23.00	398.00	23.00	399.00	23.00	400.00	23.00	401.00	23.00	402.00	23.00	403.00	23.00	404.00	23.00	405.00	23.00	406.00	23.00	407.00	23.00	408.00	23.00	409.00	23.00	410.00	23.00	411.00	23.00	412.00	23.00	413.00	23.00	414.00	23.00	415.00	23.00	416.00	23.00	417.00	23.00	418.00	23.00	419.00	23.00	420.00	23.00	421.00	23.00	422.00	23.00	423.00	23.00	424.00	23.00	425.00	23.00	426.00	23.00	427.00	23.00	428.00	23.00	429.00	23.00	430.00	23.00	431.00	23.00	432.00	23.00	433.00	23.00	434.00	23.00	435.00	23.00	436.00	23.00	437.00	23.00	438.00	23.00	439.00	23.00	440.00	23.00	441.00	23.00	442.00	23.00	443.00	23.00	444.00	23.00	445.00	23.00	446.00	23.00	447.00	23.00	448.00	23.00	449.00	23.00	450.00	23.00	451.00	23.00	452.00	23.00	453.00	23.00	454.00	23.00	455.00	23.00	456.00	23.00	457.00	23.00	458.00	23.00	459.00	23.00	460.00	23.00	461.00	23.00	462.00	23.00	463.00	23.00	464.00	23.00	465.00	23.00	466.00	23.00	467.00	23.00	468.00	23.00	469.00	23.00	470.00	23.00	471.00	23.00	472.00	23.00	473.00	23.00	474.00	23.00	475.00	23.00	476.00	23.00	477.00	23.00	478.00	23.00	479.00	23.00	480.00	23.00	481.00	23.00	482.00	23.00	483.00	23.00	484.00	23.00	485.00	23.00	486.00	23.00	487.00	23.00	488.00	23.00	489.00	23.00	490.00	23.00	491.00	23.00	492.00	23.00	493.00	23.00	494.00	23.00	495.00	23.00	496.00	23.00	497.00	23.00	498.00	23.00	499.00	23.00	500.00	23.00	501.00	23.00	502.00	23.00	503.00	23.00	504.00	23.00	505.00	23.00	506.00	23.00	507.00	23.00	508.00	23.00	509.00	23.00	510.00	23.00	511.00	23.00	512.00	23.00	513.00	23.00	514.00	23.00	515.00	23.00	516.00	23.00	517.00	23.00	518.00	23.00	519.00	23.00	520.00	23.00	521.00	23.00	522.00	23.00	523.00	23.00	524.00	23.00	525.00	23.00	526.00	23.00	527.00	23.00	528.00	23.00	529.00	23.00	530.00	23.00	531.00	23.00	532.00	23.00	533.00	23.00	534.00	23.00	535.00	23.00	536.00	23.00	537.00	23.00	538.00	23.00	539.00	23.00	540.00	23.00	541.00	23.00	542.00	23.00	543.00	23.00	544.00	23.00	545.00	23.00	546.00	23.00	547.00	23.00	548.00	23.00	549.00	23.00	550.00	23.00	551.00	23.00	552.0



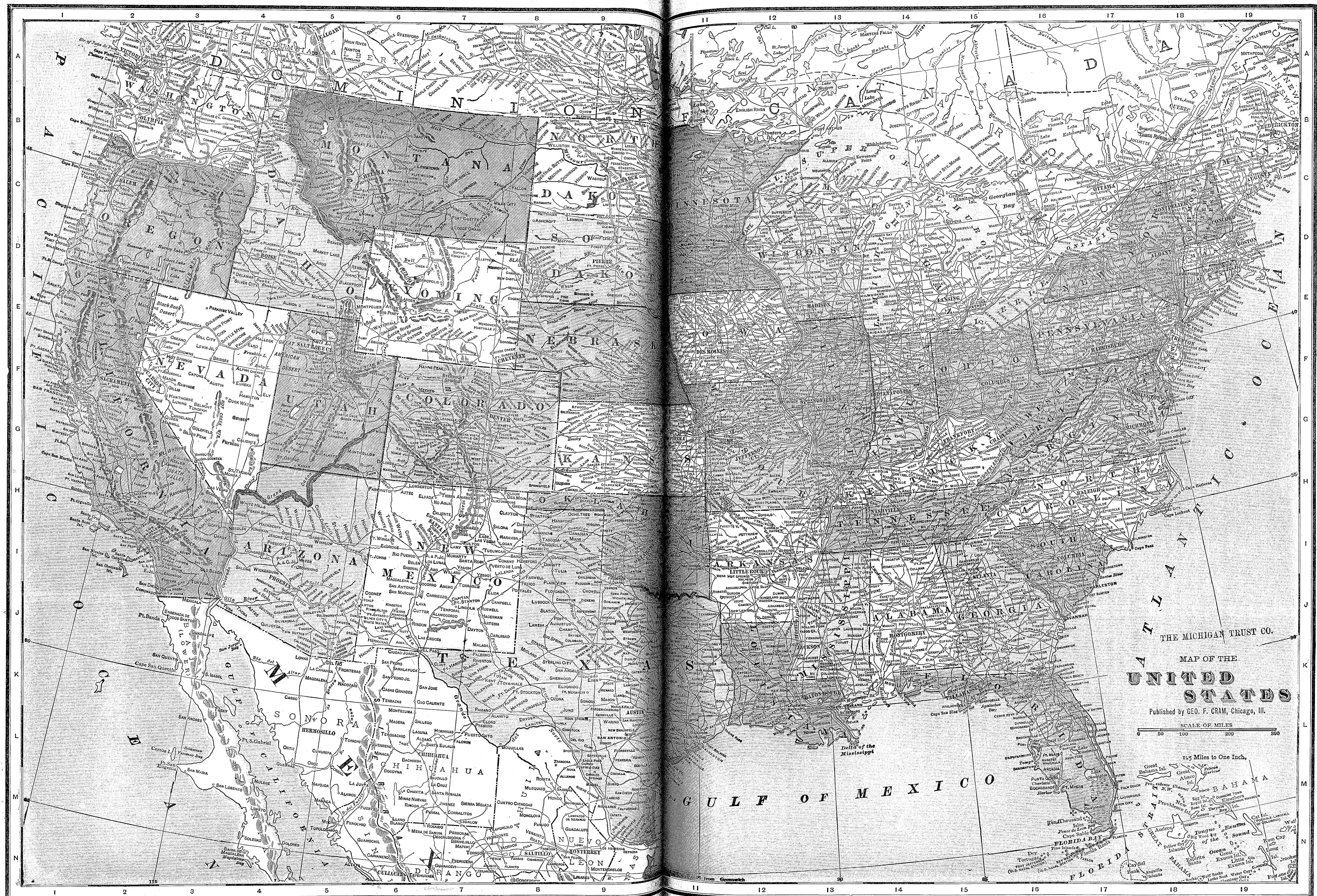
















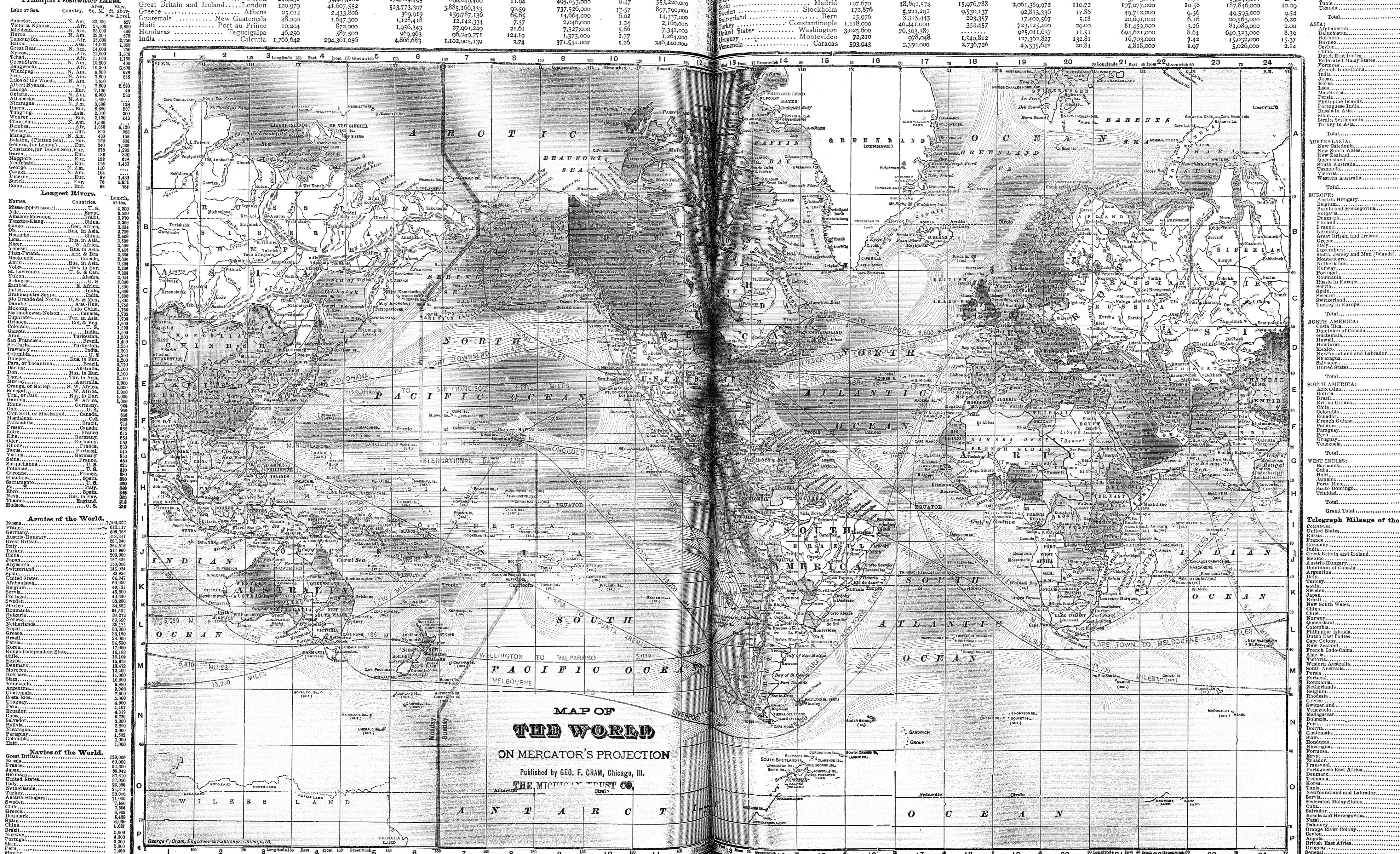


Dimensions of the Earth.		Miles.	
Equatorial Diameter.....		7,926.6	
Earth's Axis.....		7,699.6	
Circumference at Equator.....		24,889.5	
Areas of the Earth.		Sq. Miles.	
Land Surface.....	52,158,000		
Water Surface.....	147,000,000		
Total .....	199,158,000		
Oceans.		Sq. Miles.	
Pacific.....	71,000,000	Antarctic.....	8,500,000
Atlantic.....	35,000,000	Arctic.....	4,500,000
Indian.....	28,000,000		
Principal Salt Lakes.		Elev., Ft.	
Lake or Sea.....	Country.....	Area Sq. M. ....	
Caspian Sea.....	Asia	180,000	
Sea of Aral.....	Asia	26,300	
Belkash.....	Asia	12,500	
Maracaibo.....	So. Am.	8,000	
Eyre.....	Australia	4,000	
Titicaca.....	So. Am.	3,800	
Issik-kul.....	Asia	2,456	
Koko-nor.....	Asia	2,040	
Van.....	Asia	2,000	
Great Salt Lake.N.Am.		1,875	
Urumiah.....	Asia	1,730	
Dead Sea.....	Asia	444	
Ngami.....	Africa	350	
Principal Fresh-water Lakes.		Elev., Ft.	
COUNTRIES.			
CAPITALS.		AREA.	
		Square Mile	
Argentina .....	Buenos Aires	1,319,247	
Australasia .....	Melbourne	2,972,573	
Austria-Hungary .....	Vienna	240,942	
Belgium .....	Brussels	11,373	
Bolivia .....	La Paz	567,430	
Brazil .....	Rio de Janeiro	3,209,378	
Bulgaria .....	Sofia	38,080	
Canada, Dominion of .....	Ottawa	3,653,946	
Chile .....	Santiago	290,829	
China .....	Pekin	4,218,401	
Colombia .....	Bogota	471,273	
Costa Rica .....	San Jose	23,000	
Cuba .....	Havana	44,000	
Denmark .....	Copenhagen	15,289	
East Indies, Dutch .....	Batavia	736,400	
Ecuador .....	Quito	120,000	
Egypt .....	Cairo	400,000	
France .....	Paris	204,092	
Germany .....	Berlin	208,830	

es. POPULATION.	COMMERCE		NATIONAL DEBTS.
	with the United States.	Total.	Per Capita.
5,022,024	\$9,808,521	\$479,765,265	\$100.00
3,771,715	28,101,784	1,384,605,444	287.50
45,405,267	6,672,580	1,107,464,025	24.35
7,074,910	43,515,112	544,052,979	81.20
1,852,657	76,926	6,180,602	3.49
14,333,915	11,155,565	540,693,936	37.72
3,744,283	.....	62,428,200	16.67
5,371,315	123,472,416	271,829,090	49.61
2,712,145	3,753,222	107,304,151	35.17
426,047,325	22,698,282	613,140,000	:50
3,538,606	2,923,404	14,494,792	:362
312,816	1,697,043	14,603,556	* 46.66
1,572,797	21,769,572	.....	.....
2,464,770	14,812,900	66,033,849	26.61
36,000,000	2,210,963	.....	....
1,271,861	1,347,850	5,746,628	4.77
9,821,045	667,577	500,743,871	51.44
39,118,990	70,497,327	5,856,706,403	150.32
50,405,000	174,264,405	608,846,162	11.72

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.	AREA
Total.	Per Capita.	Total.	Per Capita.		Square Mile
\$ 62,723,000	\$13.08	\$60,757,000	\$12.50	Italy .....	Rome 110,646
140,755,000	37.32	142,148,000	\$12.50	Japan .....	Tokio 162,655
75,896,000	1.67	75,896,000	\$12.50	Korea .....	Seoul 82,000
122,657,000	18.32	116,500,000	\$12.50	Mexico .....	Mexico 767,005
3,614,000	1.09	3,663,000	\$12.50	Netherlands .....	The Hague 12,648
137,295,000	9.58	99,360,000	\$12.50	Nicaragua .....	Managua 49,200
18,917,000	5.05	18,853,000	\$12.50	Norway .....	Christiania 124,445
58,051,000	10.64	50,759,000	\$12.50	Paraguay .....	Asuncion 157,000
38,684,000	12.68	44,001,000	\$12.50	Persia .....	Teheran 628,000
62,710,000	.15	71,896,000	\$12.50	Peru .....	Lima 695,733
.....	.....	.....	.....	Portugal .....	Lisbon 36,038
2,820,000	9.01	2,812,000	.....	Roumania .....	Bucharest 48,307
18,791,000	11.95	19,515,000	.....	Russia .....	St. Petersburg 8,660,394
20,366,000	8.24	20,792,000	.....	Salvador .....	San Salvador 7,225
61,934,000	1.73	66,750,000	.....	Santo Domingo .....	Santo Domingo 18,045
5,208,000	4.32	4,540,000	.....	Servia .....	Belgrade 19,050
60,051,000	6.17	56,511,000	.....	Siam .....	Bangkok 300,000
695,276,000	17.85	695,250,000	.....		

POPULATION.		COMMERCE		NATIONAL DEBTS.		REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
s.		with the	United States.	Total.	Per Capita.	Total.	Per Capita.	Total.	Per Capita
33,218,32	\$33,135,512	\$2,560,605,000	\$78.85	\$375,000,000	\$11.54	\$ 356,492,000	\$10.97		
40,732,841	21,622,603	261,857,143	5.71	133,039,000	2.90	132,995,000	2.83		
12,000,000	257,130	.....	...	5,362,000	1.45	5,361,000	.44		
13,605,919	42,227,786	175,945,345	12.99	29,171,000	2.15	27,819,000	2.04		
5,430,981	74,576,164	463,150,904	86.62	61,526,000	11.50	61,468,000	11.49		
500,000	1,364,518	5,590,636	11.18	2,403,000	.74	2,393,000	4.78		
2,240,032	.....	70,376,355	31.09	27,000,000	11.93	27,259,000	12.16		
630,000	14,815	11,223,805	17.65	11,007,000	1.73	11,007,000	1.74		
9,000,000	.....	16,737,500	1.76	7,300,000	.77	7,300,000	.81		
4,610,000	2,573,289	23,159,700	5.02	7,533,000	1.63	7,016,000	1.52		
5,423,132	2,915,897	819,880,580	151.02	57,336,000	10.56	62,170,000	11.46		
5,956,690	138,635	272,774,501	46.13	42,114,000	7.12	38,906,000	6.73		
129,004,514	7,518,177	3,414,061,734	24.21	1,101,107,000	7.81	1,116,095,000	8.65		
1,006,848	868,329	3,696,472	3.67	3,281,000	3.26	3,274,000	3.25		
610,000	1,700,371	26,216,449	42.98	1,910,000	3.13	1,722,000	2.82		
2,493,770	.....	80,806,223	31.86	13,619,000	5.37	14,086,000	5.65		
5,000,000	.....	.....	....	13,823,000	2.76	13,640,000	2.72		



MAP OF  
**THE WORLD**  
IN MERCATOR'S PROJECTION

Published by GEO. F. CRAM, Chicago, Ill.

THE MICHIGANIST

THEATRE

T A R

10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by 1000 employees in a company.

150 125

8 150 9 135

Mileage of the World.	
	MILES.
.....	188
.....	1,920
.....	300
entral Africa.....	50
ast Africa.....	584
ny.....	3,638
.....	74
.....	1,688
inea.....	48
malland.....	82
ast Africa.....	150
outhwest Africa.....	212
.....	591
.....	163
.....	110
.....	16
dependent State.....	800
.....	126
r.....	80
.....	122
Nigeria.....	814
iver Colony.....	24
e East Africa.....	803
.....	279
.....	1,099
ia.....	163
ne.....	849
.....	225
.....	121
.....	1,442
.....	590
.....	88
	16,469
n.....	10
n.....	83
.....	186
.....	110
.....	638
Indies.....	8,435
.....	1,456

Malay States..	423
	820
io-China.....	900
	27,565
	4,889
	612
	4
	1,745
	84
Islands.....	199
India.....	50
sha.....	6,872
lements.....	874
	27
Asia.....	820
	50,241
A:	
onia.....	90
Wales.....	8,281
nd.....	2,487
i.....	3,092
ralla.....	1,805
	620
ustralia.....	3,492
	2,269
	17,154

ngary.....	24,251
Herzegovina.....	2,443
.....	679
.....	1,020
.....	1,983
.....	2,014
.....	28,285
.....	81,022
in and Ireland.....	22,634
.....	903
.....	10,068
.....	326
ey and Man ('Islands).....	68
.....	100
s.....	1,817
.....	1,548
.....	1,486
.....	2,295
urope.....	56,452
.....	374
.....	8,656
.....	7,681
urope.....	2,898
.....	1,269

	198,623
RICA:	<u>840</u>
of Canada.....	20,487
.....	475
.....	128
.....	69
12,209	12,209
and and Labrador.....	659
.....	210
.....	100
es.....	<u>217,250</u>
	<u>251,927</u>
ICA:	<u>12,000</u>
ana.....	700
.....	10,408
.....	104
.....	2,875
.....	487
.....	255

ana.....	60
	47
	156
	1,259
	1,210
	529
	-----
	30,090
;	
	28
	1,623
	43
	185
	168
ngoo.....	119
	83
	-----
	2,265
Total.....	561,776

.....	252,694
95,905	.....
96,040	.....
87,085	.....
59,692	.....
52,518	.....
45,397	.....

	49,597
Y.....	39,563
nada.....	37,481
	30,000
	27,640
	25,700
	21,080
	18,854
	<b>16,482</b>
es.....	15,150
	14,491
	14,000
	11,080
	10,355
	10,180
	10,000
ds.....	8,000
es.....	7,988
	7,966

lina.	7,944
	7,496
	7,410
	6,596
lia.	6,199
	6,038
	5,998
	5,312
	4,388
	4,296
	4,110
	3,963
	3,915
	3,896
	3,882
	3,456
	3,270
	3,220
	3,100
	3,100
	2,900
	2,825
	2,730
	2,600
	2,572
	2,564
	2,445
Africa.	2,368
	2,387
	2,187
	2,170
	2,140
and Labrador.	2,079
	2,040
y States.	2,038
	1,986
	1,920
egovina.	1,817
	1,793
	1,725
olony.	1,480
	1,483
	1,335
ea.	1,317
	1,270
	1,241
	1,147
a.	1,140





# PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY

OF

FULLER APPRAISALS  
No. 1 VANDENBERG CENTER  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

## Van Buren County, Michigan

EXPLANATION.—The date following a name indicates the length of time the party has been a resident in the county. The abbreviations are as follows: S. for Section; T. for Township; P. O. for Post-office address. When no Section Number or Township is given, it will be understood that the party resides within the limits of the village or city named, and, in such cases, the post-office address is the same as the place of residence, unless otherwise stated.

- Abell, Chas. E., Druggist and Fruit Dealer, South Haven.  
Abrams, J. E., Proprietor Shore Acres Farm, S. 26, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. 1852.  
Abrams, M. W., Farmer, S. 29, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1882.  
Abrams, W. L., Farmer, S. 6, T. Hamilton, P. O. Lawrence. 1847.  
Adams A. L., Farmer, S. 24, T. Porter, P. O. Schoolcraft. 1872.  
Adams, C. H., Farmer, S. 25, T. Porter, P. O. Schoolcraft. 1868.  
Adams, F. K., Farmer, S. 10, T. Porter, P. O. Lawton. 1882.  
Aldrick, Frank B., Proprietor of The Locust Farm, S. 30, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. 1877.  
Allard, George, Farmer and Florist, S. 26, T. Antwerp, P. O. Lawton. 1865.  
Allard, Wm., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 27, T. Antwerp, P. O. Lawton. 1868. Mr. Allard has served as Commissioner.  
Allen, J. P., Fruit Grower and Proprietor of Summer Resort, South Haven.  
Allen, J. S., Farmer, Fruit Grower, Dairymen and Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland China and O. I. C. Hogs, S. 8, T. Waverly, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1870.  
Allen, Robert H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 30, T. Covert, P. O. Coloma. 1903.  
Allen Brothers, General Merchants, S. 8, T. Waverly, P. O. Paw Paw.  
Anderson, A., Fruit Grower, S. 3, T. Covert, P. O. South Haven. 1904.  
Anderson, Charles E., Township Supervisor, Farmer and Fruit Grower, Hartford.  
Anderson, David, Probate Judge of Van Buren County, Paw Paw.  
Andrus, Wm. & Son, Proprietors of Ridgeville Fruit Farm and Resort, S. 11, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven.  
Antwerp, Township of.  
Austin, Frank D., Farmer, Dairymen, Breeder of Durham Cattle and Thoroughbred Poland China Hogs, S. 24, T. Waverly, P. O. Paw Paw. 1873.  
Austin, John A., Justice of the Peace, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 10, T. Arlington, P. O. Bangor. 1872.  
Bair, Jacob C., Proprietor of Pickerel Farm and Summer Resort, S. 2, T. Columbia, P. O. Grand Junction.  
Baldwin, Milton, Painter and Decorator, Lawton. 1874.  
Bales, John, Real Estate, South Haven.  
Bank of Covert, General Banking, Covert.  
Banks, F. W., Farmer and Breeder of Holstein Cattle, S. 4, T. Bloomingdale, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1890.  
Barber, C. A., Farmer, S. 3, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1887.  
Barker, D. C., Farmer, S. 32, T. Antwerp, P. O. Lawton. 1885.  
Barker, E. I., Insurance, Kendall. 1860.  
Barnes, Albert C., Farmer, Dairymen and Stockraiser, S. 32, T. Arlington, P. O. Lawrence. 1860.  
Barnes, Charles W., Proprietor of Highland Farm, S. 32, T. Arlington, P. O. Lawrence. 1866.  
Barnes, U. T., Proprietor East View Farm and President of the Lawrence Creamery, S. 4, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. 1861.  
Barnhart, Clyde, Farmer, S. 14, T. Decatur, P. O. Decatur. 1907.  
Bartlett, Carl, Farmer, S. 17, T. Porter, P. O. Lawton. 1902.  
Bates, E. F., Farmer, S. 14, T. Geneva, P. O. South Haven. 1851.  
Bates, W. A., Farmer, S. 2, T. Porter, P. O. Lawton. 1891.  
Beach, Adam, Proprietor Maple Row Farm, Breeder of French Draft Horses, S. 16, T. Waverly, P. O. Paw Paw. 1884.  
Beals, W. D., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 30, T. Paw Paw, P. O. Paw Paw. 1855.  
Beardsley, J. A., & Sons, Farmers, S. 26, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur.  
Beaver, Watson H., Justice of the Peace, Bangor. 1871.  
Becker, August, Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 15, T. Antwerp, P. O. Mattawan. 1898.  
Bendich, Felix, Poultry, Breeder of White Orphington Chickens, S. 11, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven. 1910.  
Benedict, A. C., Township Supervisor and Proprietor of Roller Mill, Lawrence.  
Bennett, Dr. C. L., Physician, Gobleville. 1876. Mr. Bennett has served as School Trustee two years.  
Bennett, H. L., Retired Farmer, S. 20, T. Geneva, P. O. South Haven. 1871.  
Bennett, Loren O., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 20, T. Geneva, P. O. South Haven. 1876.  
Bensingher & Clark, Hotel, Bloomingdale.  
Bentley, J. E., Farmer, S. 8, T. Porter, P. O. Lawton. 1907.  
Bessey, Mrs. Eva, Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 23, T. Antwerp, P. O. Mattawan. 1907.  
Bidlack, A. C., Farmer, S. 22, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1856.  
Blackinton, A. B., Farmer, S. 23, T. Pine Grove, P. O. Kendall. 1911.  
Blanchard, James K., Farmer, S. 21, T. Pine Grove, P. O. Kendall. 1891.  
Bland, Chas., Farmer and Sorghum Maker, S. 14, T. Geneva, P. O. Lacota. 1910.  
Bloomingdale Produce & Lumber Co., Dealers in Lumber, etc., Bloomingdale.  
Bonato, John, Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 32, T. Covert, P. O. Coloma. 1911.  
Booher, Henry, Farmer, S. — T. Almena, P. O. Paw Paw. 1910.  
Boen, J., Auctioneer, Decatur. 1896.  
Brauch, George F., Farmer, Stockraiser and Dairymen, S. 11, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. 1876.  
Bregger, Louis A., Proprietor of Outlook Farm, S. 20, T. Arlington, P. O. Bangor. 1900.  
Bridges, Geo., Real Estate, Bangor.  
Broadwell, W. M., Lumber, Planing Mill, Lime and Cement, Bangor. 1865.  
Brooks, John F., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 34, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1851.  
Brown, Elmer, Farmer and Dairymen, S. 23, T. Lawrence, P. O. Bangor. 1867.  
Brown, Eugene F., Veterinary Surgeon, Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 17, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. Mr. Brown was born in Van Buren County in 1869.  
Brown, Mrs. H. D., Proprietor Lake Brown Summer Resort, S. 2, T. Paw Paw, P. O. Paw Paw. 1902.  
Brown, G. L. A., Farmer, S. 3, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1887.  
Brown, Geo. M., Retired, S. 1, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven. 1912.  
Brown, James H., Farmer, Stockraiser and Dairymen, S. 33, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. 1866.  
Brown, Levi A., Farmer, S. 23, T. Almena, P. O. Mittawan. 1854.  
Brown, Walter A., Miller, Carpenter and Builder, Almena, P. O. Paw Paw. 1881.  
Brown, William J., Farmer, Dairymen, Breeder of High Grade Durham Cattle, Thoroughbred Poland China Hogs, Shropshire Sheep, Belgian and Percheron Horses, S. 34, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. 1866.  
Brown Brothers, Real Estate Agents, Hartford.  
Bullard, Stephen, Farmer and Road Commissioner, S. 21, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1857.  
Burger, Frank A., Proprietor Fair Lawn Place, Fruit Grower, S. 16, T. Bangor, P. O. Bangor. 1857.  
Burgess, W. A., Farmer, S. 12, T. Porter, P. O. Lawton. 1863.  
Burgett, M. F., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 12, T. Columbia, P. O. Berlomont. 1867.  
Burris, Mike, Proprietor of Maple Grove Farm, S. 29, T. Bloomingdale, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1908.  
Burrows, Elisher, Fruit Grower, S. 4, T. Covert, P. O. South Haven. 1899.  
Buskirk, M. D., Pres. Farmers Mutual Insurance Co., Paw Paw.  
Butcher, G. H., Automobile and Horse Livery, Lawrence.  
Butler, Milo, Farmer, S. 32, T. Geneva, P. O. Bangor. 1865.  
Butterfield, F. A., Physician and Surgeon, Lawrence.  
Butterfield, Frank A., Farmer, Stockraiser and Dairymen, S. 18, T. Van Buren, P. O. Bangor. 1864.  
Cady, C. W., Farmer, S. 28, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1889.  
Campbell, A. H., Merchant, Mittawan. 1886.  
Carlson, G. A., Farmer, S. 21, T. Geneva, P. O. South Haven. 1905.  
Carr, A. R., of Maple Lodge, Painter and Decorator, South Haven.  
Carris, Clyde E., Proprietor of The Nedal Farm, S. 19, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. Mr. Carr was born in Lawrence Township in 1884.  
Cavanaugh, T. J., Lawyer, Paw Paw.  
Challam, Clarence, Farmer and Dairymen, S. 8, T. Hartford, P. O. Hartford. 1868.  
Chamberlain, Chas., Postmaster and Farmer, Breedsville.  
Chamberlin, D. V., Dealer in General Merchandise, Kendall. 1880.  
Chamberlin Bros., Dealers in General Merchandise, Kendall.  
Champion, J., Farmer, S. 14, T. Pine Grove, P. O. Kendall. 1888. Mr. Champion has served as a Member of School Board fourteen years.  
Chandler, Victor, Farmer, S. 29, T. Pine Grove, P. O. Gobleville. 1896.  
Chapman, William H., Proprietor The Maples Farm, S. 17, T. Arlington, P. O. Bangor. 1861.  
Charles, C. B., Farmer and Insurance, Bangor. 1867.  
Charles, Frank L., Farmer and Stockraiser, Bangor. 1866.  
Chase, A. B., Cashier Bank of Covert, Covert. 1871. Mr. Chase is a Veteran of the Civil War. He enlisted in the 96th Illinois Infantry in 1864 and served until close of the war.  
Chase, E. A., Farmer and Dairymen, S. 15, T. Waverly, P. O. Paw Paw. 1864.  
Chase, T. D., Proprietor Christie Lake Farm, S. 26, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. 1878.  
Chesbro, Allen T., Farmer and Resort Owner, S. 16, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven. Mr. Chesbro was born in Van Buren County in 1882.  
Citizens State Bank, General Banking, Decatur.  
Citizens State Bank, General Banking, South Haven.  
Clapp, Ed, Fruit Grower and Breeder of Poultry, S. 20, T. Antwerp, P. O. Lawton. 1864.  
Clark, Alonso, Fruit Grower and Farmer, S. 35, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven. 1897.  
Clark, James W., Farmer, S. 35, T. Antwerp, P. O. Lawton. 1859.  
Clark, Wallace H., Proprietor of Lakeview Farm, S. 22, T. Waverly, P. O. Paw Paw. 1851.  
Clement, J. L. & Sons, Dealers in Lumber, Gobleville.  
Cleveland, Frank G., Proprietor of Nickland Farm, S. 29, T. Arlington, P. O. Lawrence. Mr. Cleveland was born in Arlington Township in 1864.  
Cleveland Bros., Farmers, S. 6, T. Porter, P. O. Lawton.  
Clinard, Zimri, Farmer, S. 30, T. Bangor, P. O. Bangor. 1866.  
Cline, B. E., Farmer, S. 19, T. Antwerp, P. O. Lawton. 1910.  
Close, John J., Farmer, S. 24, T. Covert, P. O. Covert. 1888.  
Coburn, Wm., Farmer and Mint Grower, S. 30, T. Decatur, P. O. Decatur. 1910.  
Cochrane, Donald F., Editor The Hartford Day Spring, Hartford.  
Coffman, Edward J., Farmer, Stockraiser and Fruit Grower, S. 11, T. Geneva, P. O. Lacota. 1911.  
Coith, A., Proprietor of The A. B. C. Apple Orchard, Berlomont, P. O. South Haven.  
Cole, H. R., Editor Free Press and Courier, Paw Paw.  
Coleman, Sheldon, Supervisor and Druggist, Lawton. 1894.  
Collins, Guy, Farmer, S. 23, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1876.  
Comly, Alexander, Farmer, S. 28, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1852.  
Comly, John, Farmer, S. 28, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1848.  
Comly Bros., Farmers, S. 28, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur.  
Conish, John H., Farmer, S. 15, T. Porter, P. O. Lawton. 1854. Mr. Conish has served as Supervisor.  
Conner, John F., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 34, T. Covert, P. O. Covert. 1866.  
Conway, A. D., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 9, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1863.  
Cook, John R., Farmer, Fruit Grower and Dairymen, S. 21, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. 1878.  
Cook, William, Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 32, T. Bangor, P. O. Hartford. 1858.  
Cook, W. O., South Haven Marble and Granite Works, Manufacturer and Dealer in All Kinds of Cemetery Work and Grave Vaults, South Haven.  
Cook & Chandler, (H. T. Cook & J. E. Chandler) Lawyers, South Haven.  
Cooley, E. F., Proprietor Rose Lawn Farm, S. 5, T. Bloomingdale, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1887.  
Coon, Ben, Manager of Notre Dame Summer Resort, S. 14, T. Porter, P. O. Lawton. 1860.  
Copenhagen, S. J., Farmer, S. 25, T. Porter, P. O. Marcellus. 1901.  
Coughlin, Dennis, Farmer, Dairymen and Stockraiser, S. 4, T. Hartford, P. O. Hartford. 1870.  
Covey & Vickers, Hotel and Livery, Gobleville.  
Coykendall, Geo. A., Farmer, S. 24, T. Antwerp, P. O. Mittawan. 1875.  
Crane, Walter, B., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 7, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. 1862.  
Crawford, Robt., Farmer, S. 11, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1867.  
Creagan, Herbert H., Township Clerk, S. 9, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1889.  
Creagan, H. T., Livery and Veterinary Surgeon, Decatur. 1867.  
Criger, A. J., Farmer and Auctioneer, S. 9, T. Bloomingdale, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1911.  
Cross, Alfonso, Proprietor of River Valley Farm and Threshing Machine Operator, S. 36, T. Arlington, P. O. Lawrence. 1856.  
Cross, David W., Proprietor of Meadow Brook Farm, S. 6, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. 1866.  
Cross, Edward, Farmer and Dairymen, S. 36, T. Arlington, P. O. Lawrence. 1866.  
Crowe, John A., Clergyman, South Haven.  
Cummings, Eugene, Farmer and Highway Commissioner, S. 28, T. Keeler, P. O. Hartford. 1886.  
Cummins, Geo. H., Farmer, Dairymen, Cement and Concrete and All Kinds of Mason Work, S. 23, T. Waverly, P. O. Paw Paw. 1900.  
Cunningham, D. F., Fruit Grower, S. 20, T. Antwerp, P. O. Lawton. 1901.  
Dade, Leonard, Farmer and Dairymen, S. 2, T. Hartford, P. O. Hartford. 1887.  
Dailey, G. D., Farmer, S. 20, T. Porter, P. O. Lawton. 1881.  
Daly, Michael, Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 31, T. Keeler, P. O. Watervliet. 1902.  
Danneffel, William, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 18, T. Keeler, P. O. Watervliet.  
Day, J. I., Farmer and Grape Grower, S. 25, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1904.  
Dayton, E. J., Farmer, Breeder of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep, S. 8, T. Waverly, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1866.  
Dean, Edgar, Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 12, T. Columbia, P. O. Berlomont. 1877.  
Decatur Township, E. H. Squier, Supervisor, Decatur.  
Decker & Bailey, Real Estate, Paw Paw.  
Dimick, J. A., Farmer, S. 14, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1859.  
Disbrow, A. A., Farmer, Dairymen, Stockraiser, Fruit Grower and Breeder of Registered Poland China Hogs, S. 21, T. Bangor, P. O. Bangor. 1876.  
Disbrow, Hayes, Farmer, S. 29, T. Bangor, P. O. Bangor. 1879.  
Disbrow, L. W., Farmer, Dairymen, Fruit Grower and Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland China Hogs, S. 28, T. Bangor, P. O. Bangor. 1865.  
Drake, Lawrence N., Farmer, Fruit Grower and Proprietor of Summer Resort, S. 28, T. Bangor, P. O. Bangor. 1873.  
Drullinger, Frank L., Proprietor of Fairview Farm, S. 1, T. Keeler, P. O. Hartford. 1877.

## PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY

- Donovan, Bart, Proprietor Apple Orchard Farm, S. 25, T. Bangor, P. O. Bangor. 1878.
- Douglas, E. S., Real Estate, Lawrence.
- Downing, Edmond, Real Estate and Farmer, S. — T. Almena, P. O. Mattawan. 1877.
- Downing, E. E., Real Estate, Paw Paw.
- Doyle, Rd., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 10, T. Hartford, P. O. Hartford. 1857.
- Dudley, Oscar L., Justice of the Peace, Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 29, T. Arlington, P. O. Lawrence. 1910. Mr. Oscar L. Dudley is a native of Vermont, coming west at the age of sixteen years he located in Wisconsin and a year later entered the Army in the Civil War, serving during the War in the 16th Wisconsin Regiment and the 10th Minnesota Regiment. At the close of the war he educated himself for a teacher for a Business College. In 1866 he established the Jefferson City, Mo., Business College. From there he went to Minneapolis, Minn., and in 1867 established the Minneapolis Business College. In 1873 he located in Chicago and soon connected himself with the Illinois Humane Society, as the General Superintendent, remaining at the head of that society for fourteen years. At the end of that period he resigned this position to take charge of and manage the Glenwood School for Boys which he had founded. This Institution, known the world over as the Model Institution for Boys, he successfully managed for twenty years, resigning in 1906 and retiring to private life. After about four years spent in recuperating his health and feeling the need of a more active life he bought his present home in the Town of Arlington, Van Buren County, Mich., where it is acknowledged he has one of the best farms in Michigan. Mr. Dudley served one term in the Legislature of Illinois, being a member of the 39th General Assembly of that State.
- Duncombe, A. O., Dealer in General Merchandise, Keeler.
- Dunn, John S., Farmer and Dairymen, S. 32, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. 1879.
- Dyckman, E. S., Cigar Manufacturer, South Haven.
- Earl, Charles C., Farmer and Dairymen, S. 24, T. Arlington, P. O. Bangor. 1872.
- Easton, G. S., Editor and Publisher The Lawrence Times. Lawrence.
- Eckenberger, John, Retired, S. 20, T. Decatur, P. O. Decatur. 1834.
- Engel, W. F., Proprietor of Craigie Lea Farm, Breeder of O. I. Chester White Hogs, S. 6, T. Geneva, P. O. South Haven.
- Emichen, Carl, Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 24, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven. 1905.
- Farmers & Merchants Bank, General Banking, Lawrence.
- Farthing, F. G., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 26, T. Antwerp, P. O. Mattawan. 1903.
- First National Bank, General Banking, Paw Paw.
- First State Bank, General Banking, Decatur.
- First State Bank, General Banking, South Haven.
- Foster, Emory E., Farmer, S. 13, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1858.
- Foster, F. L., Farmer, Stockraiser and Fruit Grower, S. 3, T. Geneva, P. O. Kibbie. 1882.
- Foster, J. L., Farmer, S. 14, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1854.
- Foster, Lemuel, Farmer, Breeder of Holstein Cattle and Registered Berkshire Hogs, S. 10, T. Geneva, P. O. Kibbie. Mr. Foster was born in Van Buren County in 1890.
- Fox, Edwin H., Farmer, Dairymen and Fruit Grower, S. 11, T. Columbia, P. O. Grand Junction. 1865.
- Funk, Charles, Mayor of South Haven, South Haven.
- Funk & Merrifield, (Chas. Funk and E. J. Merrifield) Dealers in Coal, Coke, Wood, Shingles, Fence Posts, Cement and Cement Blocks, South Haven.
- Free, A. Lynn, Attorney at Law, Paw Paw.
- Free & Morrison Lumber Co., Dealers in Lumber, Paw Paw.
- Freshwaters, M. R., Retired Attorney and Farmer, S. 1, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven. 1893.
- Frisbie, Albert B., Farmer and Township Treasurer, S. 13, T. Waverly, P. O. Paw Paw. 1867.
- Gallager, Charles E., Proprietor of Galligan Den Farm, S. 27, T. Paw Paw, P. O. Paw Paw. 1862.
- Garrett, John S., Farmer, S. 28, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1891.
- Gault, John, Farmer, S. 1, T. Waverly, P. O. Paw Paw.
- Gay, Fred L., Farmer, S. 14, T. Waverly, P. O. Paw Paw. 1868.
- Gay, William I., Farmer, Stockraiser, Dairymen, Breeder of Thoroughbred Durham Cattle, Chester White Hogs and Norman Horses, S. 15, T. Waverly, P. O. Paw Paw. 1876.
- Gaynor, Andrew, Township Supervisor and Dealer in General Merchandise, P. O. Breedsdale. 1878.
- Geer, C. A., Janitor of School, Decatur. 1876.
- Geer, C. M., Farmer, S. 12, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1868.
- Gobleve Exchange Bank, General Banking, Gobleville.
- Gooch, Harry, Proprietor of Maple Grove Farm and Summer Resort, S. 1, T. Columbia, P. O. Grand Junction.
- Goss, M. O., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 6, T. Bangor, P. O. South Haven. 1872.
- Gould, A. B., Fruit Grower, S. 27, T. Covert, P. O. Covert. 1867.
- Gould, M. O., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 29, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. 1862.
- Gould, Otis, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 32, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. 1858.
- Graham, L. O., Dealer in General Hardware, Gobleville. 1872.
- Grant, R. B., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 4, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. 1911.
- Green, G. L., Proprietor of Maple Grove Fruit Farm, S. 13, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven. 1866. Mr. B. G. Green, son of G. L. Green, was born in Van Buren County in 1867.
- Gregory, Don F., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 34, T. Keeler, P. O. Dowagiac. 1879.
- Griffin, William, Farmer, S. 13, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1867.
- Grimes, F. P., Broker, Paw Paw.
- Groth, Chas., Farmer, Stockraiser and Breeder of Gurnsey Cattle, S. 25, T. Covert, P. O. Covert. 1896.
- Grove, E. L., Farmer, S. 18, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1900.
- Hale, Geo., Farmer, S. 36, T. Covert, P. O. Hartford. 1866.
- Hall, Isaac J., Farmer, S. 27, T. Porter, P. O. Decatur and Marcellus. 1880.
- Hall, W. A., Township Supervisor, Hotel and Livery, Kendall. 1898.
- Haller, Mrs. J., Retired, S. 15, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven.
- Halmond, John, Livery, Bangor. 1888.
- Hamilton, Sylvester M., Farmer and Breeder of Horses, S. 36, T. Lawrence, P. O. Decatur. 1861.
- Hamilton, Robert, Farmer, S. 30, T. Paw Paw, P. O. Paw Paw.
- Hammond, M. G. A., Farmer, S. 25, T. Decatur, P. O. Lawton. 1862.
- Harris, B. S., Farmer, S. 24, T. Porter, P. O. Marcellus. 1873.
- Harris, C. T., Farmer, S. 31, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1904.
- Harwood, F. A. & Co., Produce, Plainwell.
- Hastings, Edwin W., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 7, T. Hartford, P. O. Hartford. 1869.
- Hathaway, Mr. and Mrs. Chas., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 19, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence.
- Hathaway, John, Farmer, S. 22, T. Columbia, P. O. Breedsdale. 1860. Mr. Hathaway has served as County Drain Commissioner.
- Haven, E. A., Manager Bloomingdale Produce and Lumber Co., Bloomingdale. 1862. Mr. Haven has served as Member of City Council ten years and Member of School Board.
- Hayden, E. V., Fruit Grower, S. 18, T. Porter, P. O. Decatur. 1855.
- Haydon, A. W., Farmer, S. 18, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1845.
- Haydon, F. M., Farmer, S. 18, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1860.
- Heagy, Geo., Farmer, S. 10, T. Keeeler, P. O. Hartford and Keeler. 1902.
- Healy, F., Farmer, S. 5, T. Bloomingdale, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1864.
- Healy, Leeds, Farmer and Dairymen, S. 1, T. Bloomingdale, P. O. Gobleville. 1892. Mr. Healy has served as School Director six years.
- Healy, Wm., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 10, T. Bloomingdale, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1872.
- Heath, T. S., Dealer in Beans and Produce, Lawrence.
- Hegborn, C., Gardener, Bangor. 1903.
- Heindel, S. F., Farmer, S. 19, T. Porter, P. O. Lawton. 1897.
- Helms, Abraham, Farmer, S. 36, T. Columbia, P. O. Breedsdale. 1866.
- Hemenway, Earl, Real Estate, Fruit Farms, Summer Homes, Poultry Farms and Summer Resorts, South Haven.
- Henion, Mark, Farmer and Road Commissioner, S. 2, T. Porter, P. O. Lawton. 1877.
- Henwood, James T., Proprietor of The Lake View Fruit and Poultry Farm, S. 21, T. Columbia, P. O. Grand Junction.
- Hildebrandt, H., Carpenter, S. 30, T. Geneva, P. O. South Haven. 1904.
- Hill, L. D., Cashier First State Bank, Decatur.
- Hinckley, Roy, Livery and Feed Stable and Auto Livery, Hartford.
- Hinz, C. F., Farmer, S. 3, T. Geneva, P. O. Kibbie. 1906.
- Holmes, W. W., Attorney at Law, South Haven. 1900.
- Horine, Mrs. K., Proprietor Horine Villa and Fruit Farm, S. 15, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven. 1896.
- Hotaling, G. W., Justice of the Peace, Decatur. 1903.
- Howard, E. W., Proprietor of Chestnut Farm, S. 4, T. Bloomingdale, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1865. Mr. Howard has served as School Moderator eighteen years.
- Huchin, Richard E., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 36, T. Waverly, P. O. Paw Paw. 1864.
- Hughes, Thos., Fruit and Poultry, S. 10, T. Covert, P. O. South Haven. 1900.
- Ickes, Adam, Farmer, S. 35, T. Decatur, P. O. Decatur. 1867.
- Ingraham & Travis, Implements, Plainwell.
- Isom, H. C., Proprietor O-Re-Ta-Ke Farm, S. 24, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence.
- Jacobs, George H., Farmer, Dairymen and Stockraiser, S. 36, T. Arlington, P. O. Paw Paw. 1881.
- Jaques, W. K., M. D., Physician and Surgeon, 4316 Greenwood Avenue, Chicago.
- Jennings, J. W., Proprietor of Lake View Farm, S. 13, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. 1859.
- Jennings, R. E., Proprietor of Old Homestead Jersey Farm, Breeder of Jersey Cattle, S. 13, T. Waverly, P. O. Paw Paw. 1872.
- Johnson, C. M., Proprietor of "Isle of Ais Farm," S. 34, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven. 1873.
- Johnson, C. W., Dentist, Lawton. 1897. Dr. Johnson is a graduate of Northwestern University Dental College, also passed the Michigan State Board of Dental Examiners in 1899. He has been Secretary and Treasurer of Southwestern Michigan Dental Society for eleven years; Village Treasurer for two years and also Township Clerk.
- Johnson, Robert L., Farmer, Stockraiser and Dairymen, S. 34, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. 1867.
- Jones, Thomas R., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 36, T. Bangor, P. O. Bangor. 1869.
- Jordan, F. L., Proprietor of Two Lake Farm, S. 3, T. Bloomingdale, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1905.
- Kalhorn, Chas., Proprietor of Orchard Hill Fruit and Poultry Farm; White Leghorn Chickens a Specialty, S. 11, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven. 1897.
- Keasey, E. L., Horticulture, Fruit Grower and Editor of Detroit Gleaner, S. 24, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven. 1876.
- Kellogg, W. L., Livery, Board and Sale Stable and Saddle Horses, South Haven.
- Kelsey, Clyde E., Farmer, S. 11, T. Columbia, P. O. Grand Junction. 1867.
- Kennedy, John C., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 18, T. Almena, P. O. Paw Paw. Mr. Kennedy was born in Van Buren County in 1857.
- Kern, J. M., Farmer, S. 13, T. Porter, P. O. Lawton. 1853.
- Kidd, Thos., Farmer, S. 15, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1904.
- Killefer, William, Justice of the Peace, Collections and Conveyancing, Paw Paw.
- King, B. P., Farmer and Breeder of Percheron Horses, S. 32, T. Bloomingdale, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1870. Mr. King has served as School Director.
- King, Cornelius, Gardener, Celery and Mint Grower, Decatur. 1897.
- Kingsley, C. M., Farmer, S. 26, T. Pine Grove, P. O. Kendall. 1878.
- Kleet, William, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 23, T. Keeler, P. O. Hartford. 1884.
- Knolls, Max, Farmer, S. 9, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1886.
- Kraiger, Anios, Farmer and Dairymen; Potato Raising a Specialty, S. 3, T. Bangor, P. O. Bangor. 1879.
- Krogel, William, Farmer, S. 30, T. Geneva, P. O. South Haven. 1903.
- Kunkel, J. W., Proprietor of Maple Lawn Farm, Breeder of Duroc Jersey Hogs, S. 5, T. Bloomingdale, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1911.
- Lake, Charles & Son, Embalmers and Dealers in Furniture, Paw Paw.
- Lake, William S., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 12, T. Columbia, P. O. Breedsdale or Berlamont. 1861.
- Landrus Bros., Producers of and Dealers in Pure Milk and Cream, S. 10 and 11, T. Columbia, P. O. Grand Junction.
- Lang, Geo. S., Farmer, S. 16, T. Antwerp, P. O. Lawton. 1905.
- Lang, Gust, Farmer, S. 17, T. Geneva, P. O. South Haven. 1883.
- Langley, Warren G., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 36, T. Keeler, P. O. Dowagiac. 1878.
- Langdon, Mary F., Proprietor of Pleasant View Farm, S. 3, T. Bloomingdale, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1869.
- Lanning, C. M., Farmer, S. 31, T. Decatur, P. O. Decatur. 1896.
- Lawrence, A. E., Dealer in Grain and Coal, Decatur. 1898.
- Lawton Basket Co., Geo. P. Benton, Manager, Fruit Packages, Lawton.
- Lee, Lewis B., Farmer, S. 32, T. Hamilton, P. O. Dowagiac. 1876.
- Lee, W. J., Farmer, S. 28, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven. Mr. Lee was born in Van Buren County.
- Leversee, E. E., Farmer, S. 28, T. Pine Grove, P. O. Kendall. 1879.
- Lewis, Asa A., Justice of the Peace, Farmer, Stockraiser and Summer Resort, S. 31, T. Keeler, P. O. Dowagiac. 1900.
- Lewis, C. H., Grower of Fruit and Vegetables, S. 31, T. Covert, P. O. Coloma. 1875.
- Lewis, L. J., Attorney, Bangor. 1876.
- Lightner, Lewis, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 3, T. Hartford, P. O. Hartford. 1884.
- Linton, Charles, Manufacturer of Fine Creamery Butter, Bloomingdale. 1893. Mr. Linton has served as a Member of the City Council.
- Lorenz, Chas., Farmer, S. 1, T. Pine Grove, P. O. Otsego. 1866. Mr. Lorenz has served as School Assessor five years.
- Lounsberry, Fred, Farmer, S. 7, T. Geneva, P. O. South Haven. 1887.
- Lull, L. R., Farmer and Breeder of Poland China Hogs, S. 36, T. Covert, P. O. Watervliet. 1897.
- Lurkins, Harry J., Farmer, Dairymen, Stockraiser and Grape Grower, S. 29, T. Paw Paw, P. O. Paw Paw.
- Lyle, Edwin A., Farmer, Stockraiser, Breeder of French Draft Horses, Gurnsey and Holstein Cattle, S. 25, T. Lawrence, P. O. Paw Paw. Mr. Lyle was born in Paw Paw Township in 1875.
- Lyle, Jason J., Farmer, Stockraiser and Dairymen, S. 29, T. Paw Paw, P. O. Paw Paw. 1879.
- Lyle, Leinuel, Farmer, S. 30, T. Porter, P. O. Lawton. 1867.
- Lynch, John, Blacksmith and Livery, Covert.
- Lyons, Fred J., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oil, Varnish, etc., Grand Junction.
- Lyster, Armstrong B., Proprietor of Saddle Lake Fruit Farm, S. 16, T. Columbia, P. O. Breedsdale. 1856.
- McAllister, Harry F., Farmer, Dairymen, Stock and Sheep Raiser, S. 30, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. 1882.
- McAllister, Eugene, Township Treasurer, Farmer, Stockraiser and Dairymen, S. 29, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. 1868.
- McCain, B. H., Proprietor of Macks Villa, S. 31, T. Bangor, P. O. Hartford. 1900.
- McCain, J. F., Merchant, S. 31, T. Bangor, P. O. Hartford. 1900.
- McCaslin, Geo. E., Farmer, S. 29, T. Geneva, P. O. South Haven. 1886.
- McCon, Frank, Proprietor of Hickory Wood Farm, Breeder of Black Shropshire Sheep, S. 24, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. 1867.
- McConnell, Frank S., Farmer and Dairymen, S. 6, T. Hartford, P. O. Hartford. 1865.
- McConnell, R. F., Farmer and Peppermint Grower, S. 36, T. Covert, P. O. Watervliet. Mr. McConnell was born in Van Buren County in 1863.
- McGowan, Lewis E., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 29, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. 1864.
- McKeyes, Juan & Co., General Banking, Lawton.
- McLaughlin, L., Fruit Grower and Auto Filling Station, S. 22, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven.
- McLean, John, Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 14, T. Geneva, P. O. South Haven. 1899.
- McNamara, Wm., Farmer, S. 11, T. Pine Grove, P. O. Kendall. 1869.
- McNeil, E. W., Fruits, Lawton. 1825.
- McNeil, H. L., Abstracter, Paw Paw.
- Mahieu, John, Farmer, S. 14, T. Pine Grove, P. O. Kendall. 1882.
- Mahieu, M. L., Farmer, S. 24, T. Pine Grove, P. O. Kendall. 1881.
- Mahoney, M. E., Farmer, S. 2, T. Porter, P. O. Lawton.
- Mahoney, M. E., Farmer, S. 2, T. Porter, P. O. Lawton. 1910.
- Maile, Prinnie, Farmer, S. 28, T. Geneva, P. O. South Haven. Mr. Maile was born in Van Buren County in 1878.
- Makyes, O. H., Farmer and Proprietor of Summer Resort, S. 32, T. Keeler, P. O. Sister Lakes or Watervliet. 1880.
- Mally, Geo. H., Dealer in General Hardware, Grand Junction.
- Mann, O. H., Retired Physician and Surgeon, Breeder of Fine Stock, S. 32, T. Pine Grove, P. O. Gobleville. 1908.
- Manning, W. H., Farmer, S. 6, T. Porter, P. O. Lawton. 1866.
- Marks, O. R., Farmer, S. 1, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1867.
- Marks, Sylvester R., Farmer, Stockraiser, Dairymen and Fruit Grower, S. 11, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. 1872.
- Martin, Will W., Farmer, S. 31, T. Lawrence, P. O. Hartford. 1880.
- Matheson, J. A., Tourists Resort, S. 15, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven.
- Maxon, John P., Farmer, S. 26, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1868.
- Maxwell, John, Road Commissioner and Farmer, S. 35, T. Antwerp, P. O. Lawton. 1872.
- May, Fred, Farmer, S. 12, T. Pine Grove, P. O. Kendall. 1863. Mr. May has served as School Moderator twenty-four years.
- May, Phillip, Farmer, S. 35, T. Pine Grove, P. O. Kendall. 1865.
- Melin Winkel Piano Co., Manufacturers of Pianos, South Haven.
- Merrill, Harry, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 30, T. Covert, P. O. Colona. 1890.
- Merrill, M. D., Proprietor of Sunny Side Green Houses, South Haven. 1892.
- Merrill Music Co., The, Dealers in Pianos, Organs, Talking Machines, Sewing Machines and Supplies, South Haven.
- Merriman, G. W., Banker, Hartford.
- Michigan Trust Co., The, Grand Rapids.
- Mielke, Herman, Farmer, S. 30, T. Geneva, P. O. South Haven.
- Mielke, Julius, Fruit Grower, S. 23, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven.
- Millard, C. D., Farmer, S. 12, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1876.
- Miller, A. L., Farmer, S. 29, T. Bloomingdale, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1860.
- Miskelly, Andrew C., With the Rawley Medicine Co., South Haven.
- Moe, E. L., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 11, T. Paw Paw, P. O. Paw Paw. 1885.
- Monroe, C. J., Farmer and Banker, S. 14, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven. Mr. Monroe was born in Van Buren County in 1839.
- Monroe, Isaac, Farmer, Stockraiser and Breeder of Hamiltonian Horses, S. 2, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. 1844.
- Monroe, Murray A., Farmer, Contractor and Builder, S. 14, T. Arlington, P. O. Bangor. Mr. Monroe was born in Arlington Township in 1874.
- Monroe, Samuel E., Proprietor of Idewild Farm, Fruit Grower, S. 17, T. Arlington, P. O. Bangor. 1860.
- Mooney, W. J., Jr., Proprietor of Mooney's Park Resort, S. 1, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven.
- Moore, Arthur D., Dealer in Hardware, South Haven.
- Moore, Lewis S., Township Clerk and Farmer, S. 7, T. Waverly, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1884.
- Moore, Stephen J., Farmer, S. 13, T. Almena, P. O. Oshtemo. 1856.
- Morey, Stephen R., Proprietor of Pearl Ave. Fruit and Dairy Farm, S. 26, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven. 1867.
- Morgan, Lyman, Farmer, S. 14, T. Geneva, P. O. Lacota. 1900.
- Morris, R. L., Land Owner, Decatur. 1869.
- Morse, Will, Livery, Lacota.
- Moser, J., Farmer, S. 17, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1903.
- Moulton, Arthur L., Attorney-at-Law, Decatur. 18

PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

- Ocobock, Fred B., Meat Market, Paw Paw.  
 Oleson, M. E., Proprietor of the Lake Side Farm, S. 26, T. Columbia, P. O. Breedsville. 1899.  
 Olney National Bank, General Banking, Hartford.  
 Osborn, A. A., Farmer, S. 28, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1868.  
 Osborn, Erastus, Proprietor of Brookside Farm, S. 31, T. Hamilton, P. O. Dowagiac. 1845.  
 Osborn, E. A., Farmer, S. 29, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1850.  
 Osborn, Floyd, Farmer, S. 27, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1874. Mr. Osborn has served as Road Commissioner.  
 Osborn, H., Farmer, S. 29, T. Hamilton, P. O. Dowagiac. 1845.  
 Osborn, L. E., Farmer, S. 18, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1854.  
 Osborn, R. A., Farmer, S. 29, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1871.  
 Overton, Frank, Traveling Salesman, Bangor. 1871.  
 Overton, Miller, Farmer, Dairymen, Fruit and Peppermint Grower, and Breeder of Registered Jersey Cattle, S. 16 and 17, T. Bangor, P. O. Bangor. 1874.  
 Paw Paw, City of.  
 Paw Paw Savings Bank, General Banking, Paw Paw.  
 Payne, Fred W., Farmer, S. 1, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1874.  
 Pearman, M. E., Insurance, South Haven.  
 Peoples Bank, The, Milan Wiggins, Owner, Bloomingdale.  
 Peper, Charles H., Farmer, S. 24, T. Columbia, P. O. Berlamont. 1878.  
 Perkins, R. D., Editor and Publisher Bloomingdale Leader, Bloomingdale. 1874  
 Peters, A., Farmer, S. 11, T. Pine Grove, P. O. Kendall. 1888.  
 Peterson, Frank G., Farmer and Carpenter, S. 31, T. Geneva, P. O. South Haven. 1910.  
 Peterson, F. M., Fruit Grower, S. 14, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven.  
 Petrykosi, Marcel, Farmer and Proprietor of The Health Resort, S. 16, T. Columbia, P. O. Grand Junction.  
 Phelps, L. Myrl, Attorney at Law, South Haven. Mr. Phelps was born in Van Buren County in 1881.  
 Phillips, Eugene, Contractor and Builder, S. 9, T. Covert, P. O. Covert. 1862.  
 Phillips, W. E., Supervisor and Farmer, S. 28, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1896.  
 Pierce, Clifton, Township Clerk, S. 32, T. Geneva, P. O. Bangor.  
 Pierce, Clifton, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 32, T. Geneva, P. O. Bangor.  
 Pinyard, G. O., Grower of Fruit and Vegetables, S. 28, T. Covert, P. O. Covert. 1865.  
 Pomeroy, Geo. T., President Citizens State Bank, Decatur. 1875.  
 Poor, Harold, Farmer, S. 15, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1891.  
 Popendick, Wm., Farmer and Real Estate, S. 27, T. Decatur, P. O. Decatur. 1849.  
 Porter, John H., Porter's Dairy and Farmer, S. 26, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven. Mr. Porter was born in Van Buren County in 1872.  
 Porter, W. W., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 28, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven. 1895.  
 Porter Township, Geo. Riley, Clerk, Lawton. 1864.  
 Price, W. E., Furniture and Fruits, Lawton. 1864.  
 Pugsley, Milton H., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 7, T. Paw Paw, P. O. Paw Paw. 1856.  
 Pugsley, William H., Proprietor of Pleasant Valley Farm, S. 3, T. Paw Paw, P. O. Paw Paw. 1855.  
 Quigley, J. L., Livery and Undertaking, South Haven. 1900.  
 Radtke, W. L., Livery, Covert.  
 Rallston, J. A., Farmer, S. 22, T. Antwerp, P. O. Mattawan. 1911.  
 Rathbun, G. L., Farmer, S. 3, T. Keeler, P. O. Hartford. 1861.  
 Raymond, James H., Farmer and Dairymen, S. 34, T. Waverly, P. O. Paw Paw. 1880.  
 Redfield, James, Farmer and Dairymen, S. 32, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. 1858.  
 Redfield, Mac E., Farmer and Dairying, S. 32, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence.  
 Redfield, Sidney J., Farmer and Dairymen, S. 32, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. 1859.  
 Rice, Chauncey J., Proprietor of Walnut Valley Farm, Fruit Grower, S. 5, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. 1856.  
 Rice, J. A., Farmer, S. 12, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1882.  
 Rice, Walter H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 5, T. Hartford, P. O. Hartford. 1889.  
 Rickman, Henry, Farmer and Breeder of Ohio Improved Chester White Hogs, S. 2, T. Geneva, P. O. Kibbie. 1882.  
 Riggs, L. C., Farmer, S. 15, T. Porter, P. O. Lawton. 1861.  
 Righter, Truman E., Peppermint Grower, Vegetables and Truck Farm, S. 27 and 34, T. Bangor, P. O. McDonald. 1876.  
 Riley, Geo., Clerk Porter Township, S. 9, T. Porter, P. O. Lawton. 1896.  
 Robinson, F. A., Livery, Lawton. 1864.  
 Root, H. L., Farmer and Breeder of Fine Stock, S. 34, T. Pine Grove, P. O. Kendall. 1890.  
 Root, Rueben J., Farmer, S. 31, T. Bangor, P. O. Hartford. 1872.  
 Rose, Robert P., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 7, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. 1865.  
 Roosevelt, C. A., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 13, T. Keeler, P. O. Decatur. 1850.  
 Ross, G. Carroll, Justice of the Peace, Fruit Grower and Breeder of Registered Jersey Cattle, S. 2, T. Covert, P. O. South Haven. Mr. Ross was born in Van Buren County in 1879.  
 Runyan, A. C., Dental Surgeon, South Haven. 1880.  
 Runyan, C. A., Manager South Haven Gas Co., South Haven.  
 Russell, M. F., Editor Bangor Advance, Bangor. 1868.  
 Ryan, James P., Department Stores at Bangor and Lawrence, Bangor.  
 Ryan, John and James, Farmers, Breeders of Thoroughbred Durham Cattle, Short Horn Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 4, T. Hartford, P. O. Hartford. 1869.  
 Ryan, M., Real Estate and Insurance, Mattawan. 1887.  
 St. John, Berlin K., Farmer, Stockraiser and Dairymen, S. 7, T. Hartford, P. O. Hartford. 1887.  
 Sackett, Stanley, Banker, Gobleville Exchange Bank, Gobleville. 1895.  
 Sage & Bailey, Livery and Feed Barn, Paw Paw.  
 Sanford, J. A., Farmer and Breeder of Durham Cattle, S. 18, T. Pine Grove, P. O. Gobleville. 1883.  
 Scheel, Walter, Fruit Grower, S. 23, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven.  
 Schmitt, Jos., Farmer, S. 20, T. Decatur, P. O. Decatur and 5655 Ada St., Chicago.  
 Schoolcraft, F. W., Proprietor of Walnut Grove Farm, S. 34, T. Pine Grove, P. O. Kendall. 1865.  
 Schoolcraft, G. W., Farmer, S. 28, T. Pine Grove, P. O. Kendall. 1867.  
 Scott, E., Pool and Billiards, Lawton. 1903.  
 Scott, Leslie & Sons, Farmers, Stockraisers, Dairymen, Breeders of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle and Chester White Hogs, S. 19, T. Arlington, P. O. Bangor.  
 Seavey, T. B., Proprietor of Cozy Corner Farm, S. 35, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven. 1906.  
 Sebring, J. E., President West Michigan Savings Bank, Bangor. 1853.  
 Shaefer, H. E., Farmer and Ex-Supervisor, S. 32, T. Antwerp, P. O. Lawton. 1866.  
 Shaefer, H. E., Register of Deeds, Paw Paw.  
 Shafer, Geo., Farmer, S. 20, T. Bloomingdale, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1902.  
 Sharkey, Frank, Farmer, S. 19, T. Geneva, P. O. South Haven. 1891.  
 Sheldon, J. T., Farmer and Dairyman, S. 15, T. Columbia, P. O. Grand Junction. 1858.  
 Sherburn, Daniel, Farmer, S. 13, T. Decatur, P. O. Lawton. 1847.  
 Sherburn, John, Farmer, S. 26, T. Decatur, P. O. Decatur. 1852.  
 Shered, Milton J., Proprietor of The Guernsey Stock Farm, Breeder of Registered Guernsey Cattle, and Duroc and Poland China Hogs, S. 8, T. Waverly, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1866.  
 Sherman, Ralph P., Dairy and Fruit Farm, S. 1, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven. 1888.  
 Shorey, John D., Farmer, S. 33, T. Bloomingdale, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1910.  
 Shrimski, Israel, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 32, T. Arlington, P. O. Lawrence. 1911.  
 Shugars, Erwin, Farmer, S. 21, T. Bangor, P. O. Bangor. 1876.  
 Simmons, L., Farmer and Breeder of Polled Durham Cattle, S. 3, T. Pine Grove, P. O. Allegan. 1863.  
 Simmons, William M., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 24, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. Mr. Simmons was born in Lawrence Township, Van Buren County in 1869.  
 Simmons, Walter W., Farmer and Dairyman, S. 1, T. Hartford, P. O. Hartford. 1863.  
 Simpson, Frank G., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 15, T. Hartford, P. O. Hartford. 1876.  
 Smith, Charles A., Farmer, S. 29, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1884.  
 Smith, C. W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 9, T. Arlington, P. O. Bangor. 1911.  
 Smith, Mrs. Emma R., Proprietor of The Prospect Hill Farm; Makes a Specialty of Raising Fruit, S. 24, T. Paw Paw, P. O. Paw Paw. 1885.  
 Smith, Hiram A., Farmer, Lumbering, Manufacturer of Cement and Concrete Silos, S. 21, T. Waverly, P. O. Paw Paw. 1864.  
 Smith, O. M., Real Estate, Dealer in Threshing Machines and Live Stock, Hartford.  
 Smith, R., Fruit Grower, S. 25, T. Paw Paw, P. O. Paw Paw.  
 Smith, Walter, Farmer and Dairyman, S. 11, T. Columbia, P. O. Grand Junction. 1876.  
 Soderberg, John G., Carpenter and Builder, S. 34, T. Covert, P. O. Covert. 1907.  
 Soergel, Herman, Farmer, S. 25, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven. 1876.  
 South Haven Loan & Trust Co., Loans, South Haven.  
 Sowle, Byron L., County Sheriff, Paw Paw.  
 Spencer, G. W., Farmer and Breeder of Short Horn Durham Cattle, S. 1, T. Pine Grove, P. O. Otsego. 1908.  
 Spencer, William, Farmer and Proprietor of The Wildwood Summer Report, S. 32, T. Keeler, P. O. Dowagiac. 1897.  
 Spens, John, Fruit Grower, S. 25, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven. 1902.  
 Springett, Charlie, Farmer, S. 33, T. Geneva, P. O. Bangor. Mr. Springett was born in Van Buren County in 1883.  
 Springett, Ralph, Farmer, S. 28, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1883.  
 Squier, E. H., Supervisor, Farmer and Mint Grower, Decatur. 1867.  
 Slackast, William H., Farmer, S. 3, T. Hartford, P. O. Hartford. 1869.  
 Stafford, John C., Proprietor of the Walnut Stock Farm, S. 19, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. 1890.  
 Sternaman, James H., Farmer and Dairymen, S. 30, T. Bangor, P. O. Bangor. 1867.  
 Sterns, C. N., Farmer, S. 8, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1880.  
 Stiles, A. E., Real Estate, Decatur. 1908.  
 Stinger, Mat, Farmer, S. 12, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1877.  
 Story, Tom, Farmer, S. 17, T. Pine Grove, P. O. Gobleville. 1868.  
 Stransky, J. F., Farmer, S. 5, T. Geneva, P. O. South Haven. 1898.  
 Struble, Charles A., Proprietor of Pleasant Valley Farm, Breeder of High Grade Durham and Jersey Cattle, S. 36, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. 1911.  
 Sturr, J. L., Lawyer, Decatur. 1907.  
 Sutfin, John G., Farmer, S. 13, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1855.  
 Sylvester, Borger & Co., Real Estate and Brokers, Lawton.  
 Tall Bros., (W. A. and N. C. Tall) Jewelers and Opticians, South Haven. Established 1896.  
 Tarbell, Henry Y., Proprietor of Fairview Farm, Breeder of Percheron Horses, Buyer and Shipper of Honey and Fruit, S. 24, T. Paw Paw, P. O. Paw Paw. 1908.  
 Taylor, Wm. C., Apriarist and Fruit Grower, S. 25, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1859.  
 Taylor, W. F., Photographer, Bloomingdale. 1909.  
 Taynor, H., Proprietor of Sebring Hotel, Bangor. 1909.  
 Tedrow, Albert, Farmer, S. 32, T. Bloomingdale, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1864.  
 Tedrow, Frank, Farmer and Breeder of Jersey Cattle, S. 29, T. Bloomingdale, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1865. Mr. Te Irow has served as School Treasurer fifteen years.  
 Teitworth, H. J., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 2, T. Covert, P. O. Covert. 1878.  
 Tellam, H. M., Farmer, S. 8, T. Antwerp, P. O. Paw Paw. 1909.  
 Thayer, E. G., Fruit Grower, S. 11, T. Paw Paw, P. O. Paw Paw.  
 Thomas, S. I., Farmer, Dairymen and Fruit Grower, S. 20, T. Lawrence, P. O. Lawrence. 1861.  
 Thomas, W. J., Timber Dealer, Paw Paw.  
 Thompson, Geo. T., Farmer, S. 13, T. Almena, P. O. Mattawan. 1877.  
 Thompson, J. F., Druggists, Covert.  
 Tinney, Luke, Farmer, S. 33, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1894.  
 Titus, Lincoln H., Attorney-at-Law, Paw Paw.  
 Toan, W. G., Fruit Grower, S. 17, T. Antwerp, P. O. Paw Paw. 1903.  
 Tolles, G. S., Supervisor, S. 15, T. Geneva, P. O. South Haven. 1865.  
 Tomlinson, Wm., Farmer, Stockraiser, Dairymen and Breeder of High Grade Durham and Jersey Cattle, S. 12, T. Waverly, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1882.  
 Torrey & Wood, Livery and Feed Barn, Hitch Sheds in Connection, Bangor.  
 Tracy, James L., Mechanic, South Haven. Mr. Tracy was born in Van Buren County in 1856.  
 Travis, J. B., Publisher Gobleville News, Gobleville. 1905. Mr. Travis has served as Notary Public.  
 Tribune Co., The, Publishers, South Haven.  
 Trowbridge, S. M., Farmer, S. 6, T. Geneva, P. O. South Haven. 1853.  
 Ulrath, Albert, Farmer, Dairymen and Fruit Grower, S. 29, T. Bangor, P. O. Bangor. 1865.  
 Ulrath, August, Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 32, T. Bangor, P. O. Hartford. 1881.  
 Ulrath, Oscar R., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 32, T. Bangor, P. O. Hartford. 1881.  
 Unger, Wm., Farmer and Dairymen, S. 11, T. Bloomingdale, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1905.  
 Upfield, Charles, Blacksmith, S. 20, T. Decatur, P. O. Decatur. 1904.  
 Vail, G. H., Farmer, S. 34, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1894.  
 Valentine, E. C., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 13, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven. 1881.  
 Van Buren County Officials:—Circuit Judge, L. Burget Des Voignes, Cassopolis; Judge of Probate, David Anderson, Paw Paw; Prosecuting Attorney, Glenn E. Warner, Paw Paw; Sheriff, Byron L. Sowle, Paw Paw; County Clerk, Harry A. Cross, Paw Paw; Register of Deeds, Henry E. Shaefer, Paw Paw; County Treasurer, Warner Stoughton, Paw Paw; County Surveyor, W. V. Ackley, Bangor; Commissioner of Schools, Volney R. Hungerford, Paw Paw; County Drain Commissioner, George Mutchler, Hartford; Coroners, Francis R. Cady and John L. Quigley, South Haven; Superintendents of Poor,—William A. Prater, Secretary, Paw Paw; Orley M. Vaughan, Covert; A. Elgas, Hartford; Township Supervisors:—Almena, Walter A. Brown, Paw Paw; Antwerp, Sheldon Coleman, Lawton; Arlington, F. G. Cleveland, Lawrence; Bangor, Frank A. Burger, Bangor; Bloomingdale, Robert E. Vickers, Gobleville; Columbia, Andrew Gaynor, Breedsville; Covert, Shepard H. Shattuck, Covert; Decatur, Emory H. Squier, Decatur; Geneva, G. S. Toles, South Haven; Hamilton, Waldo Phillips, Decatur; Hartford, Chas. E. Anderson, Hartford; Keeler, Geo. Heagy, Hartford; Lawrence, Amos Benedict, Lawrence; Paw Paw, Merle H. Young, Paw Paw; Pine Grove, Walter A. Hall, Kendall; Porter, E. E. Waldron, Lawton; South Haven, Orlo Westgate, South Haven; Waverly, E. A. Chase, Paw Paw.  
 Van Horn, Jas., Farmer, Dairymen and Breeder of Holstein Cattle, S. 3, T. Bloomingdale, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1890.  
 Vanorman, Elmer, Farmer, S. 30, T. Hamilton, P. O. Dowagiac. 1877.  
 Van Riper, C. M., Lawyer, Hartford.  
 Van Wyen, C., Fruit and Vegetables, South Haven. Mr. Van Wyen was born in Van Buren County in 1874.  
 Vaughan, O. M., Physician and Surgeon, Covert. 1871.  
 Vickers, John, Farmer, Dairymen, Fruit Grower and Breeder of Thoroughbred Durham Cattle, S. 7, T. Waverly, P. O. Bloomingdale. 1869.  
 Vickers, R. E., Hotel and Livery, Gobleville. Mr. Vickers has served as Township Supervisor six years.  
 Waber, Geo. T., Dealer in General Merchandise, Kendall. 1864.  
 Wakeman, F. N., Editor and Publisher The True Northerner Publishing Co., Paw Paw.  
 Waldron, E. E., Supervisor and Farmer, S. 14, T. Porter, P. O. Lawton. 1873.  
 Wallace, Geo. A., Farmer, Threshing Machine Operator, Owner of Steam Saw Mill in Lawrence, Manufacturer of Lumber and Heading, S. 26, T. Arlington, P. O. Lawrence. 1879.  
 Walters, Earle L., Farmer, S. 21, T. Covert, P. O. Covert. 1891.  
 Warner, B. F., Postmaster, Paw Paw.  
 Warner, Glenn E., County Prosecuting Attorney, Paw Paw.  
 Wasson, John, Township Treasurer and Custom Grist Mill, S. 4, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1884.  
 Watson, A. K., Farmer, S. 32, T. Decatur, P. O. Decatur. 1868.  
 Weatherwax, William, Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 26, T. Waverly, P. O. Paw Paw. 1890.  
 Webb, Frank J., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 10, T. Paw Paw, P. O. Paw Paw. 1868.  
 Weber, Wm., Farmer, S. 31, T. Geneva, P. O. South Haven. 1881.  
 Weeks, J. M., Farmer, S. 20, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1873.  
 Wegeforth, T. C. H., S. 32, T. Keeler, P. O. Chicago, 3555 West Monroe St.  
 Welch, J. L., Cashier Farmers & Merchants Bank, Lawrence.  
 Welch, Thos., Farmer, S. 18, T. Antwerp, P. O. Paw Paw. 1870.  
 Welcher, Harley, Painter, Decatur. 1873.  
 Welcher, J. M., Farmer, S. 31, T. Decatur, P. O. Decatur. 1850.  
 Weinan, W. W., Farmer and Threshing Machine Operator, S. 14, T. Geneva, P. O. Lacota. 1863.  
 West, Green, Farmer and Dairymen, S. 14, T. Arlington, P. O. Bangor.  
 Westgate, Orlo, Township Supervisor and Fruit Grower, S. 25, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven. Mr. Westgate was born in Van Buren County in 1874.  
 Westhauser & Strauss, (W. Westhauser and O. Strauss) Proprietors of Bellevue Poultry and Fruit Plant, S. 18, T. Columbia, P. O. Breedsville.  
 Wheeler, E. D., Farmer and Orchard Inspector of South Haven Township, S. 24, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven. 1881.  
 Whitcomb, C. B., Proprietor of Norwood Summer Resort and Farm, S. 32, T. Bangor, P. O. Hartford. 1876.  
 Witter, Herbert A., Farmer, Dairymen and Fruit Grower, S. 13, T. Lawrence. 1854.  
 Wiggins, Milan, Owner The Peoples Bank, General Banking, Bloomingdale. 1876. Mr. Wiggins has served as State Senator.  
 Wilcox, J. E., Farmer, S. 31, T. Geneva, P. O. South Haven.  
 Wilkinson, C. A., Physician and Surgeon, Kendall. 1889.  
 Wilkinson, Frank W., Proprietor of Maple Row Fruit Farm, S. 34, T. Bangor, P. O. Hartford. 1905.  
 Willerton, Thomas, Farmer, S. 23, T. Columbia, P. O. Berlamont. 1857.  
 Williams, C. W., South Haven.  
 Williams, Henry J., Retired Veterinary Surgeon, S. 14, T. Antwerp, P. O. Mattawan. 1837.  
 Williams, L. E., Farmer, S. 30, T. Geneva, P. O. South Haven. 1886.  
 Williams, Dr. N. A., Physician and Surgeon, Bangor. 1897.  
 Williams, W. H., Livery and Feed Stable, Proprietor of the Evergreen Farm, Grand Junction.  
 Willis, J. L., Proprietor Beaver Spring Lithia Water, S. 16, T. Bangor, P. O. Bangor.  
 Willis, R. H., Farmer and Breeder of Holstein Cattle, S. 23, T. Pine Grove, P. O. Kendall. 1864.  
 Wilson, Henry, Real Estate, Insurance and Notary Public, Covert. 1900. Mr. Wilson enlisted in the 19th U. S. Infantry February 10, 1862, and was wounded at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1864, losing his left arm.  
 Winslow, Harry, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 30, T. Bangor, P. O. Hartford. 1883.  
 Wood, Arthur S., Proprietor The Hurlbut Fruit Farm, S. 2, T. South Haven, P. O. South Haven.  
 Wood, Charles, Farmer, Fruit Grower, Steam Threshing Machine Operator, Breeder of Thoroughbred Durham Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 15, T. Bangor, P. O. Bangor. 1867.  
 Wood, Walter, (Torrey & Wood) Livery and Feed Barn, Hitch Sheds in Connection, Bangor.  
 Woodman, Edson, Proprietor of The Chestnut Hill Farm, Importer and Breeder of Percheron Horses and Breeder of Shetland Ponies, S. 20, T. Paw Paw, P. O. Paw Paw. 1847.  
 Woodman, Jason, Farmer and Fruit Grower; Growing Potatoes a Specialty, S. 20, T. Paw Paw, P. O. Paw Paw. 1850.  
 Wolverine Co-Operative Nursery Co., Limited, The, G. E. Prater, President, Nursery, S. 11, T. Paw Paw, P. O. Paw Paw.  
 Wooster, A. M., Farmer, S. 11, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1879.  
 Wright, J. B., Farmer, S. 14, T. Geneva, P. O. Lacota. 1876.  
 Yates, D. M., Farmer, S. 35, T. Geneva, P. O. Bangor. 1904.  
 Youells, M. J., Proprietor Lakeside Summer Resort, S. 24, T. Hamilton, P. O. Decatur. 1866.

# ADVERTISING SECTION

The Wolverine Co-Operative Nursery Co. (Limited)	Melin Winkel Piano Company	Sage & Bailey LIVERY Bus and Dray	M. E. PEARMAN INSURANCE	Fred B. Ocobock Wholesale and Retail Dealer In ICE AND COAL. MODEL MEAT MARKET	W. J. THOMAS TIMBER
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LAKE BROWN SUMMER RESORT	LOANS	Bloomingdale : Mich.	Gobleville : : Michigan	Paw Paw : Mich.	PAW PAW : : MICHIGAN
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Bank of Covert  General Banking	Tall Brothers  Jewelers & Opticians  Established 1896	LAWYERS	Prompt service at reasonable rates.		First National Bank Bldg. PAW PAW : : MICHIGAN
Covert : : Michigan	South Haven : Michigan	South Haven : : Mich.	Lawrence - - Michigan	Hartford : Michigan	
A. COITH	J. F. Thompson  DRUGGIST	W. W. Holmes  Attorney at Law	Torrey & Wood  Both Phones	B. H. McCain  Mack's Villa	HENRY WILSON  Real Estate Insurance NOTARY PUBLIC
A. B. C. Apple Orchard Berlamont : Michigan	Covert : : Mich.	South Haven, Mich.	Livery and Feed Barn  Hitch Sheds in connection.	Hartford : Michigan	COVERT : : MICH.
POST OFFICE	Charles E. Abell  DRUGGIST	H. L. ROOT  Fruit Growing and General Farming LAKEVIEW FARM	George T. Waber  DEALER IN General Merchandise  Buyer and shipper of all kinds of farm produce.	L. McLAUGHLIN  Fruit Grower And Auto Filling Station	The Tribune Co.  Publishers
South Haven : Michigan	R. F. D. No. 3 South Haven, Michigan	R. F. D. No. 1 Phone 53-M KENDALL : MICHIGAN	KENDALL : : MICHIGAN	R. F. D. 3, South Haven	South Haven : Michigan

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Holstein Milk :  
Health, Vitality, Nutrition.

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Breeder of Registered Horses  
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Foaled 1909, by Dan Patch No. 37323; dam Laura May, by Lockhart, No. 6854.

Call or write for complete pedigree.

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Growers of Strawberry Plants  
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Harry I. Lurkins  
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**Choice Cut Flowers**  
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Shingles, Fence Posts,

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W. R. Sellick, V. P.

J. B. Showermon, Cash.

Paw Paw : : Michigan

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J. Oppenheim, V. P.

J. Ingalls, Cash.

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Summer Resorts

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ELLIS SIMON, - - - Cashier

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Surplus, \$25,000.

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J. L. WELCH, - - - Cashier

J. H. CLARK, - Vice-President

REX K. JENNINGS, - Asst.-Cashier

Lawrence, Michigan

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**Merchants Bank**

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Sash, Etc.

W. H. HALL, Manager.

Paw Paw, - Michigan

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Incorporated \$10,000.

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**Gobleville Exchange Bank**

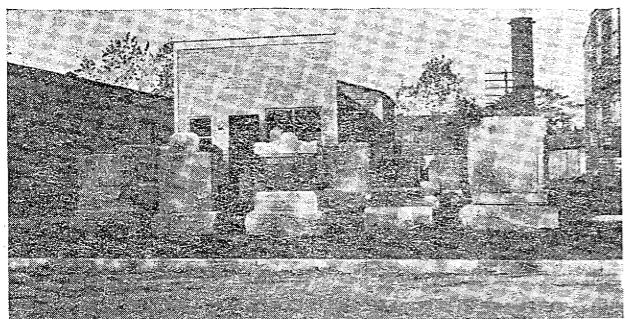
STANLEY SACKETT, Banker.

FRANK SACKETT, Assistant.

Gobleville, - Michigan

<

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W. O. COOK.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in All Kinds of Cemetery Work and Grave Vaults. Special Designs Furnished on Application.

Office and Yards, Broadway. **SOUTH HAVEN, MICH.**

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STOCK and  
POULTRY

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Exchange.

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### ANALYSIS:

In Grains Per Gallon.

Sodium Sulphate.....	25.2
Lithium Carbonate.....	7.1
Magnesium Sulphate.....	5.2
Calcium Sulphate.....	5.4
Sodium Chloride.....	1.5
Silica.....	.03
Iron .....	Traces

J. L. WLLIS, Proprietor.

Bangor, - Michigan

R. R. No. 4.

South Haven, Mich.

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Of Decatur.

Established 1870.

Capital - \$30,000  
Surplus and Profits 15,000

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Interest on Saving A counts

Decatur, - Michigan

H. M. OLNEY, - President  
GEO. M. HARRISON, Vice-President  
E. F. PARKS, - Cashier  
W. H. LONGWELL, - Asst. Cashier

## **The First National Bank**

Paw Paw, Mich.

DIRECTORS:  
H. M. Olney. E. F. Parks.  
Geo. M. Harrison. J. C. Maxwell.  
T. J. Cavanaugh.

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anteed circulation statements to ad-  
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The Best Equipped Plant in Van-  
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Office in New Post Office Block.  
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"BAIDECHI"  
Kidney and Bladder  
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Rheumatic Cure.

Paw Paw, - Michigan

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Everything in Music.

Pianos,  
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Talking  
Machines,  
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J. W. PINCOMBE, - Sec.-Treasurer  
JAMES SYLVESTER, Advertising Mgr.  
FRED GIBSON, - Superintendent

Stock and Eggs for Sale.  
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An organization of Poultry Fan-  
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Lawrence, - Mich.

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## **Hardware**

South Haven, Michigan

## **A. Lynn Free**

Attorney-at-Law

Paw Paw, Michigan

## **Eugene F. Brown**

## **Veterinary Surgeon**

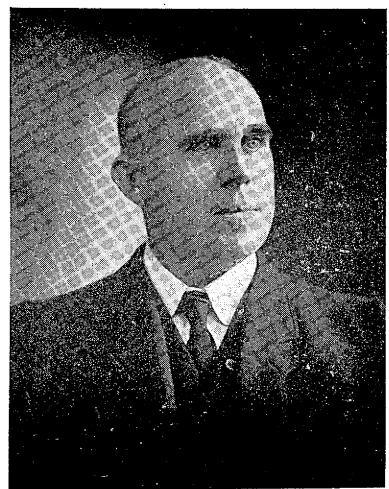
Lawrence, - Michigan



# ILLUSTRATIONS



L. MYRL PHELPS,  
Attorney at Law,  
SOUTH HAVEN, MICHIGAN.



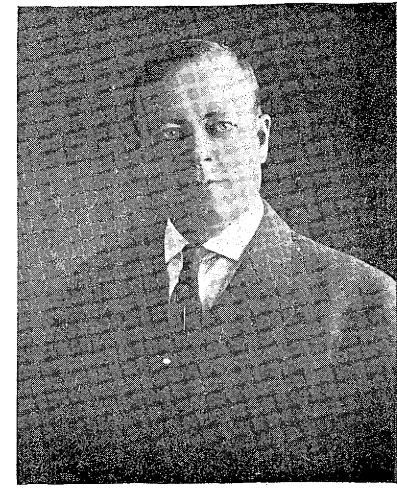
W. W. HOLMES,  
City Attorney,  
SOUTH HAVEN, MICHIGAN.



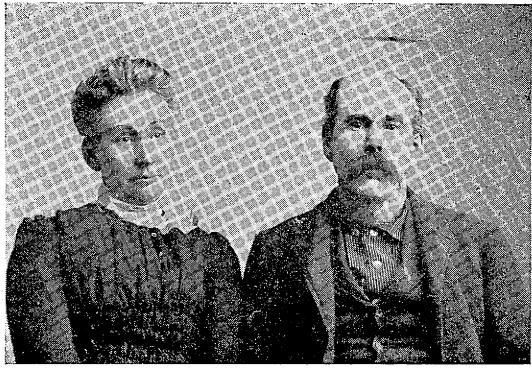
JAMES W. CLARK,  
Late Member of Band at Camp Butter.  
Mr. Clark Acted as Escort to  
Funeral of Abraham Lincoln at  
Springfield, Ill., May 4, 1865.



HARRY A. CROSS,  
County Clerk,  
PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.



F. N. WAKEMAN,  
Editor the True Northerner,  
PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.



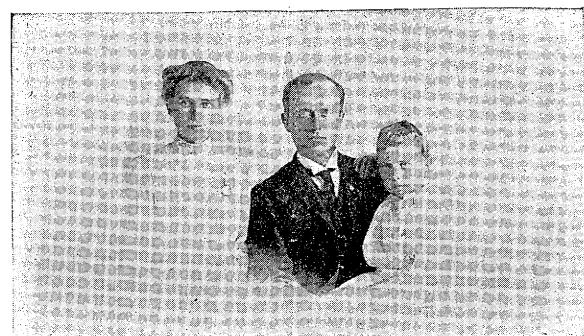
MR. AND MRS. LAURENCE DRAKE.



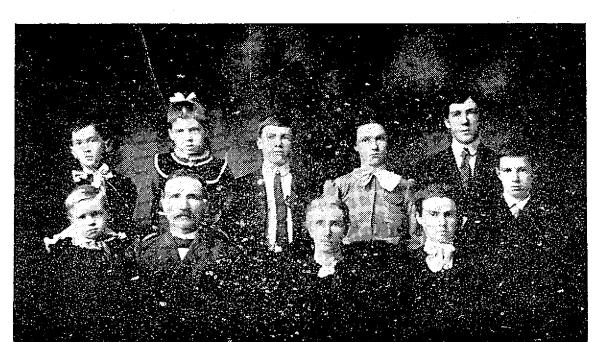
VAN BUREN COUNTY COURT HOUSE,  
PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.



MR. AND MRS. E. V. HAYDEN.



CHAS. H. PEPER AND FAMILY.



FAMILY GROUP,  
Photo From Thomas Jones, Bangor.



EDWIN W. HASTINGS, FAMILY GROUP.



PHOTO FROM J. E. ABRAMS.



JOHN F. NOUD.



HON. PHILOTAS HAYDON.



MR. AND MRS. DON F. GREGORY.



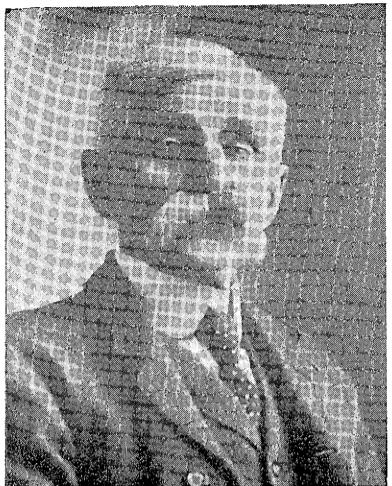
MARTIN RYAN.



JAMES P. RYAN.



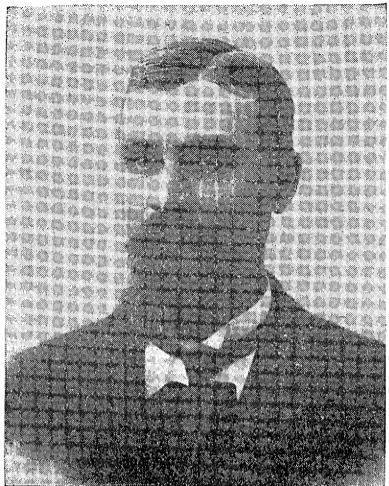
# ILLUSTRATIONS



H. J. TEITSWORTH.



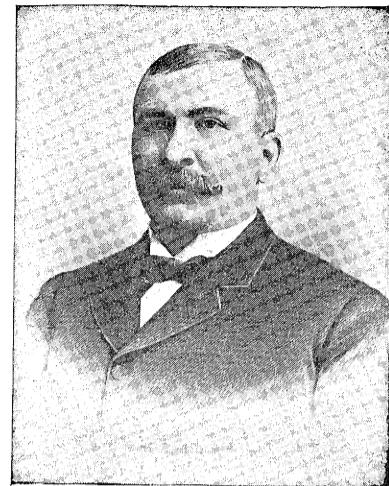
WM. WEATHERWAX.



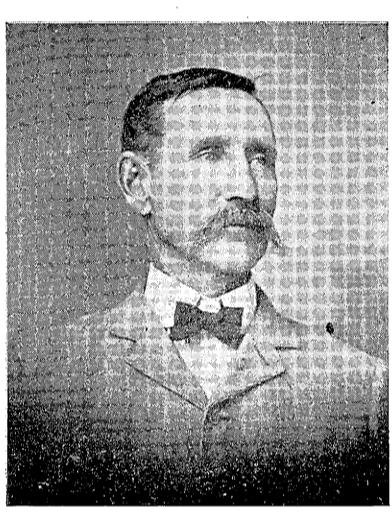
OSCAR L. DUDLEY.



CHAS. G. CHAMBERLAIN.



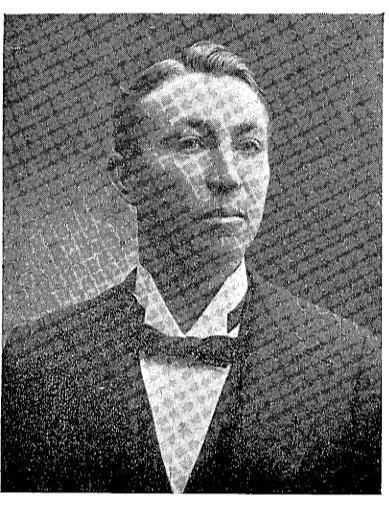
M. R. FRESHWATERS.



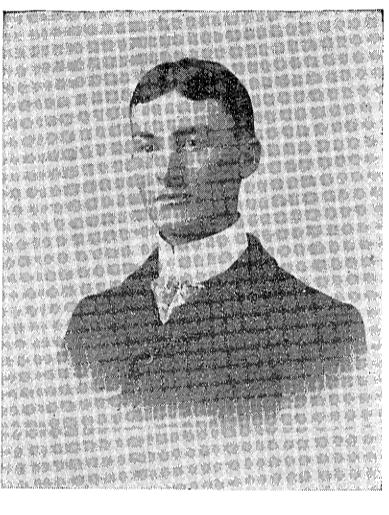
ZIMRI CLINARD.



HIRAM A. SMITH.



MASON O. GOSS.



GEO. BRAUCH.



AMOS KRAIGER.



ECK. ROBINSON.



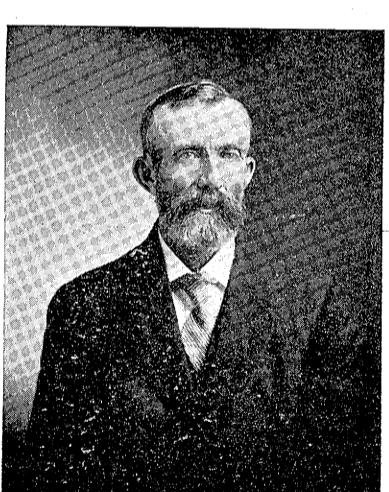
MARCEL PETRYKOSKI.



C. VAN WYNEN.



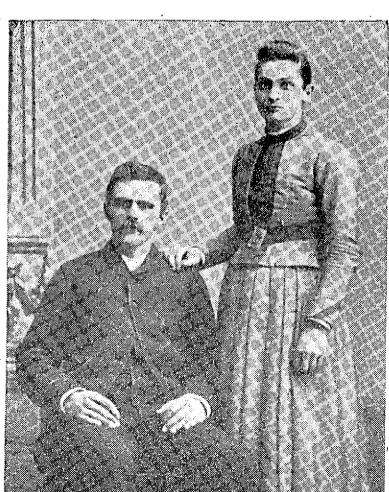
CHAS. E. ANDERSON.



J. M. WEEKS.



MR. AND MRS. L. E. OSBORN.



MR. AND MRS. H. L. ROOT.



RICHARD F. MCCONNELL.



EDWIN H. FOX.



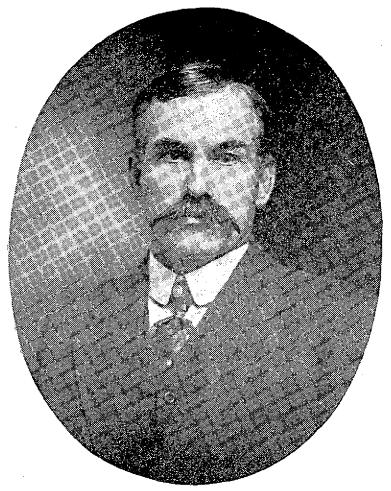
MR. AND MRS. FRED W. BANKS.



# ILLUSTRATIONS



HENRY NILES.



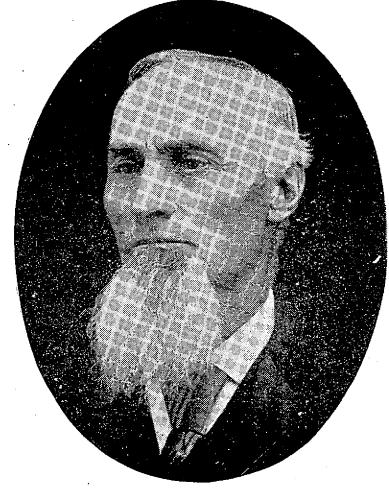
FRANK A. BURGER.



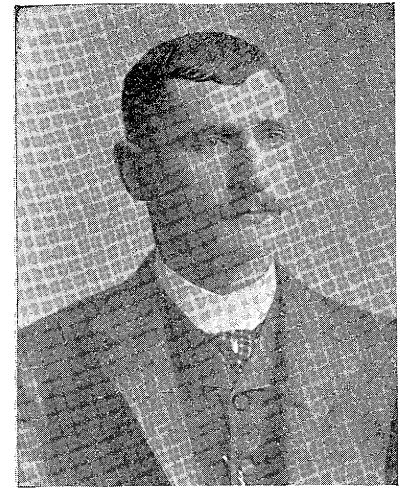
WM. POPENDICK.



ERWIN SHUGARS.



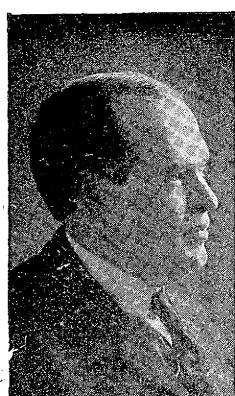
J. L. CLEMENT.



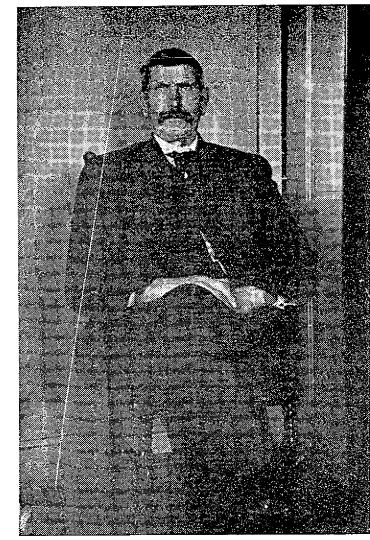
F. A. ROBINSON.



MR. AND MRS. ALEX SHOCKNEY.

C. W. JOHNSON, D. D. S.,  
LAWTON, MICHIGAN.

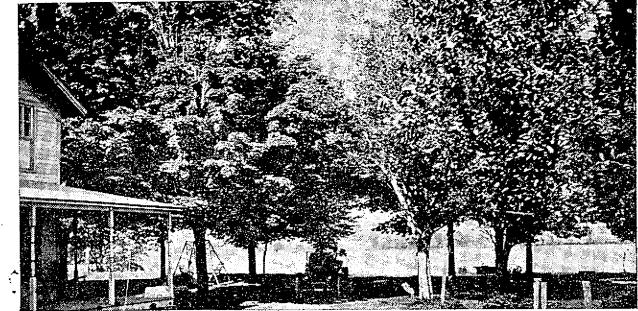
MR. AND MRS. CHAS. HATHAWAY.



A. C. BIDLACK.



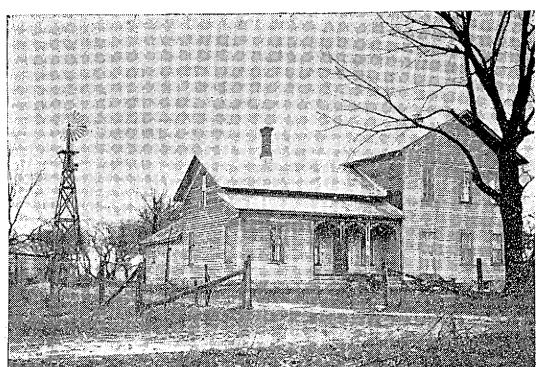
FARM RESIDENCE OF M. GRACE A. HAMMOND.

1.—City Hospital, South Haven. 2.—Main Street, Kendall. 3.—Christian Church, Bloomingdale.  
4.—Post Office Block, Hartford. 5.—West Kalamazoo Street, Bloomingdale, Michigan.“EVERGREEN BLUFF”—ALLEN T. CHESEBRO,  
SOUTH HAVEN, MICHIGAN.“NORWOOD FARM,”  
G. B. Whitcomb, Proprietor,  
HARTFORD, MICHIGAN.

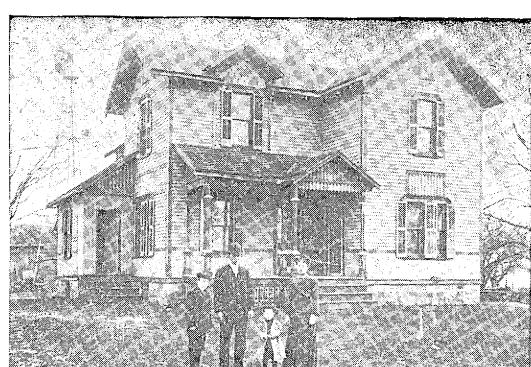
“LAKEVIEW,” FARM RESIDENCE OF J. W. JENNINGS.



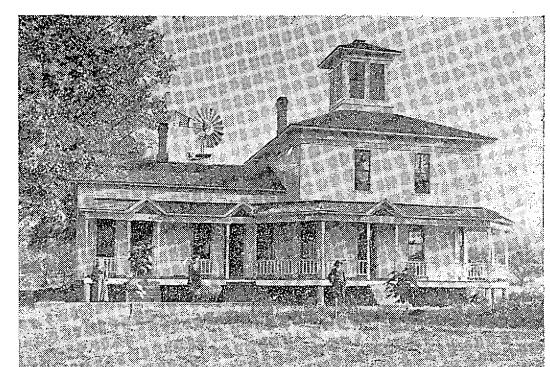
RESIDENCE OF A. L. MILLER.



RESIDENCE OF G. L. A. BROWN.



RESIDENCE AND FAMILY OF PHILLIP MAY.



RESIDENCE OF WM. POPENDICK.



# ILLUSTRATIONS



W. L. RADTKE,  
Real Estate and Livery,  
COVERT, MICHIGAN.



H. L. MCNEIL,  
PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.



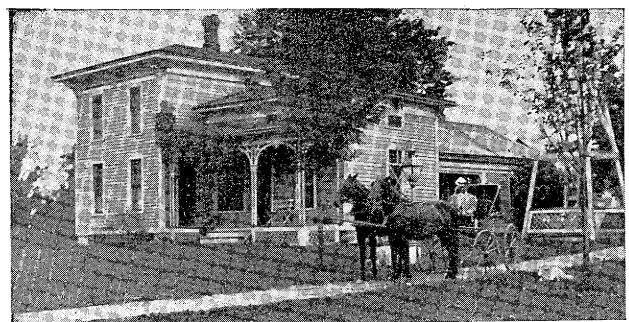
JOHN BALES,  
Real Estate,  
SOUTH HAVEN, MICHIGAN.



LINCOLN H. TITUS,  
"The Rail Splitter, Jr."  
Prosecuting Attorney of Van Buren  
County from Nov. 20, 1891, to  
Jan. 1, 1897.



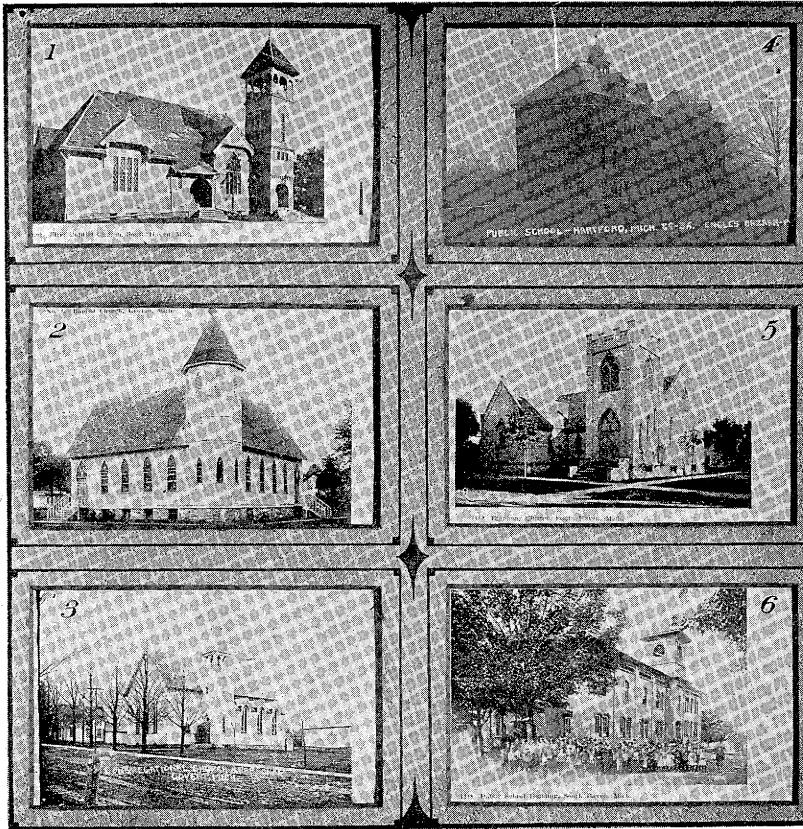
O. M. SMITH,  
Real Estate,  
HARTFORD, MICHIGAN.



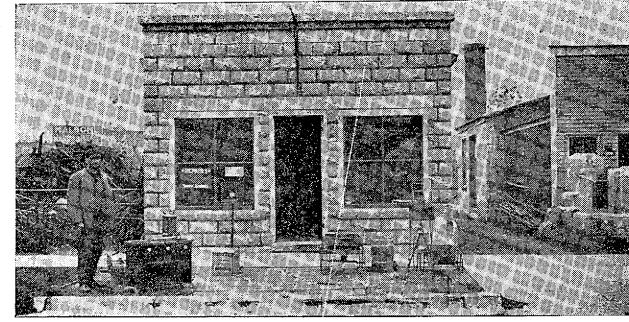
FARM RESIDENCE OF CHAS. W. BARNES.



SCENE ON FARM OF HARRY GOOCH.



1.—First Baptist Church, South Haven. 2.—Baptist Church, Lawton. 3.—Congregational Church and Parsonage, Covert, Michigan. 4.—Public School, Hartford. 5.—Epiphany Church, South Haven, Michigan.  
6.—Public School, South Haven, Michigan.



SHOP OF JAMES L. TRACY,  
SOUTH HAVEN, MICHIGAN.



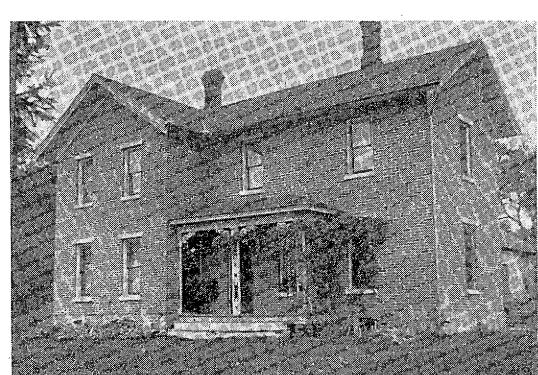
ORCHARD SCENE FROM WM. HEALEY.



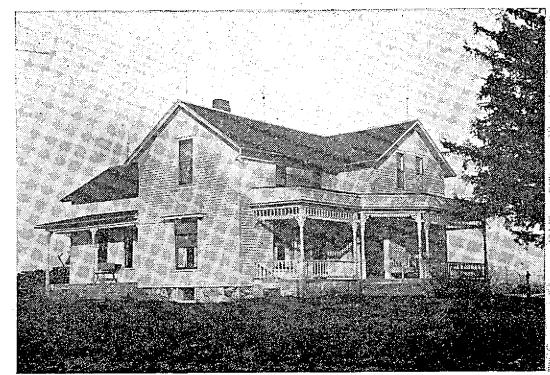
"THE BUNGALOW," RESIDENCE OF A. B.  
CHASE.



RESIDENCE OF R. P. ROSE.



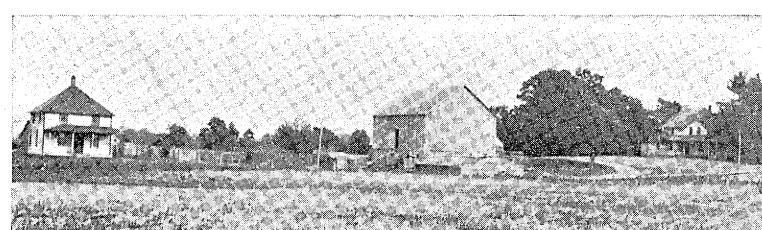
"HILL CREST FARM," RESIDENCE OF J. M.  
WELCHER.



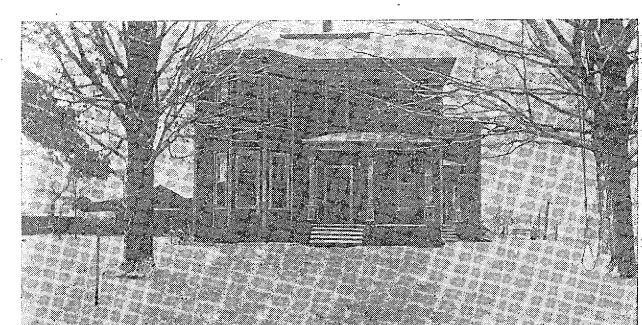
RESIDENCE OF W. J. BROWN.



"SHADY KNOLL" RESIDENCE OF A. W. HAYDON.



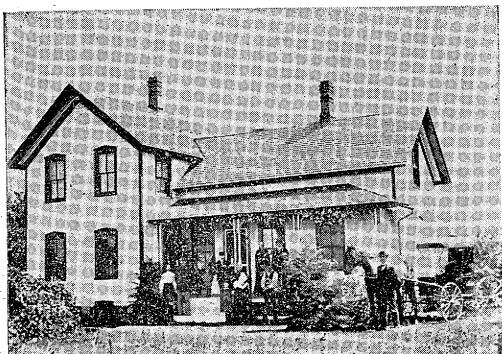
"FIVE PINES," THE HOME OF J. E. AND E. I. WILCOX.



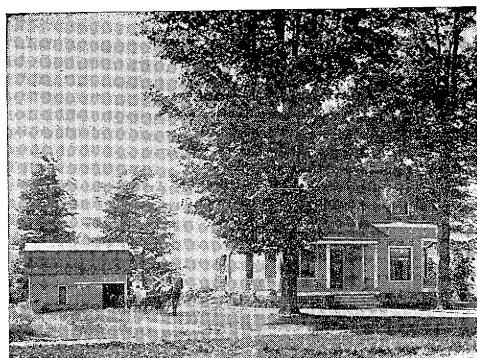
"BROOKSIDE FARM," RESIDENCE OF ERASTUS  
OSBORN.



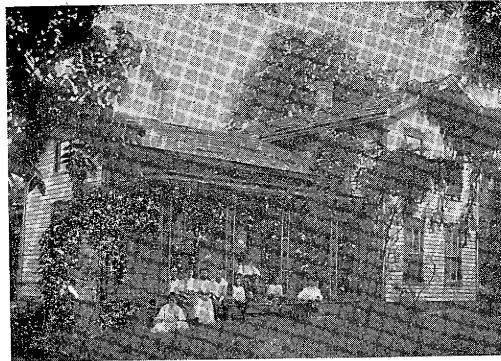
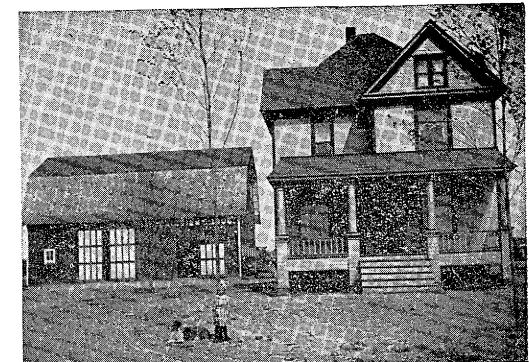
# ILLUSTRATIONS



RESIDENCE OF CLYDE E. KELSEY.



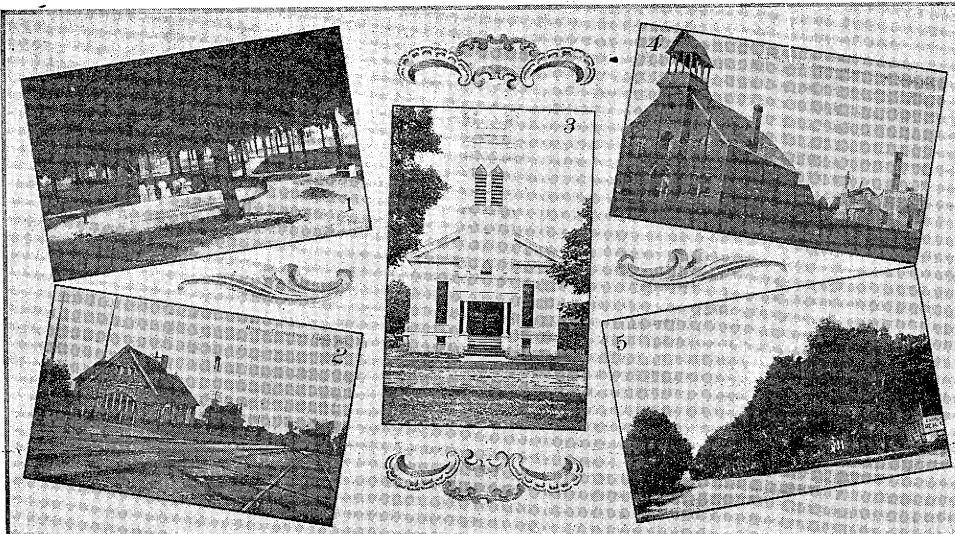
RESIDENCE OF E. A. HAVEN.

"EVERGREEN HOME," RESIDENCE OF  
B. P. KING.

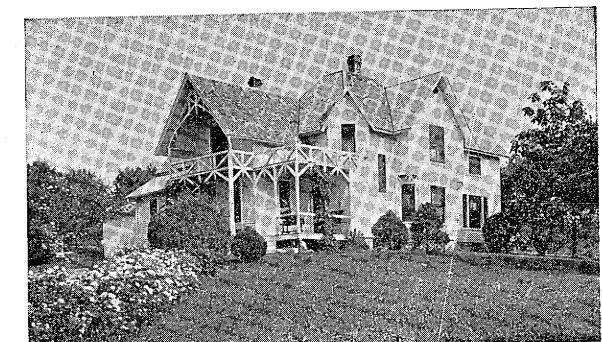
RESIDENCE OF FRANK DRULLINGER.



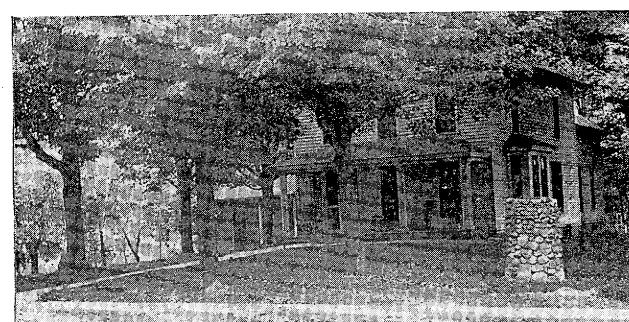
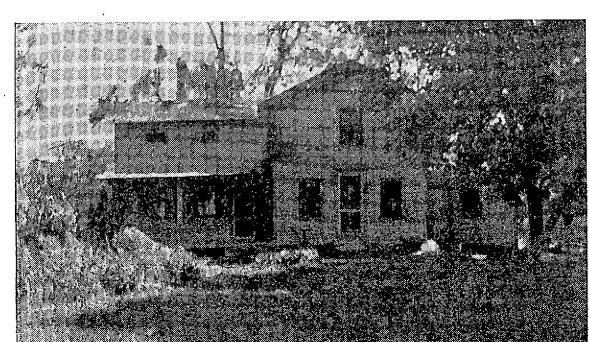
RESIDENCE OF J. P. ALLEN.

1.—Park, Lawrence. 2.—Michigan Central Depot, Lawrence. 3.—Methodist Church, Lawton.  
4.—Town Hall, Soldiers' Monument and Municipal Plant, Lawton. 5.—East St. Joseph  
Street, Lawrence, Michigan.

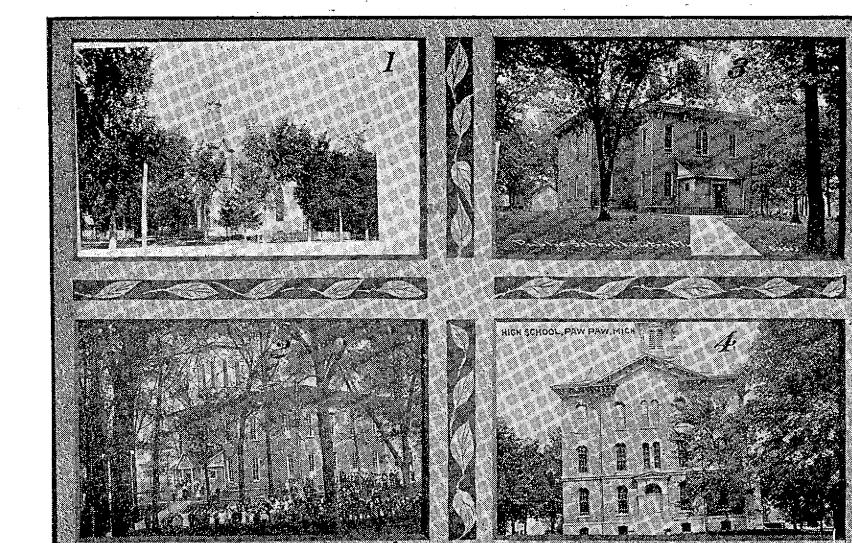
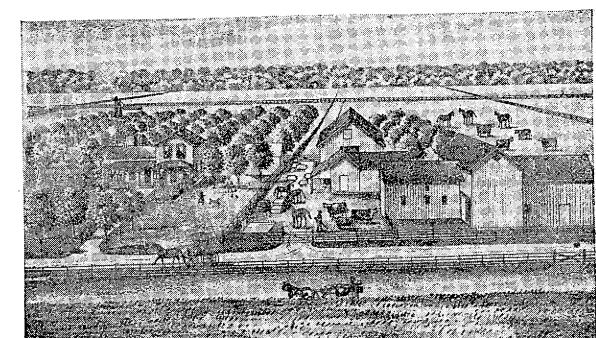
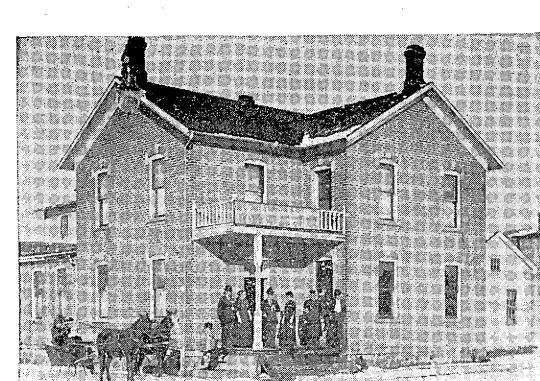
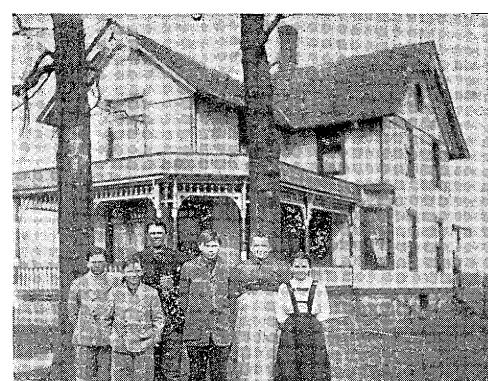
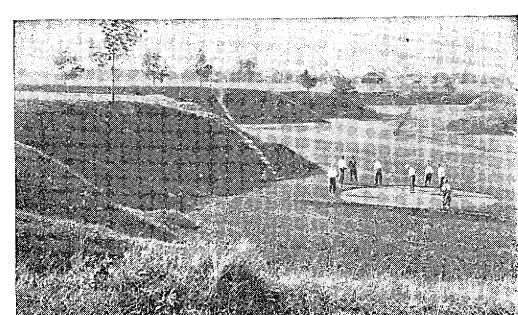
SCENE ON FARM OF WALTER B. CRANE.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. EMMA R. SMITH.

RESIDENCE OF DR. O. M. VAUGHAN,  
COVERT, MICHIGAN.

RESIDENCE OF WM. GRIFFIN.

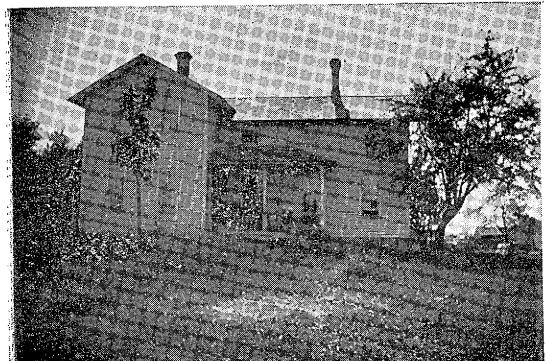
"FAIRVIEW,"  
RESIDENCE OF WARREN G. LANGLEY.1.—Congregational Church, South Haven. 2 and 3.—Public School, Lawton.  
4.—High School, Paw Paw, Michigan."RIDGESIDE FARM,"  
The Old Homestead of W. F. Conner, Now Owned by  
His Son, John F. Conner.PARK VIEW HOTEL,  
Bensinger & Clark, Proprietors,  
BLOOMINGDALE, MICHIGAN.RESIDENCE AND FAMILY OF  
ROBERT L. JOHNSON.

SOUTH HAVEN COUNTRY CLUB.

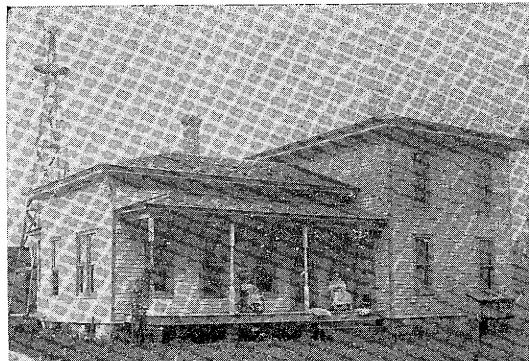




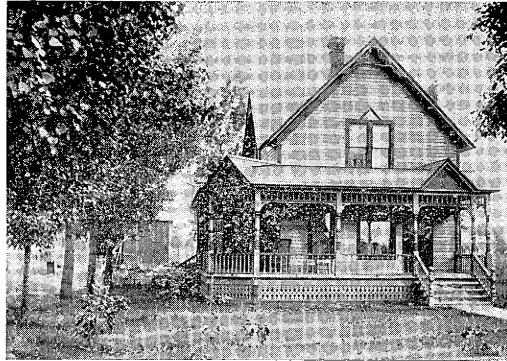
# ILLUSTRATIONS



"CLOVERDALE FARM," RESIDENCE OF  
W. L. ABRAMS.



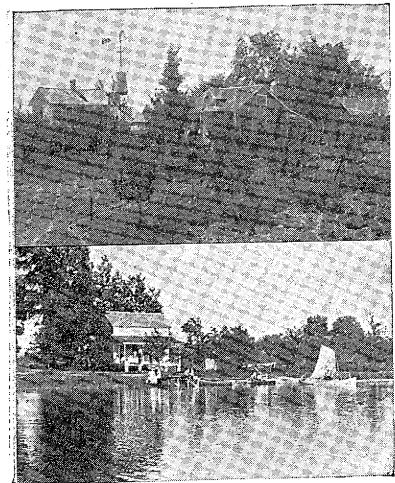
RESIDENCE OF A. C. BIDLACK.



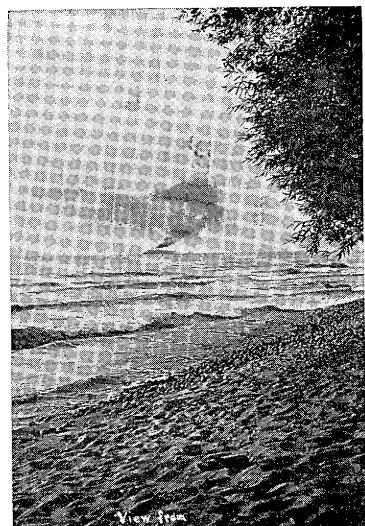
RESIDENCE OF CHAS. HATHAWAY.



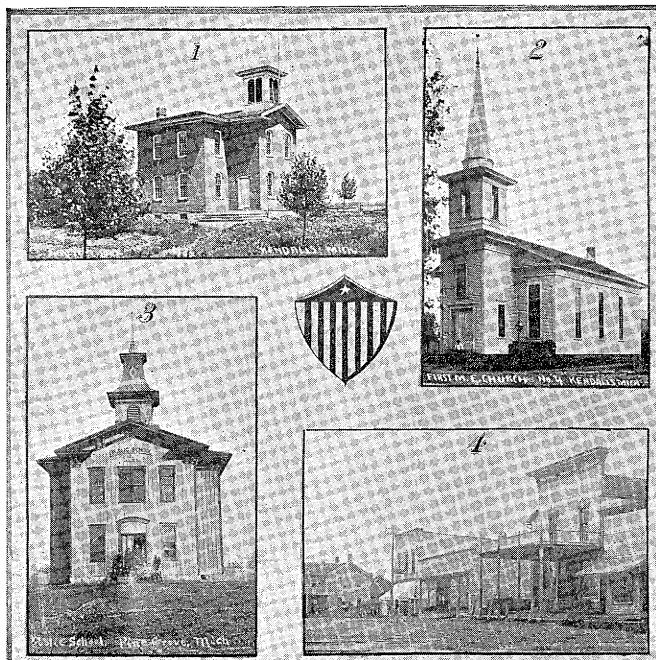
RESIDENCE OF CLARENCE CHALLAM,



THE HILLSIDE FARM,  
SISTER LAKES, MICHIGAN.



EVERGREEN BLUFF,  
Photo from Allen T. Chesebro.



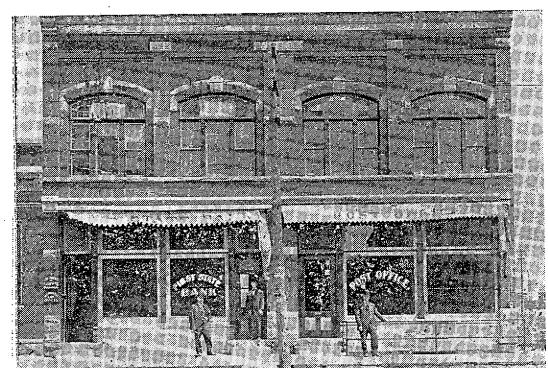
1.—Public School, Kendall. 2.—First M. E. Church, Kendall.  
3.—Public School, Pine Grove. 4.—Main Street, Bloomingdale.



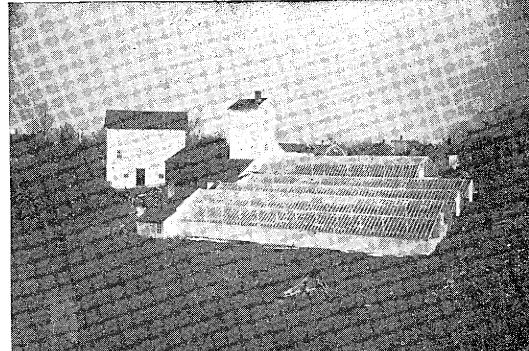
RESIDENCE, MILL AND SCALE  
HOUSE OF H. L. ROOT.

JOHN QUACKENBUSH,  
92 Years of Age, an Early Settler of  
Van Buren County, Caring for the  
Public Park,  
LAWRENCE, MICHIGAN.

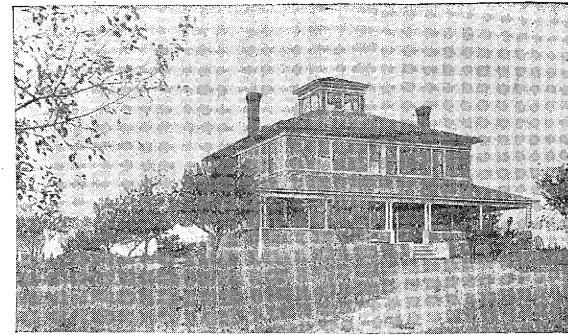
## THE MICHIGAN TRUST CO.



FIRST STATE BANK OF DECATUR,  
MICHIGAN.



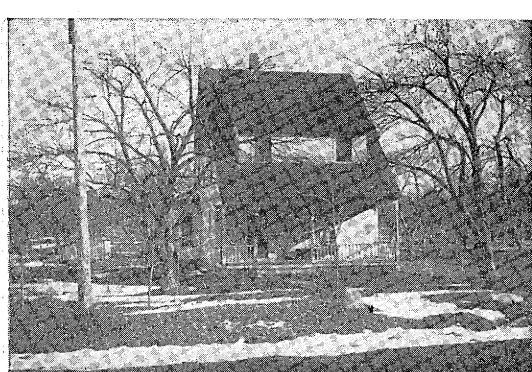
SUNNY SIDE GREENHOUSES,  
M. D. Merrill, Proprietor; Cut Flowers, Floral Designs,  
and Bedding Plants.  
SOUTH HAVEN, MICHIGAN.



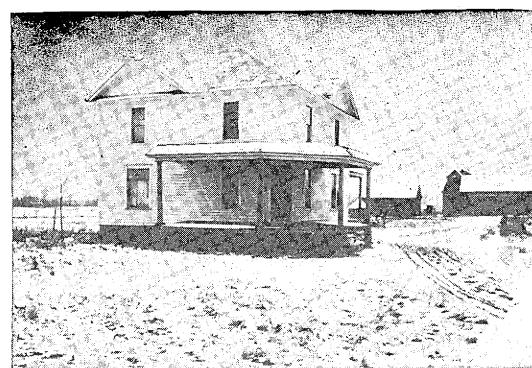
RESIDENCE OF M. R. FRESHWATERS.



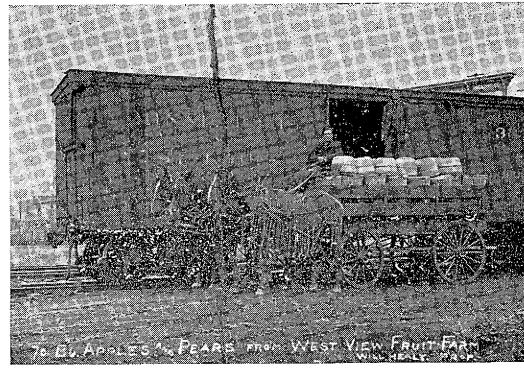
"MOUNTAIN GLEN FRUIT FARM," HOME  
OF WALTER W. PORTER.



RESIDENCE OF RALPH SHERMAN.



RESIDENCE OF LEEDS HEALY.



SEVENTY BUSHELS APPLES AND PEARS FROM  
WEST VIEW FRUIT FARM,  
Wm. Healey, Proprietor,  
BLOOMINGDALE, MICHIGAN.



STORE OF CHAMBERLIN BROTHERS,  
KENDALL, MICHIGAN.



## ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM

OF

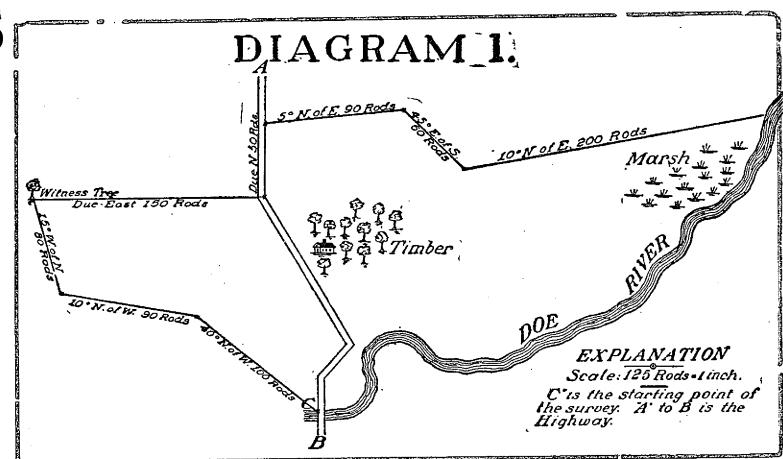
## United States Land Surveys

## METES AND BOUNDS

Up to the time of the Revolutionary War, or until about the beginning of the present century, land, when parcelled out, and sold or granted, was described by "Metes and Bounds," and that system is still in existence in the following States, or in those portions of them which had been sold or granted when the present plan of surveys was adopted, viz.: New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, and the six New England States. To describe land by "Metes and Bounds," is to have a known land-mark for a place of beginning, and then follow a line according to the compass-needle (or magnetic bearing), or the course of a stream, or track of an ancient highway. This plan has resulted in endless confusion and litigation, as land-marks decay and change, and it is a well-known fact that the compass-needle varies and does not always point due North.

As an example of this plan of dividing lands, the following description of a farm laid out by "Metes and Bounds," is given: "Beginning at a stone on the Bank of Doe River, at a point where the highway from A. to B. crosses said river (see point marked C. on Diagram 1); thence 40° North of West 100 rods to a large stump; thence 10° North of West 90 rods; thence 15° West of North 80 rods to an oak tree (see Witness Tree on Diagram 1); thence due East 150 rods to the highway; thence following the course of the highway 50 rods due North; thence 5° North of East 90 rods; thence 45° East of South 60 rods; thence 10° North of East 200 rods to the Doe River; thence following the course of the river Southwesterly to the place of beginning." This, which is a very simple and moderate description by "Metes and Bounds," would leave the boundaries of the farm as shown in Diagram 1.

DIAGRAM 1.



## MERIDIANS AND BASE LINES

DIAGRAM 2



THE present system of Governmental Land Surveys was adopted by Congress on the 7th of May, 1785. It has been in use ever since and is the legal method of describing and dividing lands. It is called the "Rectangular System," that is, all its distances and bearings are measured from two lines which are at right angles to each other, viz.: These two lines, from which the measurements are made, are the Principal Meridians, which run North and South, and the Base Lines which run East and West. These Principal Meridians are established, with great accuracy. Each Principal Meridian has its Base Line, and these two lines form the basis or foundation for the surveys or measurement of all the lands within the territory which they control. Diagram 2 shows all of the Principal Meridians and Base Lines in the United States, and from it the territory governed by each Meridian and Base Line may be readily

distinguished. Each Meridian and Base Line is marked with its proper number or name.

Diagram 3 illustrates what is meant when this method is termed the "Rectangular System," and how the measurements are based on lines which run at right angles to each other. The heavy line running North and South (marked A. A.) on Diagram 3, represents the Principal Meridian, in this case say the 5th Principal Meridian. The heavy line running East and West (marked B. B.) is the Base Line. These lines are used as the starting points or basis of all measurements or surveys made in territory controlled by the 5th Principal Meridian. The same fact applies to all other Principal Meridians and their Base Lines. Commencing at the Principal Meridian, at intervals of six miles, lines are run North and South, parallel to the Meridian. This plan is followed both East and West of the Meridian throughout the territory controlled by the Meridian.

## UNITED STATES LAND SURVEYS

These lines are termed "Range Lines." They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending North and South, parallel with the Meridian. Each division is called a Range. Ranges are numbered from one upward, commencing at the Meridian; and their numbers are indicated by Roman characters. For instance, the first division (or first six miles) west of the Meridian is Range I. West; the next is Range II. West; then comes Range III., IV., V., VI., VII., and so on, until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian is reached. In the same manner the Ranges East of the Meridian are numbered, the words East or West being always used to indicate the direction from the Principal Meridian. See Diagram 3.

Commencing at the Base Line, at intervals of six miles, lines are run East and West parallel with the Base Line. These are designated as Township Lines. They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending East and West, parallel with the Base Line. This plan is followed both North and South of the Base Line until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian and Base Line is reached. These divisions or Townships are numbered from one upward, both North and South of the Base Line, and their numbers are indicated by figures. For instance: The first six mile division North of the Base Line is Township 1 North; the next is Township 2 North; then comes Township 3, 4, 5, and 6, North, and so on. The same plan is followed South of the Base Line; the Townships being designated as Township 1 South, Township 2 South, and so on. The "North" or "South" (the initials N. or S. being generally used) indicates the direction from the Base Line. See Diagram 3.

These Township and Range Lines, crossing each other, as shown in Diagram 3, form squares, which are called "Townships" or "Government Townships," which are six miles square, or as nearly that as it is possible to make them. These Townships are a very important feature in locating or describing a piece of land. The location of a Government Township, however, is very readily found when the number of the Township and Range is given, by merely counting the number indicated from the Base Line and Principal Meridian. As an example of this, Township 8 North, Range 4, West of the 5th Principal Meridian, is at once located on the square marked  $\star$  on Diagram 3, by counting eight tiers north of the Base Line and 4 tiers west of the Meridian.

## TOWNSHIPS OF LAND.

**T**OWNSHIPS are the largest subdivisions of land run out by the United States Surveyors. In the Governmental Surveys Township Lines are the first to be run, and a Township Corner is established every six miles and marked. This is called "Townshipping." After the Township Corners have been carefully located, the Section and Quarter Section Corners are established. Each Township is six miles square and contains 23,040 acres, or 36 square miles, as near as it is possible to make them. This, however, is frequently made impossible by: (1st) the presence of lakes and large streams; (2nd) by State boundaries not falling exactly on Township Lines; (3rd) by the convergence of Meridians or curvature of the earth's surface; and (4th) by inaccurate surveys.

Each Township, unless it is one of the exceptional cases referred to, is divided into 36 squares, which are called Sections. These Sections are intended to be one mile, or 320 rods, square and contain 640 acres of land. Sections are numbered consecutively from 1 to 36, as shown on Diagram 4. Beginning with Section 1 in the Northeast Corner, they run West to 6, then East to 12, then West to 18, and so on, back and forth, until they end with Section 36 in the Southeast Corner.

Diagram 4 shows a plat of a Township as it is divided and platted by the government surveyors. These Townships are called Government Townships or Congressional Townships, to distinguish them from Civil Townships or organized Townships, as frequently the lines of organized Townships do not conform to the Government Township lines.

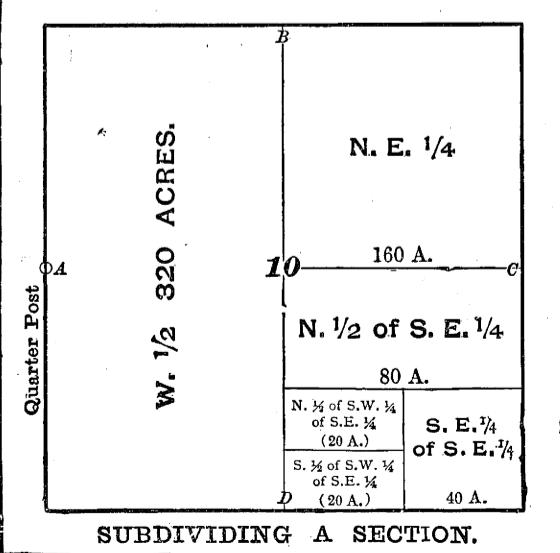
## SECTIONS OF LAND.

**D**IAGRAM 5 illustrates how a section may be subdivided, although the Diagram only gives a few of the many subdivisions into which a section may be divided. All Sections (except fractional Sections) are supposed to be 320 rods, or one mile, square and therefore contain 640 acres—a number easily divisible. Sections are subdivided into fractional parts to suit the convenience of the owners of the land. A half-section contains 320 acres; a quarter-section contains 160 acres; half of a quarter contains 80 acres, and quarter of a quarter contains 40 acres, and so on. Each piece of land is described according to the portion of the section which it embraces—as the Northeast quarter of Section 10; or the Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section 10. Diagram 5 shows how many of these subdivisions are platted, and also shows the plan of designating and describing them by initial letters as each parcel of land on the Diagram is marked with its description.

As has already been stated, all Sections (except Fractional Sections which are explained elsewhere) are supposed to contain 640 acres, and even though mistakes have been made in surveying, as is frequently the case, making sections larger or smaller than 640 acres, the Government recognizes no variation, but sells or grants each regular section as containing 640 acres "more or less."

The Government Surveyors are not required to subdivide sections by running lines within them, but they usually establish Quarter Posts on Section Lines on each side of a section at the points marked A. B. C. and D. on Diagram 5. After establishing Township corners, Section Lines are the next to be run, and section corners are established. When these are carefully located the Quarter Posts are located at points as nearly equidistant between Section Corners as possible. These corners when established by Government Surveyors cannot be changed, even though it is conclusively shown that mistakes have been made which cause some sections or quarter sections to be either larger or smaller than others. The laws, however, of all the States provide certain rules for local surveyors to follow in dividing Sections into smaller parcels of land than has been outlined in the Governmental surveys. For instance, in dividing a quarter section into two parcels, the distance between the Government Corners is carefully measured and the new post is located at a point equidistant between them. This plan is followed in running out "eighties," "forties," "twenties," etc. In this way, if the Government division overruns or falls short, each portion gains or loses its proportion. This is not the case, however, with Fractional Sections along the North or West sides of a Township, or adjoining a lake or large stream.

DIAGRAM 5.



SUBDIVIDING A SECTION.

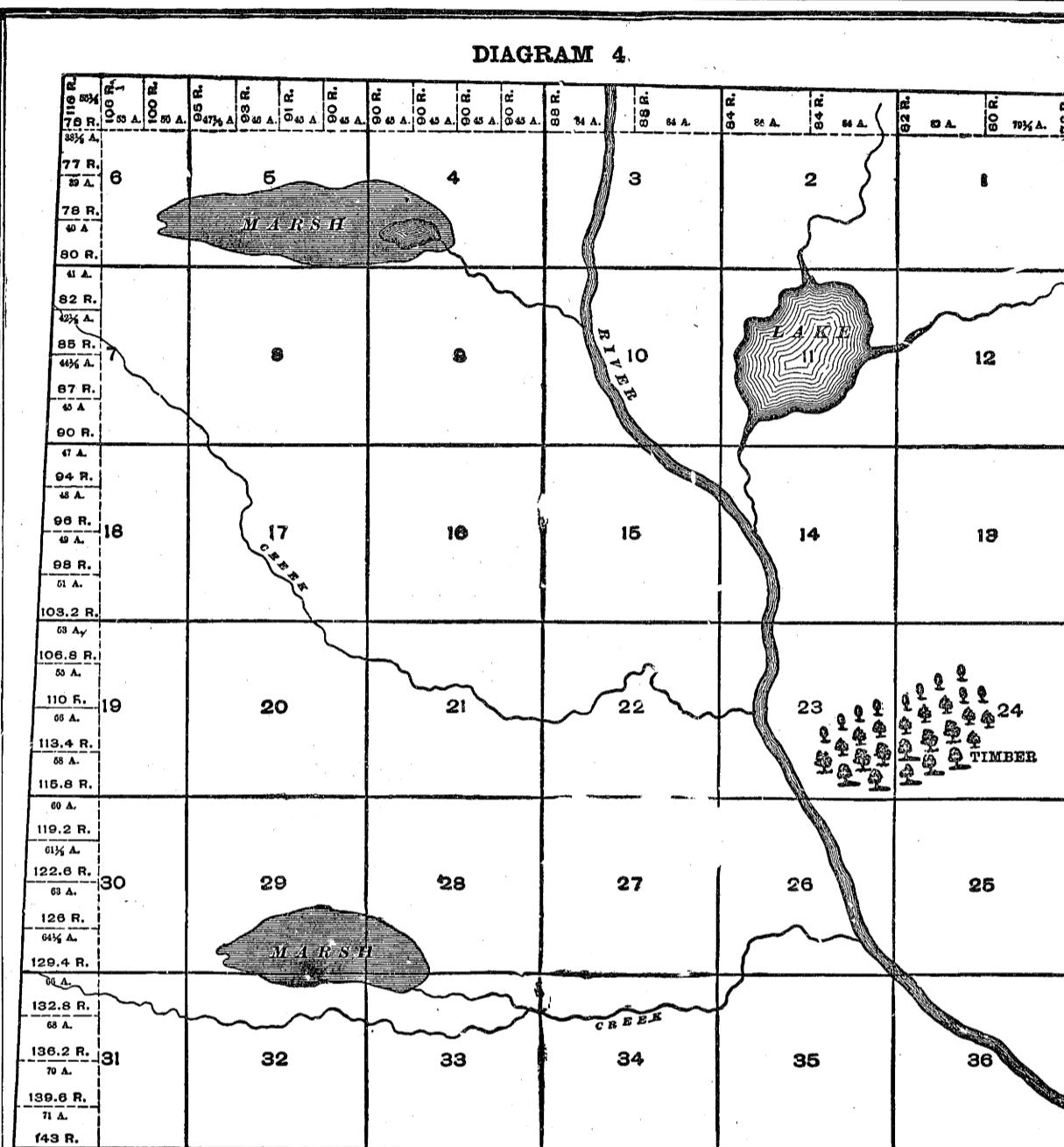
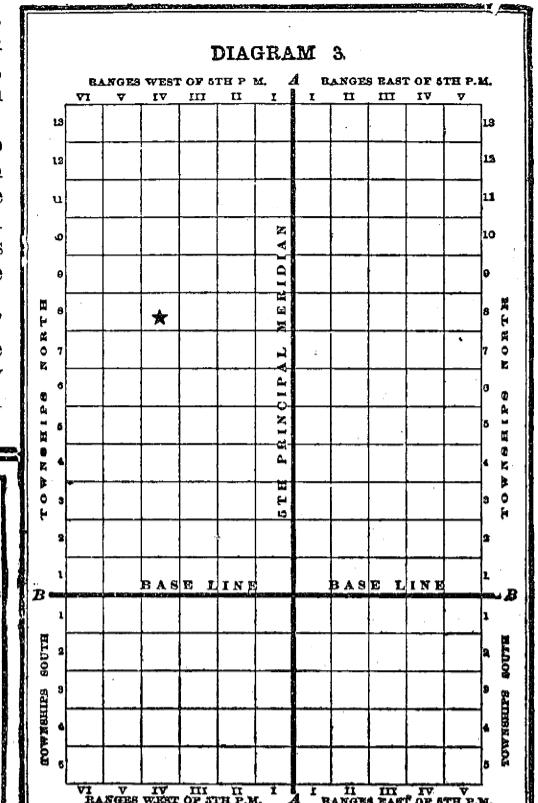


DIAGRAM 4.



## FRACTIONAL PIECES OF LAND.

**C**ONGRESSIONAL Townships vary considerably as to size and boundaries. Mistakes made in surveying and the fact that Meridians converge as they run North cause every Township to vary more or less from the 23,040 acres which a perfect Township would contain. See Diagram 4. In arranging a Township into Sections all the surplus or deficiency of land is given to, or taken from, the North and West tiers of Sections. In other words, all Sections in the Township are made full—640 acres—except those on the North and West, which are given all the land that is left after forming the other 25 Sections.

Diagram 4 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency is distributed and the Sections it affects. It will be seen that Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31, are the "Fractional Sections," or the Sections which are affected if the Township overruns or falls short. Inside of these Fractional Sections, all of the surplus or deficiency of land (over or under 640 acres) is carried to the "forties" or "eighities" that touch the Township Line. These pieces of land are called "Fractional Forties" or "Fractional Eights," as the case may be. Diagrams 4 and 6 show the manner of marking the acreage and outlining the boundaries of these "Fractions."

Diagram 6 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency of land inside of these Sections is distributed and which "forties" or "eighities" it affects. From this arrangement it will be seen that in any Section that touches the North or West Township Lines, the Southeast Quarter may be full—160 acres—while another quarter of the same Section may be much larger or smaller. Frequently these fractional "forties" or "eighities" are lotted as shown in Diagram 6. They are always described as fractional tracts of land, as the "fractional S.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 6," etc. Of course those portions of these Sections which are not affected by these variations are described in the usual manner—as Southeast  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 6. As a rule Townships are narrower at the North than at the South side. The Meridians of Longitude (which run North and South) converge as they run North and South from the Equator. They begin at the Equator with a definite width between them and gradually converge until they all meet at the poles. Now, as the Range lines are run North and South, it will at once be seen that the convergence of Meridians will cause every Congressional Township (North of the Equator) to be narrower at its North than at its South side, as stated. See Diagram 4. In addition to this fact, mistakes of measurement are constantly and almost unavoidably made in running both Township and Range lines, and if no new starting points were established the lines would become confused and unreliable, and the size and shape of Townships materially affected by the time the surveys had extended even a hundred miles from the Base Line and Principal Meridian. In order to correct the surveys and variations caused by the difference of latitude and straighten the lines, "Correction Lines" (or Guide Meridians and Standard Parallels) are established at frequent intervals, usually as follows: North of the Base Line a Correction Line is run East and West parallel with the Base Line, usually every twenty-four miles. South of the Base Line a Correction Line is usually established every thirty miles. Both East and West of the Principal Meridian "Correction Lines" are usually established every 48 miles. All Correction Lines are located by careful measurement, and the succeeding surveys are based upon them.

DIAGRAM 6.

42 R. LOT 4. 62 AC.	LOT 3. 90 R. 85 ACRES.	LOT 2. 85 R. 83 ACRES.	LOT 1. 81 R. 80.5 ACRES.
53 R. LOT 5. 29 AC.	40 ACRES. 80 R.	80 ACRES.	160 Rods.
60.5 R. LOT 6. 32 AC.	58 R. 80 R.	160 Rods.	6
64 R. LOT 7. 37 AC.	80 ACRES. 160 Rods.	160 Rods.	160 ACRES.
74 R. 81 R. 80 R.	80 Rods. 160 Rods.	160 Rods.	

PLAT OF A FRACTIONAL SECTION.

## DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

**DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM  
OF  
CIVIL GOVERNMENT**  
WITH A REVIEW OF THE  
Duties and Powers of the Principal Officials Connected  
with the Various Branches of National, State,  
County and Township Government.

**NATIONAL GOVERNMENT**

**T**HE GOVERNMENT of the United States is one of limited and specific powers, strictly outlined and defined by a written constitution. The constitution was adopted in 1787, and, with the amendments that have since been made, it forms the basis of the entire fabric of government under which we live. The constitution created three distinct branches of government, each of which is entirely separate and distinct from the others. They are the executive, legislative and judicial departments. The constitution specifically vests the executive power in the President, but all members of the cabinet are usually classed with the executive department; the legislative power is held by Congress, and the judicial authority is vested in the Supreme Court and various other courts which Congress has provided for in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution.

It has been the aim of these pages to explain each of these different branches of government, and to briefly review the duties and powers of the principal officials connected with each department.

The President and Vice-President are elected by popular vote, but the vote of each State is separate, so that a candidate may have a large majority of the aggregate popular vote of the country and yet fail to be elected. The Presidential election is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, when Presidential electors are chosen in and for the various States, each State having as many electors as it has representatives in both branches of Congress. The electors are chosen by the ballots of the people of their States, and all the electors of a State constitute an electoral college. The electors meet in each State at the capital on the first Wednesday in December following a National election and vote for President and Vice-President, certificates of which are forwarded to the President of the Senate, at Washington, who, on the second Wednesday in February opens the certificates and counts the votes in the presence of both Houses of Congress and declares the result; and the final step is the inauguration, which takes place on the 4th of March. The law provides that if neither of the candidates have a majority then the House of Representatives shall elect a President from the three candidates receiving the highest electoral vote. In elections of this kind each State is entitled to only one vote, and two-thirds of the States form a quorum.

**PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

The President is the highest executive officer of the United States. He is elected for the term of four years, and receives a salary of \$75,000 per annum. He must be thirty-five years old or more, and a native-born citizen of the United States. The President is charged with a general supervision over the faithful execution of laws passed by Congress, and has supervision over all executive departments of the government. He appoints a Cabinet of nine officials who become the heads of the various departments, and these departments are intended to be managed and conducted as the President directs. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. He has power to grant pardons and reprieves for all offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; has power, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties. He nominates, and with the advise and consent of the Senate, appoints Ambassadors and other public Ministers and Consuls, all Judges of the United States courts, and all other executive officers of the United States, except in such cases where the appointments may be vested in the various "departments." When the Senate is not in session he can appoint, subject to its action when it reassembles. He has power, in certain extraordinary occasions, to call together both Houses of Congress, or either of them, in extra session; and is required from time to time to communicate with Congress, as to the state of the Union, and offer such suggestions or recommendations as he may deem proper. He is empowered to approve or veto all measures adopted by Congress, but it is provided that any measure may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of Congress.

The President consults frequently with his Cabinet, and nearly all important official matters are discussed by that body. In case the office of President becomes vacant through the death, removal or resignation of the incumbent, the law provides that the office shall in turn be filled by the Vice-President, Secretary of State, and other Cabinet Ministers in regular order.

**VICE PRESIDENT.**

The Vice-President of the United States is elected for the term of four years, and receives a salary of \$12,000. In case of the death, removal or resignation of the President, the Vice-President succeeds him. The chief duty of the Vice-President is to act as the presiding officer of the Senate. He has no vote in the Senate, except in case of a tie, or an equal division of the members of that body. The Vice-President administers the oath of office to the Senators.

**STATE DEPARTMENT.**

The head of this department is the Secretary of State, who is appointed by the President as a member of the Cabinet, and receives a salary of \$8,000 per year. The law provides that in case the office of President becomes vacant, through the death, removal or resignation of both the President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State assumes the duties of the Presidency. The Secretary of State may be said to be the official Secretary of the President, and countersigns all commissions issued by the President.

The Secretary of State is the head of the Department of State and is the chief diplomatic officer of the United States. In his department and under his supervision is conducted the public business relating to foreign affairs; to correspondence, commissions or instructions to or with public Ministers from the United States; or to negotiations with Ministers from foreign States; or to memorials or other applications from foreigners, or foreign public Ministers, or citizens of this country in foreign lands, or complications arising therefrom. The Secretary of State also has charge of all other business connected with foreign affairs, extradition matters and diplomatic officers; furnishing passports to vessels going to foreign countries, etc., and has charge of the Great Seal of the United States.

Connected with the Department of State and forming a part of it in the great work of performing and caring for the duties outlined are the following bureaus:

The Diplomatic Bureau, which looks after the affairs pertaining to foreign governments.

The Consular Bureau, correspondence with consulates.

The Bureau of Indexes and Archives, the duties of which are to open the official mails, prepare an abstract of the daily correspondence and an index of it, and superintend miscellaneous work of department.

The Bureau of Accounts, in which all of the finances of the department are looked after, such as the custody and disbursement of appropriations; also indemnity funds and bonds; also care of the building and property of the department, etc.

The Bureau of Rolls and Library, which is charged with the custody of treaties, rolls, public documents, etc.; has care of revolution-

ary archives, of international commissions, superintendence of library, etc.

The Bureau of Statistics, for the preparation of reports on commercial relations.

The chiefs of these bureaus receive from \$2,100 per year to \$2,300 per year. In addition to these there are connected with the State Department the offices of translator, at \$2,100 per year; assistant secretary, \$5,000; second assistant secretary, \$4,500; third assistant secretary, \$4,500; solicitor, \$4,500; chief clerk, \$3,000; clerk to Secretary of State, \$2,500; passport clerk, \$1,400. Besides these are the various comptrollers, auditors, clerks and assistants, which number well up into the thousands.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**

This department was organized in 1789. The head of this department, known as the Secretary of the Treasury, is appointed by the President, is a member of the Cabinet, and receives salary of \$12,000 per annum. The Treasury Department is one of the most important branches of the national government, as it has charge of the financial affairs of the government, custody of public funds, collection of revenue and maintenance of public credit. Among the many important duties devolving upon this department are the following: It attends to the collection of all internal revenues and duties on imports, and the prevention of frauds in these departments. All claims and demands, either by the United States or against them, and all the accounts in which the United States are interested, either as debtors or creditors, must be settled and adjusted in the Treasury Department. This department also includes the Bureau of the Mint, in which the government coin and moneys are manufactured. The Treasury Department authorizes the organization of national banks and has supervision over them; has charge of the coast surveys, the lighthouses, marine hospitals, etc. It has charge of all moneys belonging to the United States; designates depositories of public moneys, keeps a complete and accurate system of accounting, showing the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury, and makes reports at stated intervals showing the condition of public finances, public expenditures and the public debt.

There are a great many important officials connected with the Treasury Department, chief among which are the following, viz.: Private secretary of the head department, at \$2,500 per year; three assistant secretaries, at \$5,000 each; chief clerk, \$3,000; chief of appointment division, \$3,000; chief of warrants division, \$3,500; chief of public moneys division, \$3,000; chief of customs division, \$3,000; acting chief of revenue marine division, \$2,500; chief of stationery division, \$2,500; chief of loans and currency division, \$3,000; chief of miscellaneous division, \$2,500; supervising special agent, \$8 per day; government actuary, \$1,800; supervising architect, \$4,500; steamboat inspector, \$3,500; chief Bureau of Statistics, \$3,000; life saving service superintendent, \$4,500; assistant, \$2,500; commissioner Bureau of Navigation, \$3,600; superintendent United States coast and geodetic survey, \$6,000; supervising surgeon-general marine hospital service, \$4,000; Bureau of Engraving and Printing, director, \$5,000; assistant director, \$3,500; superintendent engraving division, \$4,500.

The foregoing will serve to show many of the lines of work attended to in the Treasury Department, as the names of these offices explain the branch of work they are charged with attending to. There are a number of other important offices in the department that should be mentioned, among them being the following:

The **Solicitor of the Treasury**, or chief attorney, who receives \$4,500 per year for attending to the legal matters connected with the department.

The **Commissioner of Customs**, who receives \$4,000 per year and his deputy \$2,250, has charge of all accounts of the revenue from customs and disbursements, and for the building and repairing of custom houses.

The **Treasurer of the United States** receives \$6,000 per year, assistant treasurer \$3,600, and superintendent of national banks (Rec. Div.) \$3,500. The Treasurer receives and keeps the government funds, either at headquarters or in the Sub-Treasuries or government depositories, paying it out upon warrants drawn in accordance with the law, and pays all interest on the national debt.

The **Register of the Treasury** is paid a salary of \$4,000 per year and his assistant \$2,500. The Register keeps the accounts of public expenditures and receipts; receives the returns and makes out the official statements of United States commerce and navigation; receives from first comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and vouchers acted on by them and files the same.

The **Comptroller of the Currency** receives \$5,000 per year and his deputy \$3,000. This bureau is charged with a general supervision of the national banks and matters connected with the issuing of paper money.

The **Director of the Mint** receives \$4,500 per annum, and is charged with a general supervision over all the coinage of the government.

The **Comptroller of the Treasury** receives \$5,500 per year and his assistant \$4,500. This bureau has charge of the auditing system of the Treasury. With the exception of the postal revenue accounts, the comptroller prescribes the forms of keeping and rendering all public accounts.

**Auditors.** There are six auditors connected with the Treasury Department, each of whom receives a salary of \$4,000 per year, and is allowed a deputy at a salary of \$2,500 per annum. No one auditor takes rank over another. The first auditor receives and adjusts the accounts of the revenue and disbursements, appropriations and expenditures on account of the civil list and under special acts of Congress, reporting the balances to the commissioners of the customs and first comptroller respectively for their decision. The second auditor devotes most of his attention to army affairs; looks after all the accounts relating to the pay, clothing and recruiting of the army; the arsenals, armories and ordnance; all accounts relating to the Indian Department; reporting to the second comptroller. The third auditor has all accounts for sustenance of the army, military academy, military roads, fortifications, quartermaster's department, certain pensions, claims arising for military service previous to 1817; for all property lost in the military service; he reports also to the second comptroller. The fourth auditor also reports to the second comptroller, and attends to all accounts of the service connected with the navy. The fifth auditor reports to the first comptroller, and adjusts all accounts connected with the diplomatic service of the Department of State. The sixth auditor adjusts all accounts growing from the service of the Post Office Department.

**WAR DEPARTMENT.**

The War Department was organized in August, 1789. The head of this department is known as the Secretary of War; is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The War Department attends to the execution of all laws affecting the Regular Army, and carries out and performs such duties as may be provided for by law or directed by the President relative to military forces, military commissions and the warlike stores of the United States. In former years this department also had charge of Indian as well as military affairs, but this has been transferred to the Department of the Interior. The War Department is also required, among other duties, to maintain the signal service and provide for taking meteorological observations at various points on the continent, and give telegraphic notice of the approach of storms. There is also maintained a Civil Engineering Department, through the aid of which is carried out such improvements in rivers and harbors as may be authorized by Congress. The Secretary of War also has supervision over the West Point Military Academy.

The private clerk for the head of the War Department is paid \$2,500 per year; assistant secretary, \$5,000; chief clerk, \$4,000. The most of the subordinates and assistants in the War Department, except those mentioned, are officers of the Regular Army, who are paid salaries and perquisites.

The Commanding General, next to the Secretary, looks after the arrangement of military forces, superintends the recruiting service and discipline of the army, orders courts-martial, and in a general sense is charged with seeing to the enforcement of the laws and regulations of the army. The Adjutant-General keeps the rolls and the orders issued. The Quartermaster-General has charge of the barracks and the supplies, etc., that may be required for the army. The Commissary-General is the head of the Subsistence Department, and has supervision over the purchasing and issuing army rations. The Judge Advocate General is the head of the department of military justice. The Surgeon General, as the name implies, looks after the affairs of the army relating to sick, wounded, hospital, etc. The Paymaster-General is the disbursing officer for the money required by the department. There is also the Ordnance office, controlling ordnance store, arsenals, armories, the manufacture of arms, etc. The Topographical office has charge of all plats and drawings of all surveys made for military purposes. Besides these there are the Inspector-General's Department and departments devoted to war records, publications, etc.

In this connection it may be of interest to the general reader to refer briefly to a few facts concerning the Regular Army. The United States is divided for this purpose into a number of military districts. The head of each department receives his general instructions and orders from headquarters. The term of service in the Regular Army is three years. The pay of private soldiers at the start is \$15 per month and rations, and this is increased according to time of service. The pay of the officers is proportioned to their rank. The pay of officers in active service was fixed by an act of Congress May 11, 1908, as follows: lieutenant-general \$11,000 per annum; major-general \$8,000; brigadier-general \$6,000; colonels from \$4,000 to \$5,000; lieutenants-colonels from \$3,500 to \$4,500; majors from \$3,000 to \$4,000; captains from \$2,400 to \$3,360; first-lieutenants from \$2,000 to \$2,800; second-lieutenants from \$1,700 to \$2,380. In case any officer below the grade of major required to be mounted, provides himself with suitable mounts at his own expense, he receives an addition to his pay of \$150 per annum if he provides one mount; and \$200 per annum if he provides two mounts. The pay of retired officers was fixed as follows by the act of May 11, 1908: lieutenant-generals \$8,250 per annum; major generals \$6,000; brigadier-generals \$4,500; colonels from \$3,000 to \$3,750; lieutenants-colonels from \$2,625 to \$3,375; majors from \$2,250 to \$3,000; captains from \$1,800 to \$2,520; first lieutenants from \$1,500 to \$2,100, and second lieutenants \$1,275 to \$1,785.

**NAVY DEPARTMENT.**

The head of this department is the Secretary of the Navy, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. This department is charged with the duty of attending to the construction, armament, equipment and employment of vessels of war, as well as all other matters connected with naval affairs, and appropriations made therefor by Congress. The Secretary of the Navy has direct control of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland; issues orders to the commanders of the various squadrons; has general authority over the Marine Corps; and has control of all the several bureaus of the Navy Department.

There are a number of bureaus organized in the Navy Department for the purpose of more thoroughly handling the work, among the most important of which may be mentioned the following: Bureau of Steam Engineering; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Bureau of Navigation; Bureau of Provisions and Clothing; Bureau of Yards and Docks; Bureau of Ordnance; Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting; Bureau of Construction and Repair. Attached to this department are also officials or bureaus to attend to the following matters: Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Museum of Hygiene; Naval Dispensary; Board of Inspection and Survey; Navy Supplies and Accounts; Naval Observatory; Hydrographic Office; Library and War Records; Naval Intelligence; Nautical Almanac, etc.

The admiral of the navy (line) is paid \$13,500 per year; the first nine rear-admirals each receive \$8,000 per year and the second nine \$6,000; chiefs of bureaus are paid \$6,000 per year; captains \$4,000; commanders \$3,500; lieutenants-commanders \$3,000; lieutenants \$2,400; junior grade lieutenants \$2,000; ensigns \$1,700; chief-boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sail makers, \$1,700; midshipmen at sea \$1,400; midshipmen at academy \$600. In the Marine Corps the major general receives \$8,000 per year; colonels \$4,000; lieutenants-colonels \$3,500; majors \$3,000; captains (line) \$2,400; captains (staff) \$2,600; first lieutenants \$2,000; second lieutenants \$1,700. An increase of ten percent is allowed them when on sea duty, or on "shore duty beyond the sea." Chaplains of the rank of lieutenant-commander or higher rank receive the pay and allowance of a lieutenant-commander; those appointed prior to July 1, 1906, who have the rank of lieutenant receive \$2,800; and others are paid according to their rank in the foregoing list. Naval constructors receive from \$3,200 to \$4,200 per year; assistant naval constructors \$2,000 of the pay of rank according to the foregoing table; warrant officers \$1,125 to \$2,250. Petty officers and chief petty officers receive salary ranging from \$33 to \$77 per month. First class seamen receive \$26 per month; seamen-gunners \$28 per month; firemen, first-class, \$38; ordinary seamen \$21; firemen, second-class, \$33; shipwrights \$27; apprentice seamen \$18; coal passers \$24. The term of enlistment in the United States Navy is four years.

**POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.**

This is one of the most important branches of the National Government. Its head is the Postmaster-General, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The Post Office Department has supervision over the execution of all laws passed by Congress affecting the postal service, and has general supervision over everything relating to the gathering, carrying and distribution of United States mails; superintends the distribution and disposal of all moneys belonging to, or appropriated for, the department; and the instruction of and supervision over all persons in the postal service, with reference to their duties.

In providing for handling the general work of the Post Office Department it has been found necessary to create four bureaus, or offices, as they are termed, each of which is presided over by an assistant postmaster-general, who each receive \$5,000 per annum; are all subject to the direction and supervision of the head of the department. A review of these various bureaus and their principal officials, with the name of the office, will show very clearly the work handled by each.

The first assistant postmaster-general is allowed a chief-clerk at \$2,500 per year; superintendent of salaries and allowances \$4,000; superintendent of division appointments \$3,000; superintendent of city free-delivery service \$3,000.

The second assistant postmaster-general has charge of the following divisions, indicated by the following officials who are under his control: superintendent of railway adjustments \$3,000 per year; chief of division inspection \$2,000; chief of division of contracts \$2,000; chief of division of mail equipment; general superintendent of railway mail service \$4,000; superintendent of foreign mails \$3,000.

The third assistant postmaster-general controls the following divisions: superintendent of money-order division \$3,500; superintendent of registry system \$2,500; superintendent of division of finance \$2,250; superintendent of division of stamps \$2,500; also the post-card agent and the stamped-envelope agent at \$2,500 each.

The fourth assistant postmaster-general controls the following divisions: Superintendent rural free delivery service \$3,000; superintendent of post office supplies \$2,500; superintendent of dead-letter office \$2,750; topographer \$2,750.

Besides the various chiefs of divisions mentioned above there are connected with the Post Office Department a law clerk, at \$2,500 per year; appointment clerk, at \$2,000; assistant attorney-general, \$5,000; a disbursing clerk, \$2,250; also the auditor of the post office department, at \$4,000.

## DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Interior Department is under the immediate control of the Secretary of the Interior. He is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per year. In this department, as the name implies, is conducted most of the public business relating to domestic or internal affairs, and, like most of the other executive departments, it is divided into a number of subdivisions and branches. The Secretary of the Interior is charged with a general supervision over public business connected with the following branches, viz.: 1st. The census of the United States. 2d. All matters connected with public lands. 3d. Everything relating to the Indians or Indian affairs. 4th. All matters concerning pensions or bounty lands. 5th. The issuance and filing of patents and caveats. 6th. The custody and distribution of publications. 7th. The compilation of statistics relating to educational matters in the various States. He also has oversight over several of the Government's charitable and benevolent institutions. For the purpose of handling properly the business connected with most of the subjects mentioned, there are bureaus organized for the purpose.

The salaries paid to the principal officials connected with the Interior Department are as follows: First assistant secretary of the interior, \$5,000 per year; assistant secretary, \$4,500; chief clerk, \$3,000; assistant attorney-general (Dept. of Interior), \$5,000; commissioner of the General Land Office, \$5,000; commissioner of Indian affairs, \$5,000; superintendent of Indian schools, \$3,000; commissioner of the Pension Office, \$5,000; medical referee, \$3,000; commissioner of the Patent Office, \$5,000; commissioner of the Education Office, \$4,500; director of geological surveys, \$6,000; director Reclamation Service, \$7,500.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

This department was formerly connected with the Interior Department, but in 1889 it was reorganized and made independent, and the Secretary of Agriculture was made a member of the Cabinet. The head of this department is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum.

The general duty and design of the Department of Agriculture is to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants.

The following is a list of the chief officials connected with the Department of Agriculture and their salaries, and the list will also serve to indicate the various lines of work handled by and the various duties which devolve upon the department, viz.: Assistant secretary of agriculture receives \$5,000 per annum; chief of Weather Bureau, \$6,000; chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, \$5,000; statistician, \$3,500; chemist, \$5,000; entomologist, \$4,000; botanist, \$3,240; chief of forestry division, \$5,000; pomologist, \$3,000; plant pathologist and physiologist, \$3,500; director of the office of experiment stations, \$4,000; chief of division of accounts and disbursements, \$3,250; editor, \$3,000; agriculturist, \$3,500; director of public roads, \$3,000; statistical scientist in charge of investigations of production and distribution, \$3,000; chief of biological survey, \$3,000; chief of bureau of soils, \$3,500; chief of bureau of plant industry in charge of seed distribution, \$5,000.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The head of the Department of Justice is the Attorney-General, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The principal assistant of the Attorney-General is the Solicitor-General, who receives \$7,500 per year. There are a number of assistant attorney-generals who receive \$5,000 per annum, and a special assistant attorney-general is appointed for nearly all of the various departments, including the Treasury, State, Post Office and Interior Departments. Besides these there are a number of special officials connected with the Department of Justice, such as attorney in charge of titles, \$2,700; chief clerk and superintendent of buildings, \$3,000; appointment clerk, \$2,000; attorney in charge of pardons, \$2,750; solicitor internal revenue, \$4,500; superintendent of prisons and prisoners, \$3,000; chief examiner, \$2,750; chief of division of accounts, \$2,500; disbursing clerk, \$2,750; solicitor for department of commerce and labor, \$5,000.

The Attorney-General is the legal adviser of the President, and it is the duty of the Department of Justice to give all opinions and render all services requiring the skill of persons learned in the law necessary to enable the President and other officers of the various Government departments to discharge their respective duties. This department is also required to prosecute or defend all suits or proceedings in which the United States is interested. The Attorney-General has general supervision over all the solicitors for the various departments; and also exercises general superintendence and direction over all United States marshals and United States district attorneys of all the districts of the United States and Territories,

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

The Department of Commerce and Labor was established in February, 1903. The general design of this department is to collect, assort and systematize statistical details relating to the different branches of labor and commerce in the United States. The head of this department, known as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is appointed by the President, is a member of the Cabinet and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The following are the principal officials under his control together with the salary paid: The commissioner of the bureau of manufacturers, \$4,000 per year; commissioner of the bureau of corporations, \$5,000; commissioner of the bureau of labor, \$5,000; director of bureau of the census, \$7,000; superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, \$6,000; chief of bureau of statistics, \$4,000; supervising inspector-general of steamboat inspection service, \$4,000; commissioner of bureau of fisheries, \$6,000; commissioner of bureau of navigation, \$4,000; commissioner-general of bureau of immigration and naturalization at \$5,000; director of bureau of standards, \$5,000.

## INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENTS.

There are several independent departments, which, although none of them are as important as the foregoing, and their heads are not Cabinet members, yet they form a very necessary part and attend to very important branches of the National Government.

**Government Printing Office.** The head of this branch of public work is the Public Printer, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$5,500 per year. His chief clerk is paid \$2,400 per year, and there is a foreman of printing and a foreman of binding, each of whom receive \$2,100 per annum.

**Civil Service Commission.** This commission consists of three commissioners, each of whom are paid \$4,500 per year. The chief examiner connected with the commission is paid \$3,000 per annum, and the secretary \$2,500.

**Interstate Commerce Commission.** This commission was created for the purpose, and charged with the duty, of seeing that the laws regulating interstate commerce were faithfully executed and observed, and to prevent unjust discrimination on the part of railway corporations and common carriers. The commission consists of seven commissioners appointed from different sections of the United States, each of whom receives a salary of \$10,000 per year. The secretary of the commission receives a salary of \$5,000 per annum.

## JUDICIARY.

The judicial powers of the United States are vested in the following named courts, viz.: The United States Supreme Court, consisting of one chief justice and eight associate justices; the United States Court of Claims, which consists of one chief justice and four judges; the United States Circuit Court of Appeals; and the United States Circuit and District Courts. All judges of United States Courts are appointed for

life, or during "good behavior." The chief justice of the United States Supreme Court receives a salary of \$13,000 per annum, and the associate justices \$12,000 each. The circuit judges receive a salary of \$7000 each per annum, district judges, \$6000, and Court of Claims, judges receive \$6,000, and chief justice \$6,500 per year.

The jurisdiction of the United States Courts extends to all cases in law and in equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and a citizen of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State is a party the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction. In the other cases the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The legislative powers of the United States are vested in a Congress, which consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and which meets annually at Washington on the first Monday of December. The constitution gives to Congress the following general powers: To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; pay the debts of the United States; borrow money on the credit of the United States; to regulate commerce; to establish uniform laws on naturalization and bankruptcy; to coin money and regulate the value thereof; fix the standard of weights and measures; to declare war; to raise and support armies (but it is provided that no appropriation for this purpose can be for a longer period than two years); to provide and maintain a navy; to grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to establish postoffices and postroads; to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offense against the law of nations; to exercise exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia and places purchased for forts, magazines, arsenals, etc., and further to make all laws necessary for the general welfare of the United States, and for "carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." The Constitution expressly forbids Congress making any law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. Congress cannot suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* except in cases of rebellion or invasion when the public safety may require it. No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law can be passed. No tax or duty can be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference can be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another. No title of nobility can be granted. Every law passed by Congress must be submitted to the President for his approval. If he returns it with his objections, or vetoes it, the measure may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of both branches of Congress.

The Senate, or the "Upper House of Congress," is composed of two Senators from each State in the Union. They are elected by the Legislatures of their respective States, for a term of six years, and receive a salary of \$7,500 per annum. No person can be elected to the United States Senate who has not attained the age of thirty years, been nine years a citizen of the United States, and is when elected an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. The Senate has sole power to try all impeachments. Its consent and confirmation is necessary for all important officers appointed by the President. Its consent is also necessary to conclude any treaty.

The House of Representatives is the "Lower House of Congress." Each State in the Union is divided into congressional districts, as nearly equal population as is practicable. In each district a representative is elected by the people for a term of two years, and each is paid a salary of \$7,500 per year. Besides these, a delegate from each organized Territory is admitted to the House of Representatives, who is not entitled to a vote, but has the right to debate on all subjects in which the Territory which he represents has an interest. No person can be a representative who has not attained the age of twenty-five years, been for seven years a citizen of the United States, and is at the time of his election an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. All bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives.

## STATE GOVERNMENT

**T**HE method of State government throughout the United States follows very closely the general plan of government that prevails in national affairs. The various functions of government in State affairs are handled in departments, with a State officer at the head of each branch, and the lines are clearly drawn between the executive, legislative and judicial powers. All the States are governed under a constitution, which outlines and defines the powers which each of these departments shall exercise and possess. All of the most important State officials are elected by the people, but in many of the States the less important offices are filled by appointment of the Governor, by and with the consent of the State Senate.

## GOVERNOR.

The Governor is the highest executive officer in all the States of the Union, and is elected by a direct vote of the people. The term of office varies materially in the different States, ranging from two to six years. As to the matter of salary that the Governor receives, it also differs widely throughout the different States and is subject to frequent change. At the present writing three States—New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey pay their Governors \$10,000 per year; Illinois \$12,000; California \$6,000; Minnesota, Indiana, Alabama, Colorado, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Virginia and Wisconsin all pay \$5,000 per year; Kentucky \$6,500; Massachusetts and Ohio \$8,000; Nevada, Connecticut, Michigan, Tennessee, Texas and Washington, \$4,000; Maryland and Oklahoma \$4,500; Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida and South Carolina \$3,500; Iowa, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, North Carolina, North Dakota and Rhode Island \$3,000; West Virginia \$2,700; South Dakota, Nebraska and Wyoming \$2,500; Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire and Utah \$2,000; and Oregon and Vermont \$1,500.

About the only statement concerning the qualifications required for this office that would be common to all the States is that he must be a citizen of the State in which he is elected. In most of the States, in addition to the salary named, the Governor is furnished with a residence, which is known as the "Executive Mansion."

The powers and duties that devolve upon the Governor are about the same in all of the States. He is charged with a general supervision over the faithful execution of the laws, and is the legal custodian of all the property of the State not specifically entrusted to other officers by law, and is authorized to take summary possession of such property. He is expected to communicate by message to each session of the State legislature such information or recommendations regarding State affairs as he may deem necessary and proper, and he is empowered to call extra sessions of that body whenever the public welfare may demand. He accounts to the same body for all moneys received and paid out, and presents estimates of amounts to be raised by tax-

ation for various purposes. He has a negative (or veto) upon all laws passed by the Legislature, but it is provided that measures may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of that body. The Governor is commander-in-chief of the State military or naval forces, and has authority to call out such forces to preserve peace and execute the laws when the local authorities are unable to accomplish this. He may require the opinion of the various State officers upon any subject relating to their respective offices, and examines and approves the bonds of State officials. In many States the Governor has power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses against the State except in cases of impeachment; but in a few of the States the pardoning power is vested in a board selected for that purpose, of which the Governor is generally ex-officio member. The Governor has the appointment of a number of State officers, and in many cases if an elective office becomes vacant he has the power to fill it by appointment; has power in many States to suspend a State officer, or even a county officer, pending a legal investigation. The Governor issues requisitions upon the executives of other States for parties charged with crime who escape to other States, and he has power to issue warrants for fleeing criminals upon requisition of other Governors.

## LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The office of Lieutenant-Governor does not exist in all of the States in the Union, at least not under this name, as in a few of the States this officer is only known as the President of the State Senate. In some of the States the Lieutenant-Governor is paid a certain amount per day during sessions of the Legislature or General Assembly, and in others he is allowed a fixed salary, but it is provided that the duties of Governor should devolve upon him, it shall during the continuance of such emergency be entitled to the emoluments thereof. The principal duty of the Lieutenant-Governor is to act as the presiding officer of the State Senate or Upper House of the State Legislature. In case a vacancy should occur in the office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor would act as Governor until such vacancy was filled by election; and in all cases where the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to act as presiding officer of the Senate, a President *pro tempore* is chosen by that body. The Lieutenant-Governor has no vote in the Senate except in cases of a tie or equal division of the members.

## SECRETARY OF STATE.

The office of Secretary of State is one of the most important offices within the gift of the people of a State, and the office exists under this name in every State in the Union. The Secretary of State may be said to be the official secretary of the Governor, and countersigns all commissions issued by the chief executive, and he is the custodian of the Great Seal of the State. As a rule it is the duty of the Secretary of State to call the House of Representatives to order and preside until a temporary presiding officer, or Speaker, is elected. It is his duty to see that the halls are prepared for the Legislature or General Assembly; he prepares the legislative manual and causes it to be printed and distributed; secures the printing and distribution of the State laws; indexes and files executive documents; provides and distributes election blanks; has charge of all books, bills, papers, etc., of the Legislature, and is practically "keeper of all public acts, laws, records, bonds, etc." The Secretary of State is required to keep a register of all the official acts of the Governor, and affixes the Seal of the State to all official commissions, etc., keeps a record of them, and is obliged to give any person a copy of the same when demanded. In all of the States the Secretary of State is *ex officio* member of a number of the State boards, but no list of these could be given that would apply to all States, as they are different in the various States.

## STATE AUDITOR.

The office of Auditor of State exists under one name or another in nearly every State in the Union. The title of this office, however, is not alike in all the States, as many of them, notably California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and a few others, it is known as State Comptroller. In a few of the States, including Michigan and Pennsylvania, the office is called Auditor-General, and in two of the States the public accounts are audited by a Board of Auditors. In all the States, however, the duties that devolve upon this branch of the State Government are practically the same, and a general explanation of the scope of work handled by the State Auditor in one State will apply, except as regards minor details, to all of the States. It is the duty of the State Auditor to keep the accounts of the State with any other State or Territory, and with the United States and all public officers, corporations and individuals having accounts with this State. He audits the accounts of all public officers who are to be paid out of the State Treasury, and all persons who are authorized to receive money out of the State Treasury. In fact, all claims against the State which are to be paid out of the State Treasury must be presented to the Auditor, who, after the same is adjusted, issues warrants therefor payable at the Treasury. A complete record of each warrant is kept by the Auditor, who also keeps an account with the State Treasurer, charging him with all moneys paid into the Treasury, and giving credit for all warrants paid, and the books and vouchers of the Treasury must balance therewith, as settlements are made between these two officers at stated intervals. In a number of the States the Auditor is charged with a general supervision over certain corporations, such as insurance and banking corporations and building and loan associations, and in some States is *ex officio* a member of a number of State boards. He generally has authority to make and execute satisfactions of judgments and assignments thereof in behalf of the State.

## STATE TREASURER.

This is one of the most important executive offices in the gift of the people of a State. The State Treasurer handles vast sums of the people's money, and as a rule a very heavy bond, ranging from \$500,000 up into the millions, is required of him; and generally the Governor is empowered to demand additional bonds if he deems the bond insufficient to fully protect the State.

The duties of the State Treasurer are implied by the title of the office, and they are very much the same throughout all of the States of the Union. The State Treasurer is custodian of all the State funds. He deposits these funds in banks, which give bonds to secure the Treasurer or State against loss, and which pay interest on daily balances. The Treasurer pays out State funds only on warrants issued or signed by the State Auditor, or other proper official, and a full record of all warrants is kept in both the auditing office and Treasurer's office. The plan by which the Treasurer receives the revenues of the State is different in different States. In some States the Auditor issues an order for him to receive the same and charges the amount against the Treasurer. In others he is charged with all moneys which he is entitled to receive, and then given credit for delinquencies. In still other States the Treasurer issues duplicate receipts for all moneys paid in, which must be countersigned by the Auditor to be valid, and one of these must be deposited with the Auditor, so he may charge the amount against the Treasurer. In this way a double system is carried on—both Auditor and Treasurer keeping a full account of all moneys received and paid out, and their books and accounts must balance, as at stated intervals the Treasurer must make settlements with the Auditor and submit books, vouchers, etc., to the Legislature. In most of the States the State Treasurer is required to publish at stated times, in the newspapers at the capital, an itemized statement of the public accounts, expenditures, funds, receipts and disbursements. He is also required to make a complete report and itemized statement to each session of the Legislature. In nearly all of the States the law is very explicit in outlining the duties of the State Treasurer, the following being very common provisions in relation to the office, viz.: That a complete record of all moneys must be kept, showing what is received or paid out of the various "funds," which "funds" must be exhibited in separate accounts. In several of the

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States the Governor and one or two other State officials constitute a board, which must at certain times examine and check up the accounts, books and vouchers of the State Treasurer and ascertain the amount of funds in the Treasury.

### ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Attorney-General, as the name implies, is the general legal counsel or lawyer for the various branches of the State government. In all of the States the powers and duties of the Attorney-General are very similar. It is his duty to appear for the State in all actions and proceedings in the Supreme Court in which the State has an interest; to institute and prosecute in all courts all actions, either for or against a State officer, in which the State has an interest; to consult with and advise the various county or state's attorneys in matters relating to their official duties, and when public interest requires he assists them in criminal prosecutions. It is his duty to consult with and advise the Governor and other State officers, and give, when requested, written opinions on legal or constitutional questions relating to their official duties, and to give written opinions when requested by the Legislature or any committee thereof. It is also his duty to prepare, when necessary, drafts for contracts or other writings relating to subjects in which the State is interested. He is required to enforce the proper application of funds appropriated to the various State institutions, and prosecute breaches of trust in the administration of the same; and when necessary to prosecute corporations for failure or refusal to comply with the laws; to prosecute official bonds of delinquent officers or corporations in which the State has an interest. The Attorney-General is required to keep a record of all actions, complaints, opinions, etc.

### STATE SUPERINTENDENT OR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

This is an office which exists in nearly every State in the Union. In three or four of the States the management of the educational interests of the State is vested in a State Board of Education, but in these cases the secretary of the board assumes most of the detail work that in most of the States devolve upon the State Superintendent. The full title given to this office is not the same in all of the States, but it is generally called "State Superintendent of Public Instruction or Public Schools." In Ohio, Maine and Rhode Island, and a few others, this officer is termed "Commissioner of Schools."

The duties of the State Superintendent are very much alike in all of the States, as he is charged with a general supervision over the educational interests of the State and of the public schools. In many States his authority is not limited to the public schools, and he is authorized by law to demand full reports from all colleges, academies or private schools. It is his duty to secure at regular intervals reports from all such educational institutions and file all papers, reports and documents transmitted to him by local or county school officers. He is the general adviser and assistant of the various county superintendents or school officers, to whom he must give, when requested his written opinion upon questions rising under the school law. It is also his duty to hear and determine controversies arising under the school laws coming to him by appeal from a county superintendent or school official. He prepares and distributes school registers, school blanks, etc., and is generally given the power to make such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry into efficient and uniform effect the provisions of the laws relating to schools. The State Superintendent is required to make a detailed report to each regular session of the State Legislature, showing an abstract of the common school reports; a statement of the condition of public schools and State educational institutions; the amount of money collected and expended, and all other matters relating to the schools or school funds that have been reported to him. He is forbidden from becoming interested in the sale of any school furniture, book or apparatus.

### STATE LIBRARIAN.

In nearly all of the States the laws provide for a State officers under the title of "State Librarian." As a rule the office is filled by appointment of the Governor, although in a few States it is an elective office and is filled by direct vote of the people. The State Librarian is the custodian of all the books and property belonging to the State Library, and is required to give a bond for the proper discharge of his duties and safekeeping of the property intrusted to his care, as in many of the States the State Library is an immensely important and valuable collection. In some of the States the Supreme Court judges prescribe all library rules and regulations. In others they have a Library Board of Trustees, which is sometimes made up of the Governor and certain other State officials, who constitute a board of commissioners for the management of the State Library.

### ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

In nearly all of the States provision is made for an Adjutant-General, who is either elected by the people or appointed by the Governor. The name of the office implies the branch of work which is handled by its incumbent. It is the duty of the Adjutant-General to issue and transmit all orders of the Commander-in-Chief with reference to the militia or military organizations of the State. He keeps a record of all military officers commissioned by the Governor, and of all general and special orders and regulations issued, and of other matters relating to the men, property, ordinance, stores, camp and garrison equipage pertaining to the State militia or military forces.

### PUBLIC EXAMINER OR BANK EXAMINER.

This is a State office that is found in only about one-half of the States. In some States it is known as Bank Comptroller and in others the duties which devolve upon this officer are handled by a "department" in the State Auditor's office. The general duties and plan of conducting this work, in many respects, is very similar, but there is a great difference between the various States in the officers who attend to it. Where this made a separate State office, generally speaking, the requirements are that he must be a skilled accountant and expert bookkeeper, and cannot be an officer of any of the public institutions, nor interested in any of the financial corporations which it may be his duty to examine. He is charged with the duty of visiting and inspecting the financial accounts and standing of certain corporations and institutions organized under the State laws. In several of the States it is made his duty to visit certain county officials at stated intervals, and inspect their books and accounts, and enforce a uniform system of bookkeeping by State and county officers.

### COMMISSIONER OR SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

In all of the States of the Union the department relating to insurance has grown to be an important branch of State government. The method of controlling the insurance business differs materially in many of the States, although they are all gradually moving in the same direction, viz., creating a department or State office in which all matters relating to insurance and insurance companies are attended to. In former years, in nearly all of the States, the insurance business formed a department in the State Auditor's office, and was handled by him or his appointees. Now, however, in nearly all the Northern States and many of the Southern States, they have a separate and distinct insurance department, the head of which is either elected by the people or appointed by the Governor. The duties and powers of the insurance department of the various States are very similar. A general provision is that the head of this department must be experienced in insurance matters, and he is prohibited from holding an interest in any insurance company. The Commissioner or Superintendent of Insurance has extensive powers concerning insurance matters, and it is his duty to see that all laws respecting and regulating insurance and insurance companies, are faithfully observed; he issues licenses to insur-

ance companies, and it is his duty to revoke the license of any company not conforming to law. Reports are made to him at stated times by the various companies, and he has power to examine fully into their condition, assets, etc. He files in his office the various documents relating to insurance companies, together with their statements, etc., and at regular intervals makes full reports to the Governor or Legislature.

### COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

In several of the States a "Commissioner of Labor Statistics" is appointed by the Governor, who is the head of what may be termed the labor bureau. In a great majority of the States, however, this branch of work is taken care of by a board of labor commissioners, a bureau of statistics or by the State Auditor and his appointees. The general design of this bureau or commission is to collect, assort and systematize, and present in regular reports to the Legislature, statistical details relating to the different departments of labor in the State, and make such recommendations as may be deemed proper and necessary concerning the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes.

### OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

In all of the States there exist one or more other State officers in addition to those already mentioned, which are made necessary by local condition or local business interests. It is, therefore, unnecessary to mention any of these at length in this article. It may be stated, however, that in all of the States may be found two or more of the following State officers, and further, that each one of the following named officers is found in some State in the Union, viz.: Superintendent or commissioner of agriculture, commissioner of mines secretary of agricultural board, secretary of internal affairs, clerk and reporter of the Supreme Court, commissioner of railways, commissioner of immigration, State printer, State binder, land agent or commissioner, commissioner, register or superintendent of State land office, register of lands, commissioner of schools and lands, surveyor-general, inspector-general, State oil inspector-general, State oil inspector, dairy commissioner.

### STATE BOARDS.

Besides the officers and departments which have already been mentioned, there are a number of State boards or bureaus that are necessary in carrying on the complex business connected with the government of a State. The following list of such State boards and bureaus includes all that can be found in the majority of the States; some of them, however, are only found in a few of the States, because they are of a local nature and are only made necessary by the existence of certain local conditions or business interests. It will also be observed that some of the boards named cover the same line of work that has already been mentioned as belonging to some State officer. This grows from the fact that a few of the States place the management of certain lines of work in the hands of a State board, while in others, instead of having a State board they delegate the powers and duties to a single State official. All of the States, however, have a number of the State boards mentioned in this list, the names of which imply the line of work each attends to, viz.: Railroad and warehouse commissioners, board of equalization, board or commission of agriculture, university trustees, board or commissioners of public charities, canal commissioners, penitentiary commissioners, board of health, dental examiners, trustees of historical library, board of pharmacy, commission of claims, live stock commissioners, fish commissioners, inspectors of coal mines, labor commissioners, board of education, board of public works, board of pardons, assessment commissioners.

### LEGISLATURE OR GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The law-making power of every State is termed the "Legislative Department." The legislative power, according to the constitutions of the various States, is vested in a body termed the Legislature or General Assembly which consists of an Upper and Lower House, designated usually as the Senate and House of Representatives. In a few of the States the Lower House is called "The Assembly." In most of the States the Legislature meets in regular session every two years, but this is not the universal rule, as in a few of the States the law provides for annual sessions. In all of the States, however, a provision is made whereby the Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, call special session by issuing a proclamation.

The Legislative Department has the power to pass all such laws as may be necessary for the welfare of the State, and carry into effect the provisions of the constitution. The Legislature receives the reports of the Governor, together with the reports of the various other State officers; they provide by appropriation for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government; at regular times provided by law they apportion the State into political districts, and make all other provisions for carrying on the State government. There is a general prohibition against the passage of any *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities. Any measure to become a law must be passed by both branches of the Legislature, and then be presented to the Governor for his approval. If he withholds his approval (or vetoes it), the measure may be repassed by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, when it will become a law notwithstanding the Governor's veto.

### SENATE.

The Senate is the Upper House of the Legislature or General Assembly. The various States are divided into senatorial districts, in each of which a Senator is elected—the term of office varying from two to four years. Except in three or four of the States the presiding officer of the Senate is the Lieutenant-Governor, although a President *pro tem.* is usually elected, who acts as presiding officer during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor. The presiding officer has no vote, however, in the Senate, except when that body is equally divided. Every Senator has one vote upon all questions, and the right to be heard in advocating or opposing the passage of any measure brought before the Legislature. In filling all of the most important State offices that are to be appointed by the Governor, the appointments must be approved or confirmed by the Senate.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Lower House of the State Legislature, in nearly if not quite all the States, is termed the House of Representatives. Like the Senators, every member of the House has the right to be heard in advocating or opposing any measure brought before the body of which he is a member. The House is given the sole power of impeachment, but all impeachments must be tried by the Senate. As a general rule, there is a provision that all bills for raising revenue must originate in the House.

### JUDICIARY.

The "Judicial Department" is justly regarded as one of the most important and powerful branches of government of either the State or Nation, as it becomes the duty of this department to pass upon and interpret, and thereby either annul or give validity to all the most important measures and acts of both the legislative and executive branches of the government.

It is impossible in a general article to give a detailed review or description of the construction and make-up of the judicial departments of the various States. The courts are so differently arranged both as to their make-up and jurisdiction that it would be useless to try to give the reader a general description that would accurately cover the ground.

In all of the States, except, possibly, one or two, the highest judicial authority of the State is known as the Supreme Court, and unless questions are involved which give the United States Courts jurisdiction, it is the court of last resort. The Supreme Court is made up of a chief justice and the several associate justices or judges as may be provided

for by the laws of the various States, usually from four to six. Generally these officers are elected by the people, either from the State at large or (in three of the States) as representing certain districts, but this is not the case always, as in several States they are chosen by the Governor or Legislature. In all of the States the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction both in law and in equity, and has original jurisdiction in remedial cases, *mandamus*, *habeas corpus* and cases relating to the revenue, but there is no trial by jury in this court.

Various other courts are provided for by the laws of the different States, such as appellate courts, circuit or district courts, probate courts, county courts, superior courts, municipal courts, courts of justices of the peace, etc. The jurisdiction of all these courts is, of course, inferior to that of the Supreme Court, and varies greatly in the different States. Besides these, where there are large cities, various other courts are also established to aid in caring for the enormous amount of judicial work that arises from such vast and complex business interests. The various courts are also provided with the necessary officials for carrying on the judicial business—such as clerks of court, court reporters, bailiffs, etc.

## COUNTY GOVERNMENT

**S**O far as the principal county offices are concerned, the general arrangement and method of handling the public business is very much the same in all of the States; but the offices are called by different names, and in minor details—such as transferring from one office to another certain minor lines of work—there are a number of points in which the method of county government in the various States differs. The writer has adopted the names of the principal county offices which are most common in the Northern States, as in the Southern and New England States there are scarcely any two States in which the names or titles of all the county offices are identical.

### AUDITING OFFICE AND CLERK OF THE COUNTY BOARD.

Generally the principal auditing officer of the county is known as the "county auditor" or "county clerk." In Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Wisconsin and many other States the office is called "county clerk." In Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio and others it is termed "county auditor." In a few of the States under certain conditions this office is merged with some other county office. A notable example of this is in the State of Michigan, where they have one official, under the simple title of "clerk," who looks after about all of the work which in most of the States devolves upon both the county clerk and also clerk of court. In all of the States a bond in a moderate sum is required of the county clerk or auditor, and he is paid a salary of from \$1,500 to \$3,500 per year, besides in some States being allowed certain fees, unless it is in a very large and heavily populated county, where the salary paid is of necessity much higher than this amount. No county treasurer or member of the county board is eligible to this office. In general terms it may be stated as a rule the auditor acts as the clerk or secretary of the official county board, although in a few of the States the court clerk is required to look after this matter. The clerk of the county board keeps an accurate record of the board's proceedings and carefully preserves all documents, records, books, maps and papers which may be brought before the board, or which the law provides shall be deposited in his office. In the auditing office an accurate account is kept with the county treasurer. Generally they file the duplicates of the receipts given by the county treasurer, charging him with all money paid into the treasury and giving credit for all warrants paid. The general plan of paying claims against a county is as follows: If the claim is one in which the amount due is fixed by law, or is authorized to be fixed by some other person or tribunal, the auditor issues a warrant or order which will be paid by the treasurer, the certificate upon which it is allowed being duly filed. In all other cases the claim must be allowed by the county board, and the chairman or presiding officer issues a warrant or order which is attested by the clerk. A complete record of all these county warrants or orders is kept, and the accounts of the county treasurer must balance therewith. The above in general terms outlines the most important branch of work which the county clerk or county auditor looks after in most of the States, but in all of the States the law requires him to look after a number of other matters, although in these there is no uniformity between the various States, and no general description of these minor or additional duties could be given that would apply to all the States.

### COUNTY TREASURER.

This is an office which exists in all of the States, and it is one of the most important of the various offices necessary in carrying on the business of a county. It is an elective office in all of the States, and the term of office is usually either two or four years, but a very common provision in the various States is that after serving for one term as county treasurer a party shall be ineligible to the office until the intervention of at least one term after the expiration of the term for which he was elected. This provision, however, does not exist in all of the States, as in some of them the county treasurer is eligible for re-election for any number of terms.

The general duties of the county treasurers throughout the various States is very similar. The county treasurer is the principal custodian of the funds belonging to the county. It is his duty to receive and safely keep the revenues and other public moneys of the county, and all funds authorized to be paid to him, and disburse the same pursuant to law. He is required to keep proper books of accounts, in which he must keep a regular, just and true account of all moneys, revenues and funds received by him, stating particularly the time, when, of whom and on what fund or account each particular sum was received; and also of all moneys, revenues and funds paid out by him according to law, stating particularly the time when, to whom and on what fund payment is made from. The books of the county treasurer must always be subject to the inspection of the county board, which, at stated intervals, examines his books and makes settlements with him. In some of the States the provisions of the law relating to county treasurer are very strict; some of them provide for a county board of auditors, who are expected, several times a year, to examine the funds, accounts and vouchers of the treasury without previous notice to the treasurer; and in some it is provided that this board, or the county board, shall designate a bank (or banks) in which the treasurer is required to keep the county funds deposited—the banks being required to pay interest on daily or monthly balances and give bond to indemnify the county against loss. As a general rule the county treasurer is only authorized to pay out county funds on warrants or orders issued by the chairman of the county board and attested by the clerk, or in certain cases on warrants or orders of the county auditing office. A complete record of these warrants or orders is kept, and the treasurer's accounts must balance therewith. In most of the States the law is very explicit in directing how the books and accounts of the county treasurer shall be kept.

### COUNTY RECORDER OR REGISTER OF DEEDS.

In a few of the States the office of county recorder or register of deeds is merged with some other county office, in counties where the population falls below a certain amount. A notable example of this is found in both the States of Illinois and Missouri (and there are others), where it is merged with the office of circuit clerk in many counties. The title of the joint office is "circuit clerk and recorder," and the duties of both offices are looked after by one official.

The duties of the county recorder or register of deeds are very similar in the various States, although in some of the Eastern and Southern States the office is called by other names. The usual name, however, is county recorder or register of deeds. In Illinois, Indiana,

## DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Iowa, Missouri, Ohio and many other States, it is called "county recorder." In Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin and many more it is called "register of deeds." In all of the States this office is the repository wherein are kept all records relating to deeds, mortgages, transfers and contracts affecting lands within the county. It is the duty of the recorder or register, as soon as practical after the filing of any instrument in writing in his office entitled to be recorded, to record the same at length, in the order of the time of its reception, in books provided by the county for that purpose; and it is his duty to endorse on all instruments a certificate of the time when the same was filed. All of the States have some of the following provisions concerning the duties of the recorder, but these provisions are not common to all of the States, viz.: The register or recorder is not allowed to record an instrument of any kind unless it is duly executed according to law; he is not obliged to record any instrument unless his fees are paid in advance; as a rule, it is unlawful for him to record any map, plat or subdivision of land situated within any incorporated city, town or village until it is approved by the proper officers of the same. In many States he is forbidden to enter a deed on the records until it has been endorsed "taxes paid" by the proper official; he is required to exhibit, free of charge, all records, and allow copies to be made; he is authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments.

### CIRCUIT OR DISTRICT CLERK, OR CLERK OF COURT.

In nearly all of the States, each county elects a "clerk of court or courts," sometimes also known as circuit clerk or district clerk, indicating the court with which the office is connected. In some of the States, as has already been stated, the office of clerk of court is merged with some other county office. This is the case in Illinois and Missouri, where in many counties it is connected with the office of county recorder. In Michigan, one official under the name of "clerk" handles the business which usually is given to the clerk of court and county clerk or auditor. In Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois and other States the name used is "circuit clerk," in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, and many others the office is called "clerk of district court," while in many of the States, including Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, South Dakota and others, it is called simply "clerk" or "clerk of the court or courts."

The chief duty of this official is to act as clerk of the district or circuit court, and sometimes other courts of inferior jurisdiction. It is the clerk's duty to keep the seals and attend the sessions of their respective courts, preserve all the files and papers thereof, make, keep and preserve complete records of all the proceedings and determinations thereof, and carry out such other duties as may be required by the rules and orders of their respective courts. They must enter of record all judgments, decrees and orders of the court as soon as possible after they are rendered; keep all indictments on file as a public record, have authority to administer oaths, take acknowledgments; take and certify depositions, and are required to exhibit all records free of charge. In nearly all the States the law defines the character of the record books which the clerk of court must keep. Although there is no settled rule in this matter, the general provisions are that he shall keep: First, a general docket or register of actions, in which is entered the title of each action in the order in which they are commenced, and a description of each paper filed in the cause and all proceedings therein; second, a plaintiff's index and defendant's index; third, a judgment book and execution docket, in which he enters the judgment in each action, time of issuing execution, satisfaction, etc., and such other books as the courts or the laws may prescribe.

### SHERIFF.

In all of the States the office of sheriff is one of the most important of the county offices. The term of office varies in different States, being usually either two or four years, and in several of the States one party cannot hold the office a second term consecutively. The general provisions outlining the duties pertaining to this office are very much alike in the various States, and the following resume of his duties may be said to apply to all of the various States except in a few minor and unimportant details. The sheriff is charged with the duty of keeping and preserving the peace in his county; or, as has been written, "he is the conservator of peace," and it is his duty to keep the same, suppress riots, affrays, fighting, breaches of the peace and prevent crime, and may arrest offenders "on view" and cause them to be brought before the proper magistrate; and to do this, or to execute any writ, warrant, process, order or decree, he may call to his aid when necessary any person or the "power of the county." It is the duty of the sheriff to serve and execute within his county, and return, all writs, warrants, process, orders and decrees of every description that may be legally directed and delivered to him. He is a court officer, and it is his duty to attend, either in person or by deputy, all courts of record held in his county; by virtue of his office he has custody of the jail. It is his duty to pursue and apprehend felons and persons charged with crime and has custody of prisoners. He is not allowed to purchase any property exposed for sale by him as sheriff.

### COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OR COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS.

This is an office which exists under one name or another in nearly every State in the Union. The title of the office in a great majority of the States is "county superintendent," but in Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, New York, and possibly one or two other States, the office is termed "school commissioner," and in several of the States the laws provide for a board of county examiners or school commissioners, who are given considerable of the work that in most of the other States is handled by the county superintendent.

The name of this office implies the duties which devolve upon it, and they are very much alike in all of the States. The incumbent of this office is charged with a general supervision over the schools of the county, and must be a fitting person as to education and moral character. As a rule it is their duty to examine and license teachers, but in a few of the States provision is made for a board of examiners. County superintendents are required to visit and inspect the schools at regular intervals, and give such advice and instruction to teachers as may be deemed necessary and proper. They are required to organize and conduct institutes for the instruction of teachers if deemed necessary, and encourage teachers' associations. They introduce to the notice of teachers and the people the best modes of instruction, the most approved plans of building and ventilating school-houses, etc., stimulate school officers to the prompt and proper discharge of their duties. They receive reports from the various school officers, and transmit an abstract of these reports to the State Superintendent, adding a report of the condition of the schools under their charge. In nearly all the States they are forbidden having any interest in the sale of any school furniture, apparatus or books used in the schools. In many States they have authority to annul a teacher's certificate for proper cause, and in general to take such steps and enforce such methods as will elevate and make more efficient the schools under their control.

### COUNTY, PROSECUTING OR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

There is a great difference between the various States in the method of handling or attending to the legal business relating to county matters or growing from county affairs. In many of the States the official who attends to this line of work is known as the "county attorney," in other States he is called the State's attorney or prosecuting or district attorney. In a few of the States they divide the State into districts embracing a number of counties, and a district attorney is elected in each district, who in some cases attends to all the legal work of the various counties, and in others he assists the county attorneys in their most important duties and prosecutions. But whatever plan may be followed in the various States, and whatever title may be given to this office, the general duties of the office are very much the same throughout all of the States. It is the duty of the county attorney to commence and prosecute all

actions, suits, indictments, and prosecutions, civil and criminal, in any court of record in his county in which the "people of the State or county" may be concerned; to prosecute all forfeited bonds and recognizances, and all actions for the recovery of debts, revenues, moneys, fines, etc., accruing to his county; to commence and prosecute all actions and proceedings brought by any county officer in his official capacity; to defend all actions and proceedings brought against his county, or against any county officer in his official capacity; to give legal opinions and advice to the county board or other county officers in relation to their official duties; to attend, if possible, all preliminary examinations of criminals. When requested, he is required to attend sessions of the grand jury, examine witnesses in their presence, give legal advice and see that proper subpoenas and processes are issued; draw up indictments and prosecute the same. The county attorney is required, when requested by the Attorney-General, to appear for the State in cases in his county in which the State is interested. The county attorney makes an annual report to his superior State officer of all the criminal cases prosecuted by him.

### PROBATE OR COUNTY JUDGE.

The method of handling probate matters is not uniform throughout the various States. In many States the higher courts are given jurisdiction over probate matters, and in others they have created districts in which are held probate courts, whose jurisdiction extends over several counties and takes in other matters besides purely probate affairs. In a majority of the States, however, particularly the Western and Northern States, they elect a county or a probate judge, who holds court and handles the probate matters which arise within his county. The jurisdiction of these county or probate courts is not always confined exclusively to probate affairs, being frequently extended to many other matters, and they generally include such matters as apprenticeship affairs, adoptions, minors, etc. In some of the States they have both a county judge and a probate judge, and in these cases the jurisdiction of the latter is confined to such matters as are in line with probate affairs. In Missouri they have a probate judge, and also a county court, composed of county judges, in whom the corporate powers of the county are vested—as the official county board. In Michigan they have a probate judge and a probate register. The probate judge is generally given original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, settlement of estates of deceased persons, appointment of guardians and conservators and settlement of their accounts. They take proof of wills, direct the administration of estates, grant and revoke letters testamentary and of administration, appoint and remove guardians, etc.

### COUNTY SURVEYOR.

This is an office which is common to nearly all of the States. It is the duty of the county surveyor to execute any survey which may be ordered by any court, or upon application of any individual or corporation, and preserve a record of the surveys made by him. Nearly all of the States provide that certain records shall be kept by the county surveyor, and provide penalties for his failure to place on record the surveys made by him. While he is the official county surveyor, yet the surveys made by him are not conclusive, but may be reviewed by any competent tribunal, and the correctness thereof may be disputed.

### COUNTY CORONER.

This is another county office which exists in nearly all of the States. In the average county there is not much work for the coroner, but in the counties in which large cities are located the office is a very important one. In general terms it may be stated that the coroner is required to hold inquests over the bodies of persons supposed to have met with violent or unnatural deaths. In most States he has power to impanel a jury to enquire into the cause of death; but in some of them this is not the case, and he is given power to act alone. He can subpoena witnesses; administer oaths; in certain cases provide for a decent burial, and can bind over to the proper court any person implicated in the killing of the deceased.

### OTHER COUNTY OFFICES.

The county offices that have already been mentioned are the principal ones found in all of the States. There are, however, a few other county officials besides those mentioned which exist in many of the States, and which should be briefly mentioned in this connection. These are such offices as county physician, county assessor, county collector, county poor commissioner or superintendent of the county poor-house, master in chancery or court commissioner, county examiners, board of equalization, board of review, etc. The names of these offices imply the duties. These offices do not exist in all of the States, but in nearly every State the law provides for one or more of these county officials.

### COUNTY BOARD.

The powers of every county as a body politic and corporate are vested in a county board. This official county board is generally termed the county "board of supervisors," or "board of commissioners," but there are some exceptions to this, like Missouri, where the county board is known as the "county court." There is considerable difference in the make-up of the county board in the various States. In some it is made up of one member from each township in the county. In others the counties are divided into districts, and one member of the county board is chosen from each district. No general description of this could be given that would be accurate, as some of the States follow both of these plans. For instance, in Illinois some of the counties are governed by a board of supervisors, which is made up of one member from each township, while other counties in the same State are governed by a board of county commissioners, consisting of three or more members, each representing districts into which the counties in question are divided.

The general powers of the county board throughout all of the States is about the same, except in minor details. It represents the legislative and corporate powers of the county. One of their number is always chosen as chairman or president, and acts as the presiding officer. The county board has general charge over the affairs of the county. It is their duty to provide county offices, provide desks, stationery, books, fuel, etc.; examine, investigate and adjust claims against the county, and have general care and custody of all the real and personal estate owned by the county. At regular intervals they settle with the county treasurer; examine accounts and vouchers. They locate county roads; determine the amount of county tax, and regularly publish a statement of their proceedings; make statements of receipts, expenditures, etc.; and make all contracts, and do all other acts in relation to the property and concerns of the county necessary to exercise its corporate powers that are not specifically delegated to other county officials.

## TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT

THE method of township government throughout the different States varies so much that it is impossible in this article to treat of it more than in a general way. In many of the States the townships are not organized as bodies corporate, and in other States in some counties they may have township organization, while in other counties in the same State it does not exist. In cases where there is no township organization the law provides that certain county officials shall attend to the local work, or that work which in other localities as assumed by the township officials. But even where they have township organization the plan of township government in the different States where it exists differs so widely that scarcely any two States may be said to be alike. About the only statements concerning the organized townships that could be made which would apply to all the States are the following: Every organized township in its corporate capacity has power to sue and be sued; to acquire by purchase, gift or devise, and hold property, both real and personal,

for the use of its inhabitants, and again to sell and convey the same; and to make all such contracts as may be necessary in the exercise of its powers as a township.

In a great many of the States the township government is carried on after a plan very similar to the county and State governments, having various executive officers and a township board in which the corporate and legislative powers, of the township are vested. In other States they follow a plan which reserves to the people all corporate and legislative powers, and therefore have no need for a township board, but have various other township officers to carry out the wishes and orders of the voters. Where this plan prevails they hold what is generally termed "town meetings," at which every legal voter of the township has a voice. At these meetings reports are had from the various township officials, and the necessary measures are adopted and directions given for carrying on the township business.

Still other States combine good features from both of the plans above mentioned, and besides the other usual township officials they maintain a township board, which is given certain restricted powers, such as those of a review or an auditing board, but they are not vested with the complete corporate and legislative powers of the township, this being reserved in a large measure to the voters, and all questions calling for the exercise of such authority are acted upon at the town meetings. In many of the States the township board just described is made up of three or more of the other township officers, who are ex-officio members of the township board, and they meet at certain times, perform the work required of them, and report to the town meetings.

The principal officials in township organizations in nearly all the States are the following: "Supervisors, or trustees," "clerk," "treasurer," "assessor," "collector," "judges of the peace," "constables," "overseers, supervisors or commissioners of the highways," and "pound-masters," although as has been stated, many of the States do not have all of these officials.

## SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

THE "common school system," or, to speak with greater accuracy, the method of governing school districts, in the various States, differs widely, yet all follow in a general way one of two separate and clearly defined methods, being amended in minor respects to meet local conditions and ideas. All of these methods have their excellent points, and yet it has been claimed by eminent educators that no one of them is free from fault and objection, nor has reached perfection. It will be the aim of this article to briefly explain the principal features of the several methods, but it is not possible to go into detail in the matter of giving the system of school government that is followed in each of the many States of the Union. The constitution and statutes of all the States agree, however, upon several points. They aim to provide for a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all the children of the States may receive a thorough common school education; they provide that all lands, moneys and other property donated, granted or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects stated; with two or three exceptions they provide that no appropriation shall be made of public funds applied in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college or university controlled or run in the interest of any church or for a sectarian purpose; and they prohibit the various school officials from holding any interest in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture used in the schools in which they, as officers, are interested.

In many of the States they follow what may be termed the "independent school district" method, inasmuch as each district, so far as its corporate powers are concerned, is entirely separate and independent of other districts. Where this plan is followed the boundaries of each district are clearly defined, and each district is complete within itself. They elect a full set of district officials, and exercise their corporate powers and manage their district affairs within themselves. In this plan the corporate powers of the district are usually vested in a district board, which has general charge of the interests of the district, hires teachers, and makes such contracts, and carries into effect such methods as is deemed necessary to raise the grade or aid in the efficiency of the schools. The measure of the authority given to these district boards is not the same in all the States, and in many States it is restricted, and a part of the corporate power is reserved to the people themselves, the officials being required, in all important matters, to carry out the wishes and orders of the people of the district as expressed and decided upon at the "district school meetings."

Another method which is followed in many of the States may be termed the "township system." In such States the law provides for the organization of each township for school purposes, or as one large "district," and each township, so far as its educational interests are concerned, is organized, has the necessary officials and becomes a body politic and corporate. As a general rule, where this method prevails, the townships are divided into three or more sub-districts. All of these sub-districts are a part of the whole, and the finances and general business is generally managed by a township board made up of representatives from each sub-district. This board is generally clothed with the corporate powers, hires teachers, provides fuel and supplies and makes all the contracts necessary to carry on the various schools in the township. As with independent districts, the powers of this board are not alike in all States where the township system prevails, for in some States their power is very much restricted, and is limited to certain official matters, the corporate powers and rights to make important contracts being reserved to the people, who decide on these questions at what are termed the school meetings. In a few of the States where they follow the township system they have no official board. This is the case in Indiana, where they elect a township trustee, whose duty it is to look after all the educational interests of the township, subject to the approval of the people at the regular meetings. In most of the States where the township system prevails the law provides for the organization, under certain conditions, of sub-districts into independent districts, which gives them the power to elect their own officers and act independently of the other schools in the township.

In nearly all of the States one of the two general methods given above is followed, with certain changes to make the plan more efficient and satisfactory, and to better meet the desires and needs of the people of the different States. Many of the States combine good features from both these systems, as some of the States have the township system, wherein each sub-district has its own board, and so far as controlling its own affairs is concerned, is independent of all other districts. But local conditions have in many instances made special and local provisions necessary that are different in each State, and while there may be a vast difference in the methods followed, their aim is the same, and, as a whole, the various systems have accomplished the result of giving throughout the length and breadth of the Union the grandest and most efficient system of free schools that the world has ever known.

## CITIES AND VILLAGES

ALL of the States the laws provide for the local government of school matters and civil authority. In school affairs provision is made for the organization of each township for school purposes, or as one large "district," and each township, so far as its educational interests are concerned, is organized, has the necessary officials and becomes a body politic and corporate. As a general rule, where this method prevails, the townships are divided into three or more sub-districts. All of these sub-districts are a part of the whole, and the finances and general business is generally managed by a township board made up of representatives from each sub-district. This board is generally clothed with the corporate powers, hires teachers, provides fuel and supplies and makes all the contracts necessary to carry on the various schools in the township. As with independent districts, the powers of this board are not alike in all States where the township system prevails, for in some States their power is very much restricted, and is limited to certain official matters, the corporate powers and rights to make important contracts being reserved to the people, who decide on these questions at what are termed the school meetings. In a few of the States where they follow the township system they have no official board. This is the case in Indiana, where they elect a township trustee, whose duty it is to look after all the educational interests of the township, subject to the approval of the people at the regular meetings. In most of the States where the township system prevails the law provides for the organization, under certain conditions, of sub-districts into independent districts, which gives them the power to elect their own officers and act independently of the other schools in the township.

## GENERAL INFORMATION ON BANKING AND BUSINESS METHODS.

## GENERAL INFORMATION ON Banking and Business Methods.

### RELATIONS BETWEEN A BANK AND ITS CUSTOMERS.

**I**N business life there is no more complex or important relation than that which exists between the business men generally and the banks, and it should be guarded with jealous care, so that both may retain the full confidence of the other. Business development in the United States has progressed with such gigantic strides that it has long since passed the stage where it is even possible to carry on business without the agency of banks. They are today a necessity in the transaction of business and making exchanges. It has been said, and with a great deal of truth, that in the present day the entire and sole object and result of business is the transfer of credits on the books of the banking houses; and that about the only use to which money is put is in making small change or paying balances. Business, in the most general and comprehensive sense, is almost wholly carried on by the aid of banks with checks, drafts and exchange. And it will be seen what a very important part the element of confidence plays in business life, when it is remembered that every check or draft that changes hands, implies the confidence on the part of the party receiving and accepting it, that it will be honored at the bank when presented.

### OPENING AN ACCOUNT

**T**HE first step in the matter of becoming a depositor and customer of a bank is the interview with the banker, either the President, or Cashier, as the case may be. If unknown to the banker it is necessary for some one who is known to identify and vouch for the applicant as being honorable and straightforward, for banks are compelled to be careful in this matter as they subsequently must handle all the checks, drafts and exchanges that the prospective customer employs in his business, so that while the business of an honest man is valuable to them and is appreciated, that of a dishonest man is shunned by them as an element of risk and danger—the same to them as to every one else with whom he deals.

The identification and reference, however, being satisfactory the prospective customer is given a pass book or account book, writes his signature in a book kept for that purpose, is made known to the receiving and paying tellers, makes his first deposit and is then a full fledged customer and depositor of the bank.

### DEPOSITS.

**D**EPOSITS are made in the following manner: A "Deposit Ticket" or "Deposit Blank" is furnished the customer, and he enters upon this a full description of all the items which he desires entered to his credit, stating whether it is gold, silver or currency and making a separate entry for each draft or check that he deposits. In entering such items as drafts and checks some banks require a separate entry for each item which will show upon what bank or at least what city or town each draft or check is drawn. After having endorsed his name on the back of all checks and drafts he hands the "Deposit Ticket," together with all the items named upon it, and his Pass Book, to the receiving teller, who examines it, checks off the various items to see that they are all there, and enters the total amount to the customer's credit in the "Pass Book;" and it is also carried to his credit from the Deposit Ticket onto the books of the bank. The "Deposit Ticket" is an important feature of the transaction, and the customer is required to fill this out with ink. It bears his name and the date and is carefully preserved for future reference by the bank to settle any dispute or difference that may arise. As all men are liable to error the depositor, to prevent mistakes, should always see that the amount of the deposit is correctly entered in his book before leaving the bank. If a deposit is made when a customer has not his "Pass Book" a duplicate ticket should be taken, and the amount entered properly when next at the bank.

It will be seen from the above that all checks and drafts are entered to the credit of the customer at the time he deposits them, the same as cash items. The depositor, however, is held responsible for the non-payment of all checks, drafts and other items deposited as cash until payment has been ascertained by the bank. The bank, however, must use due diligence in attending to them within a reasonable time. If a check or draft is held beyond a reasonable time and, meanwhile, the bank upon which it is drawn fails, the receiving bank would be compelled to lose it. What is a reasonable time, according to decisions of the courts, depends upon the circumstances and varies in different cases. In cities, where they have a Clearing House, checks on other city banks are expected to reach the Clearing House on the next day succeeding the time of the deposit; but as to checks and drafts drawn upon other or distant cities, a reasonable time must be allowed for them to be presented for payment. If the banker, however, is negligent concerning it, he must stand the loss. Such cases very rarely, if ever, occur, and it may safely be stated that in the absence of any special or unusual conditions for all items such as checks, drafts, etc., the banker only receives them for collection for the account of the depositor and therefore acts only as his agent and as such is charged with using only due diligence in attending to the business.

### DISCOUNTS, LOANS, ETC.

**T**HE word "Discount" is applied to interest when it is deducted from the amount at the time a loan is made—in other words, interest that is paid in advance. It is the general rule of banks in making "short time" loans to customers to give credit for the amount of the loan, less the interest. Many business men fail to obtain the full benefit for a loan, through hesitancy or diffidence in asking for a loan; and in many instances will borrow of a neighboring business man and thus frequently embarrass him, rather than go to the banker, whose business it is to help him through such times of need, when possible. This is what banks are established for, largely, and they are always glad to "get their money out and keep it out" provided they can be reasonably sure of its return. If an applicant is unable to furnish reasonable security, or is irresponsible or unworthy he must necessarily be refused, but in securing money which he cannot guarantee the return of, whether it be from a banker or another business man he does an injustice to the interests of business generally. However, every business man in need of financial help, whether his needs be great or little, should go to the banker first and submit the situation, securities, etc., to him as of all men he is by training the best judge and advisor in such matters. He may be compelled to decline to give the required aid, but this refusal should never be taken as a personal matter, as it must be remembered that he has other interests to serve and depositors, stockholders and directors to protect before following his own personal desires.

### COLLECTIONS.

**I**N leaving notes or other items for collection the customer writes on the back of each the words: "For Collection for Account of," and places his signature below it. Upon receipt of this, the proper officer or clerk of the bank will enter the items either in the back of the customer's "pass book" or give a separate receipt as the case may be. When the bank receives payment on the items the customer is notified and the amount is entered to his credit both on his Pass Book and on the books of the bank the same as any other deposit. A bank in receiving paper for collection acts only as the agent of the customer and does not assume any responsibility beyond due diligence on its part. All banks make collections either in or out of the city where they are located for their customers at very moderate rates. These items should always be left at the bank before they become due, so as to give the bank time to give an abundant notice to the

parties. If the customer desires to make a "sight" or "time draft" upon a debtor, upon application the bank will furnish him with blank drafts.

### STATEMENTS AND BALANCES.

**A**FEW words concerning statements and balances will not be inappropriate in this connection. Every customer of a bank should always and without fail, once in each month, have his "Pass Book" balanced by the banker. This rule should always be observed to correct any error that might occur and avoid loss and complications. The amount of deposits is added up and a balance is struck by deducting the total amount of the customer's checks which the bank has either paid or "accepted" (certified) during the month. The cancelled checks are returned to the customer. If any error is discovered it should be reported immediately to the bank so that it may be investigated and rectified.

### NEGOTIABLE PAPER.

**P**ROBABLY the greatest factor in the business world of today is "Negotiable Paper," without which it is not probable that business development could have assumed the vast proportions that it has reached in America; and without which the business of the civilized world could not be carried on. This term includes a variety of instruments, such as promissory notes, checks, drafts and bills of exchange. The bill of exchange is one of the oldest forms of negotiable paper, and has been in use for a number of centuries. The draft and check came into use at a much later day, and the promissory note is a comparatively recent invention, and has very largely taken the place of the bill of exchange as it was used in former times. The most important attribute of promissory notes, bills of exchange, and other instruments of the same class, which distinguish them from all other contracts, is their *negotiability*. This consists of two entirely distinct elements or branches—first, the power of transferring the paper from one owner to another, so that the assignee shall assume a complete title, and be able to sue on it; second, the effect upon the rights of the parties produced by such a transfer when made before maturity, in the regular course of business, for a consideration to a purchaser in good faith, and without notice of any defect or defense, whereby all defenses of the maker (with few exceptions) are cut off, and the holder becomes absolutely entitled to recover.

A written order or promise may be perfectly valid as a contract; but it will not be negotiable unless certain requisites are complied with. The following requisites are indispensable: It must be written; must be signed; it must be absolute, not depending upon any contingency; it must be to pay money in a certain amount capable of being certain by computation; the time of payment must be certain or such as will become certain; but when no time is expressed the law implies that payment is due immediately; and lastly, the order or promise must be accompanied by words of negotiability—that is, payable to a certain payee's order or to bearer.

### PROMISSORY NOTES.

**A**CCORDING to the general "law merchant," unaffected by statute, a promissory note is the written promise of a person, called the "maker," to pay a certain sum of money at a certain time to a designated person termed the "payee" or to his order or bearer. It must have all the requisites that have been mentioned for negotiable paper, otherwise, if it fails in any of these matters it becomes a contract, as it thus loses the element of negotiability. Contracts may be perfectly valid without all of these requisites, but they do not possess the peculiar qualities which belong to promissory notes.

It is customary in all promissory notes to write the words "value received" but this is not absolutely essential, as a consideration and value is implied in every note, draft, check, bill of exchange or endorsement. It is the common law of both England and this country that no promise can be enforced unless made for a consideration or sealed, but negotiable instruments as a rule are an exception to this. Between the original parties a want of consideration can be pleaded a defense and would operate to defeat a recovery. It would have the same effect as between an endorser and his endorsee, but this only applies to immediate parties or to those who had notice of the defense or became holders of the paper after maturity. It may be stated as an almost invariable rule that no defense will operate to defeat the recovery if the paper has been negotiated and passed into the hands of an innocent purchaser, in the regular course of business, before maturity and for value. The absence of any of these elements, however, will allow a defense to be set up and will defeat recovery even in the hands of third parties if it can be shown that there was either: a want of consideration, that it was obtained by duress, or fraud or circumvention, or larceny; or that the consideration was illegal. In order to cut off these defenses and give the holder the absolute right to recover, all of the conditions named must be fulfilled. If he purchases the note even one day after it becomes due it is then subject to any defense or set off which the maker may have against the original payee.

Demand of payment for a note must be made at the place where it is payable at the time of maturity; if not paid notice must immediately be given to the endorsers; otherwise, in a majority of the States, all endorsements that are not qualified will be released. If a note is not dated it will not defeat it, but will be considered as dated when it was made; but a written date is *prima facie* evidence of the time of making. When a note falls due on Sunday, or a legal holiday, it becomes payable the day previous. If a sum is written at length in the body and also in figures at the corner the written words control it. It destroys the negotiability of a note to write in the body of it any conditions or contingencies. A valuable consideration is not always money. It may be either any gain or advantage to the promisor, or injury sustained by the promisee at the promisor's request. A previous debt, or a fluctuating balance, or a debt due from a third person, might be a valuable consideration. So is a moral consideration, if founded upon a previous legal consideration as, where one promises to pay a debt that is barred by limitation or by infancy. But a merely moral consideration as one founded upon natural love and affection is no legal consideration. No consideration is sufficient in law if it be illegal in its nature, or if distinctly opposed to public policy. If a note is payable at a bank it is only necessary to have the note at the bank at the stipulated time to constitute a sufficient demand; and if there are no funds there to meet it, this is sufficient refusal.

**D**AYS OF GRACE.—In a great many States three "Days of Grace," as they are termed, are allowed on negotiable instruments beyond the date set for payment. This is not the universal rule, however, as the tendency of late years has been toward doing away with this custom, and a number of States have already passed laws abolishing the "Days of Grace." Where the rule is in effect, however, and it is not specifically waived in the instrument the payor is entitled to three days as fully as though it were so stipulated, and the holder cannot enforce collection until the expiration of three days after the date set for payment.

### BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

**T**HE "bill of exchange" is an open letter or order whereby one person requests another to pay a third party (or order or bearer) a certain fixed sum of money. They are of two kinds, the Inland and Foreign bills, the names of which imply the difference between them. The three parties to the bill are called the Drawer, Drawee and Payee. The bill must be presented to the Drawee and if he agrees to obey the order, he "accepts" the bill by writing the word "accepted" across its face and signs his name below it—and thus becomes the "Acceptor." The instrument is usually made negotiable and the payee can transfer it to others by endorsement, which method of transfer may go on indefinitely. The following is a common form of an inland bill of exchange:

#### BILL OF EXCHANGE.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 1, 1894.  
\$600 Sixty days after sight pay to John Sims, or order, Six Hundred Dollars, and charge same to my account.  
To HENRY HOLT & CO.,  
Boston, Mass.

### CHECKS.

**A**CHECK on a bank is one form of "Inland Bill of Exchange," but there is some slight difference in the liability of the parties to it. A check requires no acceptance, as a bank is bound to pay the checks of its depositors while still in possession of their funds, and the drawer of a check having funds on deposit has an action for damage for refusal to honor his check, under such circumstances, on the ground of an implied obligation to pay checks according to the usual course of business. Checks are usually drawn payable immediately, but they may be made payable at a future day, and in this case their resemblance to a bill of exchange is very close. As stated, a check requires no acceptance, so far as payment or liability of the drawer is concerned, but it creates no obligation against a bank in favor of the holder until acceptance. When accepted by the bank the word "Accepted" is stamped on its fact with the signature of the banker. It is then said to be certified and thereafter the bank is liable to the holder. As soon as the check is "certified" the amount is charged against the account of the "drawer" the same as if paid, and it is considered paid so far as the "drawer" is concerned.

The drawer of a check is not a surety in the same sense as is the maker of a note. He cannot complain of any delay in the presentation, for it is an absolute appropriation to the holder of so much money, in the hands of the bank, and there it may lie at the holder's pleasure. The delay, however, is at the holder's risk, and if the bank should fail after he could have got his money the loss is his. If, before he presents the check, the bank pays out all the money of the drawer, then he may look to the drawer for payment. If the holder of a check transfers it to another he has the right to expect that it will be presented for payment within a reasonable time. He has the right to expect that it will either be presented the next day or started to the point on which it is drawn. If it is held beyond a reasonable time and a loss is occasioned thereby, the party responsible for the delay must bear the loss. If a bank pays a forged check it is so far its own loss that it cannot charge the money to the depositor whose name was forged. But it is entitled to recover the money from the party who presented it. If it pay a check of which the amount has been falsely and fraudulently increased, it can charge the drawer only with the original amount, provided the drawer himself has not caused or facilitated the forgery by carelessly writing it or leaving it in such hands as to make the forgery or alteration easy. In some of the States the Supreme Court has decided in cases where checks were "raised" that the drawer must bear the loss as they had failed to take reasonable precaution to prevent it. Perforating and cutting machines are on the market which make it almost impossible to raise or alter the amounts so as to avoid detection, and the tendency of the decisions is to regard the use of these as only a reasonable precaution on the part of check drawers to save their bank from trouble and loss. Some, however, adopt the plan of writing the amount in red ink across their signature.

If many persons, not partners, join in a deposit they must join in a check. If a payee's name is misspelled or wrong in a check, the usual plan is to endorse it first exactly as it appears and then sign the name correctly.

There is no settled rule as to how checks should be drawn. In nearly all the cities it is an almost invariable rule to make them payable "to order" so as to require the endorsement of the payee; but in smaller towns many check drawers make them payable "to bearer," in which case they require no endorsement, and if lost or stolen may cause loss—as whoever presents such a check at the bank is entitled to payment.

### DRAFFTS.

**A**DRAFFT is a form of an "inland bill of exchange." The two forms of bills of exchange called "draffts" are the bank draft (or exchange) and the "sight or time draft." The bank draft is, to all intents and purposes, the same as a check, but the term is usually applied to "checks" drawn by one bank upon funds which it may have in some other bank, termed its "correspondent." A draft is but very seldom made payable to bearer, it being almost an invariable rule to make them payable to a certain payee or order. They are negotiable and can be transferred indefinitely by endorsement. If a draft is lost or stolen, by applying to the bank that issued it, the payment can be stopped, and after the expiration of thirty days a duplicate will be issued.

The "Sight Draft" or "Time Draft," in which case it reads to pay after a certain number of days, is a very common method of making collections to-day by creditors, and it serves the double purpose of being an order to pay to a bank or third party, and is also a receipt to the debtor. It is simple in its wording, the following being a general form:

CHICAGO, June 1, 1894.  
At sight (or so many days after sight as the case may be) pay to the order of \_\_\_\_\_ Bank One Thousand Dollars and charge to my account.  
JOHN SIMS.  
To GEO. SIMS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

### ENDORSEMENTS.

**T**HIE signature of any payee or holder on the back of any check, draft, note, bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument is termed his "endorsement." It simply means the placing of the name of the holder, or payee, on the back of the instrument, thus indicating that, for a consideration, he has relinquished his title to it, and in the absence of any condition or qualification expressed in the endorsement, it implies that the endorser will see that the instrument is paid in case it is not taken up by the maker or payor. Where the instrument is made payable to "bearer" as to "John Sims or bearer," no endorsement is necessary to pass the title—it passes with delivery and any holder may collect or sue upon it the same as if he were the payee named therein. In a case of this kind if any holder endorses the instrument, the law is construed strictly against him, and as it was not necessary for him to endorse to pass title, the law presumes in the absence of a positive qualification that his endorsement was made for the purpose of indicating that he would pay it if the payor failed to do so. Where several payees are named in the instrument it must bear the endorsement of all of them to pass the title and make one transfer of it. In this case, however, their liability as endorsers is joint, not several. But where two or more holders endorse one after the other in making a transfer from one to the other their liability is several, not joint.

Every check, draft, bill of exchange, note or other negotiable instrument which is made payable to a certain "payee or order" must bear the endorsement of the party named, to pass the title, and even in cases where they are made payable to "bearer" it is generally customary for the party to whom a transfer is made to require the person from whom he secures it to place his endorsement thereon.

There are several kinds of endorsement which should be mentioned in this connection. The first is the "blank endorsement," or "endorsement in blank," in making which the payee simply places his signature on the back of the instrument, without condition or qualification of any kind. This passes the title to the instrument, and, from that time on, it becomes payable to bearer, and the title passes with delivery, until some subsequent holder sees fit to limit by making it payable to some other payee, or places some other qualification or condition in the endorsement. When a negotiable instrument bearing a "blank endorsement" has once been put into circulation, any subsequent holder of it has the right to limit or restrict it by writing over the endorsement of the original payee, words making it payable to himself or some other party, "or order." This point has been decided by the supreme courts of several of the States.

The endorsement may be restricted or qualified in a number of ways. One, which is called a "full endorsement," is very common in the business world. It is simply the act of the payee named making it payable to some other certain payee or order. To do this, the endorser writes on the back of the instrument, the directions, as: "Pay to John Sims, or order," and places his signature below it. This does not limit his liability as an endorser, but the title to the instrument must thereafter pass through John Sims, and it must bear his endorsement before it will be paid or honored.

## GENERAL INFORMATION ON BANKING AND BUSINESS METHODS.

Another common form of limiting the endorsement is to enable the payee (when it is made payable to his order) to transfer his title to the instrument without becoming responsible for its payment, and making the party to whom it is transferred assume all responsibility concerning payment. To do this the endorser writes the words "Without Recourse" over his signature, which has the effect of relinquishing his title without making him liable to the holder in case the payor fails to take it up.

Another method of limiting the endorsement is to make it conditional, a good illustration of which is the following: "Pay to John Sims or order upon his delivering to the First National Bank a warranty deed to lot 5, block 4, etc., below which the endorser places his signature. He can also make it payable to "A. B. only," or in equivalent words, in which case "A. B." cannot endorse it over.

In fact, the endorser has the power to limit his endorsement as he sees fit, and either to lessen or increase his liability, such as either "waiving notice of demand;" making his endorsement a "general and special guaranty of payment" to all future holders, etc., but he cannot, by his endorsement, either increase or lessen the liability of any other endorser on the instrument.

An endorser, as a rule, is entitled to immediate notice in case the payor fails to pay. This is the case in nearly all of the United States, as it has been a rule of the "law merchant" for many years. A few modifications, however, of the general "law merchant" have been made by statute in several of the States, relating to negotiable paper, in changing the endorser's liability by rendering his contract absolute instead of conditional, making notice unnecessary unless he suffers damage through want of it, or requiring a judgment to be first recovered before he can be held. In the absence, however, of statutory provisions of this kind, and they exist only in a few of the States, it may be said that to hold endorsers they must have prompt notice of non-payment, and it may be said to be a general rule of the "law merchant" that all parties to negotiable paper as endorsers who are entitled to notice are discharged by want of notice. The demand, notice and protest may be made according to the laws of the place where payable.

The term *Protest* is applied to the official act by an authorized person (usually a Notary Public), whereby he affirms in a formal or prescribed manner in writing that a certain bill, draft, check or other negotiable paper has been presented for acceptance or payment, as the case may be, and been refused. This, and the notice of the "Protest," which must be sent to all endorsers and parties to the paper is to notify them officially of its failure.

## GUARANTY.

**A**"GUARANTOR" is one who is bound to another for the fulfillment of a promise, or of an engagement, made by a third party. This kind of contract is very common. According to the "statute of frauds" it must be in writing, and unless it is a sealed instrument there must be a consideration to support it. As a rule it is not negotiable, so as to be enforced by the transferee as if it had been given to him by the guarantor, but this depends upon the wording; as, if it contains all the characteristics of a note, payable to order or bearer, it will be held negotiable. A contract of guaranty is construed strictly, and if the liability of the principal be materially varied by the act of the party guaranteed, without the consent of the guarantor, the guarantor is discharged. The guarantor is also discharged if the liability or obligation is renewed, or extended by law or otherwise, unless he in writing renews the contract. In the case of a bank incorporated for twenty years, which was renewed for ten years more without change of officers, the courts held that the original sureties could not be held after the first term.

The guaranty can be enforced even though the original debt cannot, as is the case in becoming surety for the debt of a minor. A guarantor who pays the debt of the principal is entitled to demand from the creditor all the securities he holds, or of the note or bond on which declares the debt; and, in some States, the creditor cannot fall back upon the guarantor until he has collected as much as possible from these securities and exhausted legal remedies against the principal. If the debt or obligation be first incurred and completed before the guaranty is given, there must be a new consideration or the guaranty is void.

A guaranty is not binding unless the guarantor has notice of its acceptance, but the law presumes this acceptance when the offer of guaranty and acts of the party to whom it is given, such as delivery of goods or extending credit are simultaneous. But an offer to guarantee a future operation does not bind the offerer unless he has such notice of the acceptance as will afford him reasonable opportunity to make himself safe. A creditor may give his debtor some indulgence or accommodation without discharging the guarantor, unless it should have the effect of prejudicing the interests of the guarantor, in which case he would be released. Generally a guarantor may, at any time, pay a debt and so, at once, have the right to proceed against the debtor. Where there has been failure on the part of the principal and the guarantor is looked to, he must have reasonable notice—and notice is deemed reasonable if it prevents the guarantor from suffering from the delay.

It is, in many cases, difficult to say—and upon it rests the question of legal liability—whether the promise of one to pay for goods delivered to another is an original promise, as to pay for one's own goods, in which case it need not be in writing; or a promise to pay the debt or guaranty the promise of him to whom the goods are delivered, in which case it must be in writing. The question generally resolves itself into this: To whom did the seller give and was authorized to give credit? This is a question of fact and not of law. If the books of the seller show that he charged them to the party to whom he delivered them, it is almost impossible for him to hold the other party for it, but if on the other hand it is shown that he regarded the goods as being sold to the party whom it is desired to hold, but delivered them to another party and it is so shown on his books, it is not regarded as a guaranty, but an original or collateral promise, and would make the party liable. In general, a guarantor of a bill or note is not entitled to such strict and exact notice as an endorser is entitled to, but only such notice as shall save him from actual loss, as he can not make the want of notice his defense unless he can show that it was unreasonably withheld and that he suffered thereby. There is a marked difference in the effect of a guaranty of the "payment" or of the "collection" of a debt. In the first case, the creditor can look to the guarantor at any time; in the latter, the creditor must exhaust his legal remedies for collecting it.

## ACCOMMODATION OF PAPER.

**A**N accommodation bill or note is one for which the acceptor or maker has received no consideration, but has lent his name and credit to accommodate the drawer, payee or holder. He is bound to all other parties just as completely as if there were a good consideration, for, if this was not the case, it would be of no value to the party accommodated. He is not allowed to set up want of consideration as a defense as against any holder for value. But he is not bound to the party whom he thus accommodates, no matter how the instrument may be drawn.

## IDENTIFICATION.

**T**HE mere act of identifying a party or making him known to a banker carries with it no liability on the part of the party who thus performs it, unless it can be shown there was fraud or collusion. Customers of banks are frequently asked to identify and make known to their own bankers, strangers who desire checks or drafts cashed or other accommodations. In some cases a mere introduction is all that is necessary, but only because the banker relies upon the honor and integrity of his customer, knowing that an improper person would not be introduced, for in a case of this kind the bank assumes all the risk. Generally speaking, however, it is an almost invariable rule with bankers, as it should be, to require their customer to endorse all drafts or checks which are honored for the stranger. In this case the endorser becomes personally liable to the bank if any or all of the drafts or checks prove worthless.

An endorsement which is frequently made by parties who are asked to identify others is to merely indicate that they know the

party to be the payee named in the check or that the signature of the payee or party is correct. This is done by writing the words "Signature O. K." under the party's name and signing it. This has the effect of guaranteeing that the party's name is as written and that it is his proper signature. It does not guarantee that the check or draft is good or will be paid, but merely as expressed, that the signature is correct and the only liability assumed is that he will pay the amount in case the signature proves a forgery. Many banks, however, will not accept papers endorsed this way and justly so, for it throws upon them the burden of the risk.

## RECEIPTS AND RELEASES.

**A**NY acknowledgment that a sum of money has been paid is a receipt. A receipt which reads "in full" though admitted to be strong evidence is by no means legally conclusive. If the party signing it can show an error or mistake, it will be admitted in his favor. Receipts for money will be held open to examination, and the party holding it must abide the results of such examination—the great aim of the law being to administer strict justice. A receipt may be of different degrees of explicitness, as the word "Paid" or "Received Payment" written on a bill. A "release" is simply a form of receipt, but is more binding upon the parties, inasmuch as, if properly drawn, under seal, for a consideration, it is a complete defense to any action based on the debts or claims so released. Herein, releases differ from receipts. A release is in the nature of a written contract and therefore cannot be controlled or contradicted by evidence, unless on the ground of fraud. But if its words are ambiguous, or may have either two or more meanings, evidence is receivable to determine the meaning.

## INFANTS AND MINORS.

**T**HE incapacity of a person to make a valid contract may arise from several causes, and the fact of being an infant, or minor, is one of them. The general rule of law may be stated as being that the contract of an infant or minor is not always void, but is voidable, and in many cases special exception is made, giving validity to their contracts for necessities. By being voidable but not void in themselves, means that the infant has the right to disavow and annul the contract, either before or within a reasonable time after he reaches his majority. He may do this by word only, but a mere acknowledgment that the debt exists is not enough, and it must be substantially a new promise.

## AGENCY.

**T**HERE are a few well-settled and important rules of law governing the matter of agents and agency, which every business man should understand thoroughly. The relation of principal and agent implies that the principal acts by and through the agent. A principal is responsible for the acts of the agent only when he has actually given full authority to the agent, or when he has by his words, or his acts, or both, caused or permitted the person with whom the agent deals to believe him clothed with this authority. This is a point which is not always thoroughly understood, but it is a well-settled principle of law. There are two kinds of agents—general and special. A general agent is one authorized to represent his principal in all his business, or in all his business of a particular kind, and his power is limited by the usual scope and character of the business he is empowered to transact. If he is given out as the general agent, the principal is bound, even if the agent transcends his actual authority, but does not go beyond the natural and usual scope of the business.

On the other hand, a special agent is one authorized to do only a specific thing, or a few specified things, or a specified line of work. If this special agent exceeds his authority, it may be stated as an almost invariable rule that the principal is not bound, because the party dealing with the agent must inquire for himself and at his own peril, into the extent and limits of the authority given to the agent. Especially is this the case where the party knew that the agent had been or was engaged in attending to a particular and specified line of work connected with the business of the principal. The party, however, is not bound by any special reservations or limitations made secretly by the principal of which he had no reasonable or easy means of having notice. The authority of an agent may be given by the principal, by writing or oral, or may be implied from certain acts. Thus, if a person puts his goods into the custody of another whose business it is to sell such goods, he authorizes the whole world to believe that this person has them for sale; and any person buying them honestly, in this belief, would hold them. If one, knowing that another had acted as his agent, does not disavow the authority as soon as he conveniently can, but lies by and permits a person to go and deal with the supposed agent, or lose an opportunity of indemnifying himself, this is an adoption and confirmation of the acts of the agent.

A principal is bound by the acts of an agent even after the revocation of his agency, if such revocation has not been made public or is unknown to the party dealing with the agent. An agent can generally be held personally liable if he transcends his authority; but this is not the case if the party with whom he dealt knew that the authority was transcended.

## ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF BANKING.

**I**N general, banks may be said to be credit institutions or dealers in credit. John Jay Knox once said that "the exchanges of the modern world are barter, effected by the indirect agency of the credit system, and banks and bankers are the machinery by which this is done." Metallic money and its representative, the circulating note, are only the small change of "Trade" employed in the settlement of balances and small purchases and payments. This fact is illustrated by the operations of the New York clearing house. The exchanges have been about \$800,000 millions of dollars during the past thirty years, while the balances paid in money have only been about \$36,000 millions, or about 4 per cent. of the amount of the settlements.

It has always been claimed that the business of banking originated with the Venetian money changers who displayed their wares and moneys on the streets and thus supplied those in need of change. According to the most eminent authorities the earliest banking institution in Europe was the Bank of Venice, which was founded in 1172, and was based upon a forced loan of the government. Funds deposited in it could be transferred to others on the books of the bank at the pleasure of the owner, but they could not be withdrawn. The perpetual annuities of the British debt are handled in a very similar manner at the present day. The Bank of Venice was continued until 1797. In 1401, the Bank of Barcelona was formed. At a period much earlier than this, the Jewish money-dealers had invented what was known as "foreign bills of exchange," but it is said that this bank was the first institution that made a business of negotiating and handling them. The Bank of Genoa commenced operation in 1407 and for centuries was one of the principal banks of Europe. It was the first to issue circulating notes—which were passed only by endorsement, not being payable to bearer.

The Bank of Hamburg, established in 1619, was a bank of both deposit and circulation based on fine silver bars. This bank, like nearly all of that early time, had as a principal object, the protection of the people from worn, sweated, clipped and plugged coins, or coins of certain empires that were reduced in standard value. The remedy generally adopted was to lock up the debased and depreciated coins and circulate the credit granted for them. Various other banks sprang into existence throughout Europe, many of them being powerful government agencies, and in many cases exerted a wide influence in shaping the destinies of empires.

In 1694 the Bank of England was established, and there is no banking institution in the world equal to it in the management of national finances. The Bank of France was authorized in 1800. It is not a fiscal agent of the government as is that of England. It does not collect or disburse the revenues of the exchequer, but it lends to it largely, while its credits, in the form of circulating notes and other acceptances, have borne the government safely through extraordinary needs.

It is claimed that the first organized bank in the United States had its origin in the formation of a banking company without

charter June 18th, 1780, by the citizens of Philadelphia, and first action by Congress was taken June 22, of the same year, in reference to this proposed association. Two years afterward a "perpetual charter" was granted to the Bank of North America at Philadelphia. In 1784 the State of Massachusetts incorporated the Massachusetts Bank. The Bank of New York was chartered in March, 1791, although it had been doing business since 1784, under articles of association drawn by Alexander Hamilton. Most of these institutions are still running and have been converted into national banks. The Bank of the United States was organized in 1791. The most of the stock was owned by the United States Government but later the Government interest was disposed of, and in 1843 the bank failed.

State banks were organized rapidly, and private banking firms sprung into existence and the business of banking assumed immense proportions.

In 1863, the NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM was adopted and in 1864 the National Bank Bureau of the Treasury Department was organized, the chief officer of which is the comptroller of the currency. In March, 1865, an act was passed providing for a ten per cent. tax on notes of any person or State bank issued for circulation, and making an exception of National banks. This had the effect of taxing the State bank circulation out of existence. As the National banking system has proven one of the most efficient and satisfactory methods the world has ever known, it will be of interest to review here some of its principal features. Under this act National banks may be organized by any number of persons not less than five. Not less than one-third of the capital must be invested in United States bonds, upon which circulating notes may be issued equal to 90 per cent. of the par value of the bonds. These circulating notes are receivable at par in the United States in all payments except for duties on imports, interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency. The National banks are required to keep a certain reserve; they are authorized to loan money at the rate of interest allowed in the various states—when no rate is fixed by the laws of the State, the banks may charge 7 per cent. Shareholders are held individually liable, equably and ratably, for all debts of the association to the extent of the amount of their stock, in addition to the amount invested therein. The banks are required, before the declaration of a dividend, to carry one-tenth part of their net profits of the preceding half year to a surplus fund until the same shall amount to 20 per cent. of the capital; and losses and bad debts must be deducted from net profits before any dividend is declared. A receiver may be appointed by the comptroller to close up under his supervision the affairs of any national bank which shall fail to keep good its lawful money reserve or which may become insolvent. While there have been national bank failures, there has never been any loss to the people whatever on the circulation. A suit may be brought for forfeiture of the charter of a bank if the directors shall knowingly violate the law; and in such cases they may be held liable in their individual capacity. There are other restrictions in the law—such as, for instance, the prohibition against loaning to any one borrower of more than ten per cent. of the capital; or the holding of any real estate except such as is required for banking purposes, or the granting of loans upon the security of the bank stock.

The national bank circulation has been gradually growing less during the past ten years, as the United States bonds available are quoted so high above par and the rate of interest so low that there is but little profit to the banks in it. All of the States have laws regulating State banks and providing certain restrictions, but as the laws of the various States are not alike it is impossible to give a general description of the matter that would apply to all the States. The laws, however, provide for and require State banks to hold a certain reserve, and at regular intervals they make full statements as to their condition and their affairs are examined into by certain State officials at frequent intervals. The laws of all the States have reached a high degree of perfection in the method of regulating and overseeing State banks, and the almost universal soundness and reliability of these institutions reflect credit upon the laws under which they exist.

## CLEARING HOUSE.

**T**HE Clearing-House is the place where the exchanges of the banks are made in all the principal cities of the world. The clearing-house system was first established in London about the beginning of the present century. It was first introduced into this country by the banks of the city of New York organizing an association, under the name of the New York Clearing-House, which commenced operations Oct. 11, 1853. At that time it consisted of fifty-two banks, but five of them were soon closed because of inability to meet its requirements. Clearing Houses have since been established in nearly all of the principal cities of the continent.

In all cities a bank receives large amounts of bills and checks on other banks, so that at the close of each day's business every bank has, in its drawers, various sums thus due it by other banks. It is, in like manner, itself the debtor of other banks, which have during the day received its bills and checks drawn upon it. Prior to the establishment of the clearing house it was necessary for each bank, every morning, to make up its account with every other bank, and to send its porter or agent to present the bills and checks so received to the debtor banks for payment. The balances were adjusted by payments in gold, which became so laborious, dangerous and complicated that the balances were settled only weekly instead of daily—a plan that resulted in great risk and evil. This was obviated by the clearing-house system, through which the settlements are so simultaneously and quickly effected that in New York the transactions in one single day have amounted to over \$300,000,000, in adjusting which the exchanges were settled in the space of an hour. Besides saving a vast amount of work, book-keeping and expense, it enabled the banks by united aid to strengthen each other in times of excitement and financial panic.

The following is the manner in which the settlements are made in about all the clearing-houses of this country: The clearing-room is provided with a continuous line of desks, one for each bank that is a member of the association, each desk bearing the name and number of the bank. Each bank is represented every morning, at the hour fixed for settlement, by two clerks, one a messenger who brings with him the checks, drafts, etc., that his bank has received during the day previous upon the other banks—called the "exchanges," and these are assorts for each bank and placed in envelopes. On the outside of each envelope is a slip on which are listed the amounts of the various items which it contains. The messengers take their places in a line outside the row of desks, each opposite the desk assigned to his bank, while at each desk is a clerk with a sheet containing the names of all the banks in the same order as the desks, with the aggregate amounts which his bank's messenger has against each bank. Just previous to the hour fixed for making the exchanges the manager takes his position and calls the house to order. At a signal the bell rings and each messenger moves forward to the desk next to his own and delivers the envelope containing the checks, etc., for the bank represented at that desk to the clerk at that desk, together with a printed list of the banks in the same order, with the amount opposite each bank. The clerk receiving it signs and returns it to the messenger, who immediately passes on to the next desk; then to the next, and so on until he has made a complete circuit and has again reached the desk of his own bank—the starting point. All the other messengers moving in the same manner, each messenger has, by this means, visited every bank and delivered to each everything his bank held for it, taking a receipt for the same; and at the same time each bank has received all the exchanges that every other bank had against it. This operation, even in the greatest clearing-houses, only consumes from ten to fifteen minutes.

This enables the banks to know at once the exact balance for or against it, as the clerks immediately enter from the slips on their own sheets the aggregate amount from each bank, and the difference between the total amount brought by them, which at once shows the balance due to or from the clearing house to each bank.

This is reported to their banks, and the balance is paid to or drawn from the clearing house, thus at once settling the accounts between all the banks. The lists are "proved" carefully and certain fines are laid for all errors, tardiness, etc.

# CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT OF ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

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The chief aim of this Chronological History is to give in a comprehensive and attractive form the principal events of the history of the world free from unnecessary details. For convenience this history is arranged under—I. Ancient History, II. Medieval History, III. Modern History. The latter is given—First. From the beginning of the Sixteenth Century to American Revolution. Second. From the birth of the United States to the present time by countries.

## Ancient History

B. C.	
4004	Biblical account of the creation.
3800	Sargon I. King of Babylon.
3209	The first Median dynasty under Menes.
2303	Shamash 3d Egyptian dynasty.
2000	Egyptian inscriptions begin.
1900	Phoenicia said to have been peopled by the "sons of Anak."
2750	Tyre and Sodom founded.
2700	The 4th Egyptian dynasty begins.
2529	The Pyramid Tombs erected.
2458	Meria-Pepi I. Sixth Egyptian dynasty.
2448	Chaldea said to have been conquered by Medes or Armenians.
2300	The Elamitic Conquest.
2280	The Hittites in Cappadocia.
2234	Rise of Assyria.
2200	Thebes, Egypt, founded.
2100	Alleged beginning of Chaldean astronomical observations sent by Calisthenes to Aristotle; the earliest extant is of 720 B. C.
2100	The Hittite dynasty in China founded.
2093	Cuneiform writing probably in use.
2100	Nineveh built.
2100	First Persian dynasty founded.
2130	Amen-em-hat I. founds 12th Egyptian dynasty.
2120	Pyramids built north of Memphis.
2100	The Obelisk of On erected.
2093	Reign of Urilch of Chaldea.
2012	Uranus arrives in Greece.
2008	Sicily, Greece founded.
1996	Birth of Abraham.
1921	Call of Abraham.
1920	Abraham arrives in Syria.
1896	Isaac born.
1882	Death of Abraham.
1856	Kingdom of Argus founded.
1850	Reign of Ismi-dagon, who conquers Assyria.
1837	Birth of Jacob and Esau.
1822	Mennon invents the Egyptian alphabet.
1800	Hyksos in Egypt.
1729	Joseph sold into Egypt.
1710	Arcadians emigrate to Italy and found a colony.
1706	Jacob and his family settle in Egypt.
1618	Sesostris conquers Asia and Ethiopia.
1582	Beginning of the chronology of the Arundelian marbles, which were brought to England, in A. D. 1627.
1571	Moses born.
1558	Male infants in Egypt destroyed.
1516	Athens founded.
1516	Kingdom of Sparta formed.
1530	Expulsion of the Hyksos from Egypt.
1500	Ahmes I. founds 18th Egyptian dynasty.
1500	The Kosscean conquest of Babylon.
1500	Ramses I. founds 19th Egyptian dynasty.
1497	Arabians subdue Chaldea and establish a new dynasty.
1493	Reign of Agenor, 1st king of Phenicia.
1491	Cadmus founds Thebes.
1491	Discovery of brass.
1491	Introduction of the alphabet into Greece.
1491	The passover instituted.
1491	Departure of the Israelites from Egypt.
1491	The law given from Mount Sinai.
1490	Tabernacle established in the wilderness.
1451	Death of Moses and Aaron.
1445	Joshua leads the Israelites into Canaan.
1445	Joshua divides Canaan.
1413 to 1136	Hebrews subject to six periods of bondage.
1402	Othniel, first judge in Israel.
1400	King of Babylon marries the daughter of the Assyrian King.
1394	Ehud, second judge of Israel.
1384	Corinth built.
1380	Kurigalzu King of Babylon.
1355	Egion, King of Moab.
1350	Israel wars with her neighbors.
1326	Eleusinian monasteries instituted.
1321	King Thothmosis changes the Egyptian calendar.
1320	Egyptian Obelisks erected.
1318	Ruth the Moabitess marries Boaz.
1313	Kingdom of Mycenae created.
1308	Lethos builds temple of Vulcan at Memphis.
1296	Borak and Deborah in Israel.
1280	Peoplos settles in South Greece.
1273	Rise of the Assyrian Empire.
1250	Babylon conquered by the Assyrians.
1249	Gideo, the greatest of the judges of Israel.
1240	Ramses-Sesostris reigns in Egypt.
1209	Abimelech King of Israel.
1200	Proetus in Egypt.
1198	Heilen carried off by Paris.
1193	Trojan war begins.
1184	Troy destroyed by Greeks.
1180	Rameses III. the last Egyptian native hero.
1171	Eli, High Priest in Israel.
1161	Israel wars against Amorites.
1152	Alba Longa founded.
1150	Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon invades Syria.
1143	Jeptah judge over Israel.
1136	Samson defeats the Philistines.
1130	Tiglath Pileser I. invades Babylonia.
1123	Samuel, judge and first prophet in Israel.
1112	Death of Samson.
1110	Tiglath Pileser seizes Babylon but is soon overcome.
1103	Edomites settle in Asia Minor.
1100	(circa) The Chow dynasty in China founded.
1095	Saul made first King of Israel.
1093	Saul defeats the Philistines.
1081	Birth of David.
1075	Death of Samuel.
1056	Death of Saul and Jonathan, and accession of David.
1050	Tyre becomes the leading city. Hirhor seizes the Egyptian throne.
1048	David takes Jerusalem.
1047	King Hezekiah of Tyre, aids the Israelites.
1044	Ionians settle in Asia Minor.
1040	David defeats the Philistines and recovers the Ark.
1038	The Ark removed to Jerusalem.
1033	David, of Israel, subdues the Syrians.
1023	The revolt and death of Absalom.
1015	Death of David.
1011	Solomon becomes King.
1004	Completion and dedication of Solomon's Temple.
990	The Queen of Sheba visits King Solomon.
975	Death of Solomon.
975	Revolt of the Ten Tribes.
975	Division into kingdoms of Israel and Judah.
975	The kingdom of Israel established under Jeroboam.
975	Syria recovers independence.
950	Egyptian History is in a state of almost hopeless obscurity, the estimates of the great Egyptologists differing more than 3,000 years. The dates here given are generally accepted by the greater part of Chronologists.

B. C.	
581	The Pythian games begin to be celebrated every five years.
571	Shishak, King of Egypt, captures and plunders Jerusalem.
567	Abijah, King of Judah, defeats the King of Israel.
560	The decline of Thebes, Egypt.
550	Assyrian dayan II., King of Assyria.
546	Rodius finds navigation laws.
540	Israel is afflicted with famine predicted by the Prophet Elijah.
531	Syria makes war upon Israel and is defeated.
520	Erection of the northwest palace of Nimrod.
517	Elijah translated to heaven.
516	Jehoshaphat defeats the Ammonites.
516	Death of Ahab, King of Israel.
516	Miracles of Elijah the Prophet.
516	Samaras besieged by the Syrians.
514	Lacedemon settled.
513	Legislation of Lycurgus at Sparta.
512	Assur-natsir-pal I. King of Assyria.
510	The Assyrians again invade Babylonia.
508	Carthage founded by Dido the Tyrian.
506	Sardanapalus King of Assyria.
505	The Assyrians conquer Phenicia.
504	Shalmaneser invades Phenicia.
503	Assyria conquers under Shalmaneser.
502	Uzzi attacks Israel.
501	Lycurgus flourishes.
500	Olympic games revived in Elis, Greece.
499	Assyria conquers Tarsus.
498	Babylon becomes subject to Assyria.
497	The Egyptians the most powerful nation on the sea.
496	Eolian colonies established.
494	Ionian colonies established.
493	Commencement of the Olympiad.
492	First authentic date in Greek history.
490	The Etruscans in Campania.
488	Rome founded by Romulus.
487	Athens establishes decennial instead of perpetual Archons.
486	Sabine war follows the abduction of the Sabine women.
485	Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum.
484	Fall of Lydia Empire.
483	Cyrus annexes Asia Minor to Persia.
482	Nestor taken by Cyrus.
481	Birth of Pythagoras.
480	(circa) Marseilles founded by Phenicians.
479	Daniel interprets handwriting on the wall.
478	Cyrus conquers Babylon.
477	Belsazar, King of Babylon, is slain.
476	Cyrus ends the captivity of the Jews.
475	Return of the first caravan to Jerusalem under Zerubbabel and Joshua.
474	Cyrus also subdues Phenicia.
473	Rebuilding of the Temple commenced.
472	Thespis first exhibits tragedy.
471	Servilius assassinated by Tullia, his daughter.
470	Her husband, Tarquinus Superbus, becomes King of Rome.
469	Polyxenes, tyrant of Samos (put to death B. C. 522).
468	Reign of Darius I. begins after assassination of Smerdis, the Magian.
467	Accession of Cambyses.
466	Conquest of Egypt by Cambyses.
465	Birth of Eschylos (died B. C. 456).
464	The temple of Isis, Egypt, completed.
463	Smerdis usurps the Persian throne, defeated by Darius, 522.
462	Death of Cambyses.
461	Greeks colonize the Thracian Chersonese.
460	Lestes founded.
459	Reign of Darius I. (Hystaspis) King of Persia.
458	Sibylline books brought from Cumae.
457	Death of Darius for re-building the Temple at Jerusalem.
456	Birth of Pindar (died B. C. 439).
455	The Temple rebuilt and dedicated.
454	Insurrection in Athens.
453	Hipparchus slain.
452	Croton destroys Sybaris.
451	Expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome.
450	The temple of the Republic.
449	Junius Brutus and Tarquinus Collatinus consuls.
448	The Pisistrade expelled from Athens.
447	The walls of Jerusalem rebuilt.
446	Roman Consular Tribunes established.
445	The Parthenon at Athens built by Phidias.
444	Herodotus flourishes in Greece.
443	New constitution at Rome—censors and military tribunes appointed instead of consuls.
442	Rome visited by a terrible famine.
441	Siege and reduction of Samos by Pericles.
440	Death of Spurius Melius—Rome.
439	First Sacred Decemviro.
438	Second Sacred War in Greece.
437	Battle of Coronea, defeat of Athens.
436	Syracuse subdues Agrigentum and defeats the Etruscans.
435	Thirty years' truce between Athens and Sparta concluded.
434	Decline of the Athenian Empire.
433	Revolt of Euboea and Megara.
432	Canuleian Laws, Rome.
431	Nehemiah governor of Judea.
430	Athenian Colony to Thurii.
429	Pericles becomes supreme at Athens.
428	Birth of Xenophon (died 354).
427	Commission of Nehemiah.
426	The walls of Jerusalem rebuilt.
425	Roman Consular Tribunes established.
424	The Parthenon at Athens built by Phidias.
423	Second Sacred War in Greece.
422	Foundation of Megapolis.
421	Jason of Pherae assassinated.
420	Alexander of Pherae in Thessaly.
419	Embassy of Pelopidas, the Greek, to Persia.
418	Aristotle goes to Athens, and remains twenty years.
417	Plato twenty years.
416	Linician laws passed at Rome.
415	Jesus slain by the High Priest.
414	Birth of Zeno, the Stoic (died 269).
413	Institution of pretorship and curule eedships at Rome.
412	First Plebeian consul elected.
411	Great Plague at Rome.
410	Legend of M. Curtius.
409	364 Roman wars with the Gauls, Etruscans and Hernicans.
408	Battle of Mantinea (circa).
407	Victory and death of Epaminondas.
406	The Samoritans build the Temple at Gerizim.
405	Kingdom of Pontus founded.
404	Beginning of the Social War in Greece.
403	Independence of Rhodes, Cos, Chios and Byzantium acknowledged by Athens.
402	Revolt of Artabazus, the Persian.
401	Siege of Methone, Greece.
400	Demosthenes delivers his first Philippic.
399	Phenicia revolts from the Persian monarch.
398	Second Sacred War, the Phocians having seized the Temple of Delphi.
397	Birth of Alexander the Great.
396	Birth of Plato twenty years.
395	Linician laws passed at Rome.
394	Sidonians revolt and destroy Sidon.
393	The Roman Popilus defeats the Gauls.
392	Olynthus taken by Philip of Macedon.
391	Treaty between Carthage and Rome.
390	Surrender of Phocis to Philip.
389	End of the Sacred War.
388	Philip admitted to the Amphictionic Council.
387	Dionysius recovers the tyranny.
386	First Samnite war begins.
385	Battle of Mt. Gaurus.
384	Conquest of Syracuse by Timoleon.
383	Expulsion of Dionysius.
382	Embassy of Demosthenes and others to Philip.
381	Philip general of the Amphictionic League.
380	Battle of Cheronaea.
379	Philip subjugates Greece.
378	First Roman Plebeian pretor.
377-334	The Latin War begins; after two years the Romans are victorious.
376	Murder of Philip.
375	Accession of Alexander III. the Great.
374	Accession of Darius Codomannus.
373	Alexander destroys Thebes; is chosen generalissimo of the Greeks, Athens having submitted.
372	Battle of the Granicus.
371	Macedonian Empire formed.
370	Alexander invades Persia.</

## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

B. C.	B. C.	B. C.	A. D.
324 Exile of Demosthenes.	217 The two Scipios sent to Spain.	8 Tiberius defeats the Germans.	193 Pertinax, emperor of Rome, is murdered.
323 Death of Alexander at Babylon.	216 Battle of Canne. Romans defeated with immense loss.	Diodorus Siculus, historian, flourished.	Didius Julianus buys the empire. Is opposed by Pescennius Niger and Septimius Severus and killed.
Alexander succeeded by Perdiccas as Regent.	Revolt of Capua.	4 Birth of Jesus Christ, according to Usher's system.	194 Septimius Severus sole emperor.
Antipater in Macedonia.	Alliance of Hannibal with Philip V. of Macedon.	Death of Herod, king of Judea.	195 Defeat and death of Niger.
Lysimachus in Thrace.	214-212 Siege and capture of Syracuse by Marcellus.	A. D.	196 Severus captures Byzantium after a siege of three years.
Cassandra in Greece.	214 First Commercial War.	1 Tiberius commands on the Rhine.	197 Temple of the Sun at Baalbec.
Antigonous in Syria.	Byzantium and Rhodes.	3 Birth of Seneca (died A. D. 65).	Battle of Lyons.
Eumenes in Cappadocia.	212 Battle of Antiochis.	5 Judea a Roman province under Syria.	Death of Albinus.
Seleucus at Babylon.	Greek works of art brought to Rome.	9 Destruction of the Romans under Varus and three legions by the Germans under Hermann.	Caracalla named Augustus.
Second Samnite War, lasts twenty-one years.	211 Greece concludes peace with the Romans against Philip V. of Macedon.	Romans defeated by Charusci under Arminius.	Defeat of Parthians by Romans.
Antipater, a Macedonian general, defeats Athens and allies.	Defeat and death of the two Scipios in Spain by Hasdrubal.	Banishment of Ovid.	Persecution of the Christians.
322 Ptolemy I., surnamed Soter, receives the Egyptian Kingdom.	Capua recovered by Rome.	14 Death of Augustus Caesar.	Birth of Plotinus, philosopher (died 274).
Phoenicia annexed to Egypt by Ptolemy Soter I.	Conquest of Judea by Antiochus.	Accession of Tiberius Cesar.	Invasion of Britain by Severus. His wall completed, 220.
321 First war among the "successors of Alexander."	Hannibal before Rome.	14-16 Campaigns of Artabanus in Parthia.	211 Death of Severus at York.
Battle of the Caudine Forks.	208 Battle of Metaurus.	17 Germanicus in Parthia and the East.	Caracalla and Geta emperors.
Romans terribly defeated by Pontius and pass under the Samnite yoke.	Battle of Ellinga.	19 Death of Germanicus.	Roman citizenship extended to the whole empire.
320 Ptolemy Soter takes Jerusalem.	207 Battle of the Metaurus; Hasdrubal defeated and slain by the Romans.	20 Valerius Maximus.	212 Geta murdered.
Jewish settlements in Egypt and Cyrene.	Gold money first coined in Rome.	M. Elino Sejanus dominant at Rome.	Caracalla, sole emperor.
317 Agathocles at Syracuse.	Ptolemy V. The decline of Egypt.	22 Pretorian camp at Rome.	213 Death of Clement of Alexandria.
Thebes rebuilt by Cassander.	204 P. Cornelius Scipio conducts the war in Africa.	25 Pontius Pillate Governor of Judea.	214 First contact of the Romans with the Alamanni German tribes on the upper Rhine.
Conquest of Antigonus of Phrygia.	Siege of Utica.	26-37 Tiberias retires to Capre.	217 Macrinus emperor.
314 Palestine under Antigonus.	Hannibal leaves Italy.	30 The Crucifixion, according to Eusebius.	218 Heliogabalus emperor.
Roman victory at Cinna.	Attalus and Rhodians war with Philip.	Lactantius, Augustine, Origen, and other authorities give A. D. 29 as the proper year.	222 Alexander Severus emperor.
313 Samnite victory at Lantule.	Defeat of Hannibal at Zama, in Africa, by Scipio Africanus.	31 Marco, Perfect of Pretorians, upon fall of Sejanus.	225 Sextus Empiricus, philosopher, flourishes.
312 Battle of Gaza.	201 Treaty of peace between Rome and Carthage; end of the Second Punic War.	37 Accession of Caligula, Rome.	226 Dissolution of the Parthian Empire and foundation of the new Persian Kingdom of the Sassanide by Ardshir (Arta xerxes).
Victory of Ptolemy and Seleucus over Demetrius Poliorcetes.	200-197 First Macedonian War.	40 Birth of Josephus (died 97).	228 Ulpius (lawyer) died.
Pyrrhus king of Epirus.	Allies attack Macedon and defeat Philip.	Philo Senior ambassador to Rome.	Persian War begins.
Appius Claudius censor.	T. Quintus Flaminius proclaims liberty to the Greeks.	41 Birth of Plutarch—died 120.	229 Triumph of Severus.
Appian Way and aqueduct.	Syria becomes independent of Egypt.	42 Claudius Emperor of Rome.	230 Maxima murders Severus and succeeds to the throne.
The great Roman military road completed.	197 Battle of Cynocephale.	43 Claudius conquers Mauretania.	231 Persecution of the Christians.
312-15 Sandracottus, Indian empire.	Philip defeated by Flaminius.	44 Expedition of Claudius to Britain.	232 Gordiani, Pupienus and Balbinus (jointly), and Gordianus III., emperors.
311-309 The Etruscan War.	Palestine and Cele-Syria conquered by Antiochus the Great, and confirmed by him by the peace with Rome.	45 Successes of Aulus Plautius.	242 Gordianus defeats Sapor, King of Persia.
310 L. Papirius Cursor, Roman Dictator.	The Rosetta Stone written.	46 Birth of Martial—died 104.	244 Gordianus murdered and succeeded by Philip the Arabian.
Agathocles defeated at Himera.	Nicomedes III. leaves Bithnia to Rome.	47 Lycia becomes a Roman province.	249 Decius emperor of Rome.
309 Fabius crosses Ciminiian Hills; defeats the Tuscans at Vadamon.	74-65 Third Mithridatic War.	48 Judea and Samaria directly Roman.	250 Decius orders a persecution of the Christians.
307-305 Naval war at Cyprus and Rhodes.	74-66 Victories of Lucullus in Asia.	49 London founded by the Romans.	251 First invasion of the empire by the Goths.
304 Siege of Rhodes by Demetrius.	73-71 Servile war in Italy, led by Spartacus, who is defeated and slain by Crassus.	50 Birth of Juvenal—died 130 (?).	251 Death of Decius and his son.
301 Battle of Ipsus between Ptolemy Soter and Antigonus.	70 Consulship of Pompey and Crassus.	51 The Frisians subdued by Rome.	Gallus, emperor.
Final division of Alexander's dominions.	69 Scythians expelled from India.	52 Defeat and capture of Caractacus; taken prisoner to Rome.	252 A pestilence breaks out in the empire and lasts fifteen years.
Athenian democracy restored.	68 Victory of Lucullus over Tigranes.	53 Claudius marries Agrippina II., and adopts Nero.	253 Irruption of the Goths and Burgundians into Mesia and Pannonia.
Chandragupta (Sandracottus) reigns in India; makes a treaty with Seleucus.	67 Cesar begins to take part in public affairs.	54 Agrippina poisons Claudius and Nero becomes emperor.	First appearance of the Franks in Gaul about this time.
Foundation of Antioch by Seleucus.	Pompey subdues the pirates.	55 Birth of Tacitus; died 117 (?).	254 Valerian emperor. His son Gallienus associated with him.
299 Athens besieged and taken by Demetrius.	66 Lucullus recalled.	56 Corbulo in Parthia.	Persecution of the Christians.
298 Third Samnite War. (Samnites, Etruscans, Umbrians and Gauls.)	Pompey sent into Asia and war ended.	57 Britannicus poisoned by Agrippina.	255 Trapezus taken by the Goths.
The Capitoline wolf.	Birth of Strabo, geographer (died A. D. 22).	58 Agrippina murdered by Nero.	256 First pestilence breaks out in the empire.
295 Quintus Fabius defeats the Samnites, Etruscans and Gauls at Sentinum.	59 The Gallic War begins.	59 Parthia and Armenia at war.	257 Gallienus emperor.
292 Athens besieged and taken by Demetrius.	Cicero banished.	60 St. Paul at Malta.	258 The Franks invade Gaul.
Execution of C. Pontius.	60 Pompey subdues Gaul.	61 Insurrection of the Britons under Boadicea.	259 The Heruli invade Greece, and are repulsed by Dexippus.
The Third Samnite War ends in subjugation to Rome.	61 Pompey sent into Asia and war ended.	62 Victory of Suetonius Paulinus.	260 Gallienus sole emperor.
287 Birth of Archimedes (died 212).	60,000 Jews slain and Temple pillaged.	63 Birth of Papinius Statius, poet; died 96.	The Thirty Tyrants between 260 and 268.
286 The Hortensian Law passed at Rome; plebeians declared binding on all the people.	61 Birth of Strabo, geographer (died A. D. 22).	64 Birth of Pliny the Minor; died 105.	They destroy the Temple of Ephesus.
285 Ptolemy abdicates in favor of his son, Philadelphus, who becomes Ptolemy II. Under his reign Egypt rose to a high rank among the nations in power and wealth.	62 Pompey reduces Syria to a Roman province.	65 Rome on fire six days.	261 Antioch taken by Sapor.
284 Alexandrian Library founded by Ptolemy Soter.	63 Jerusalem taken by the Romans under Pompey.	66 Persecution of the Christians.	262 The Goths in Macedonia and Asia Minor.
283 The Etiolian League formed.	64 Orations of Cicero.	67 Deaths of St. Peter and St. Paul (?).	They destroy the Temple of Ephesus.
Kingdom of Pergamus founded.	65 Lucullus founds Library at Rome.	68 Deaths of Seneca and Luscan.	263 The Franks invade Gaul.
Renewed Gallic and Etruscan War.	66 Phenicia absorbed in the province of Syria.	69 Conspiracy of Piso.	264 The Heruli invade Greece, and are repulsed by Dexippus.
Second battle of Lake Vadimon.	67 Pompey, Cesar and Crassus form the first Roman Triumvirate.	70 Josephus governor of Galilee.	265 Claudioius emperor.
Rome wars with Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.	68 Birth of Seneca (died 30).	71 Nero at the Olympic games.	266 Claudius defeats the Goths in Mesia.
Rome at war with Tarentum.	69 Birth of Livy (died A. D. 17).	72 Death of Nero.	267 Aurelian emperor of Rome.
Lysimachus defeated and slain by Seleucus at Corupedium.	70 The Gallic War begins.	73 Gaia becomes emperor.	Victories over the Goths and the Alamanne.
Achaean League between twelve cities of Achaea established.	71 Cicero banished.	74 Civil war at Rome.	Zenobia queen of Palmyra.
Battle of Pandosia.	72 Helvetii and Arioistus defeated.	75 Otho kills himself.	Expedition of Aurelian to Palmyra.
Romans defeated by Pyrrhus.	73 Cyrus becomes a Roman province.	76 Vitellius killed.	Capture of Palmyra and of Queen Zenobia.
Birth of Chrysippus (died 207).	74 End of the Seleucide.	77 Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Titus.	Birth of Constantine (died 337).
279 Irruption of the Gauls into Greece.	75 Cesar defeats the Belge and Nervii.	78 Civilians leads a Batavian revolt.	275 Tacitus emperor.
First Plebeian censor at Rome.	76-54 Caesar invades Britain.	79 Vespasian emperor at Rome.	276 Probus emperor.
Romans again defeated by Pyrrhus at Asculum.	77 Crassus plunders the Temple at Jerusalem; is defeated and killed by the Parthians at Carrhe, 53.	80 Advance of Agricola to the Tay.	277 Probus drives the Alamanni from Gaul.
Rome and Carthage allied.	78 Cesar defeats Treviri and crosses the Rhine.	81 Amphitheatre of Verona built.	278 Carus emperor.
The Septuagint written.	79 Birth of Tibullus (died 18).	82 Domitian emperor of Rome.	Expedition to the East.
The Gauls settle in Galatia.	80-51 Cesar conquers Vercingetorix and Alesia.	83 Paris (Pantomime) killed.	284 Diocletian emperor of Rome.
276 Birth of Eratosthenes—died 196.	81 Murder of Claudius by Milo.	84 Agricola defeats the Caledonians, and sails around and subdues Britain.	285 Maximian joint emperor with Diocletian.
The great wall of China built (?)	82 Subjugation of Gaul completed, and becomes a Roman province.	85 Agricola recalled to Rome.	286 Revolt of Carausius in Britain.
274 Battle of Beneventum. Rome victorious and Pyrrhus leaves Italy.	83 Quintus Sextius (Stoic) flourished.	86 Rome wages an unsuccessful war against Gate or Dalia.	287 Victory of Carausius over Maximian.
273 Egyptian embassy to Rome.	84 Civil war between Cesar and Pompey.	87 Quadi and Marcomanni.	Constantius and Galerius named Caesars.
Antigonous Gonatas recovers Macedon.	85 Pompey driven from Italy.	88 Insurrection of Antonius suppressed.	Division of the empire.
266 Silver money first coined at Rome.	86 The Pompeians defeated in Spain.	89 Rome persecutes Jews and Christians.	Britain recovered by Constantius.
Hiero II. of Syracuse.	87 Caesar dictator.	90 St. John banished to Patmos.	297 Siege of Alexandria by Diocletian.
Perseus flourished.	88 Cesar again dictator.	91 Domitian killed.	Persian War.
tigonus of Macedon takes Athens as supreme over all Italy.	89 War in Egypt.	92 Nerva becomes emperor.	298 Constantius defeats the Alamanni near Langres.
1st Punic War begins.	90 Partial destruction of the library of Alexandria during the siege of Alexandria.	93 Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna, born (died 166).	Defeat of Narses.
Jarhage disputes Rome's Empire.	91 Cesars defeats Pharnaces at Zela.	94 Persecution of Antonius suppressed.	303 Persecution of the Christians by Diocletian.
Chronology of Arundelian (Parian) marble ends.	92 The African War.	95 Rome persecutes Jews and Christians.	305 Abdication of Diocletian and Maximian.
260 First Roman fleet launched.	93 Suicide of Cato.	96 St. John banished to Patmos.	Constantius and Galerius emperors.
Victory of Duilius off Myle.	94 Reformation of the calendar by Cesar.	97 Nerva becomes emperor.	Beginning of monasticism in Egypt under St. Anthony.
Rise of Parthia.	95 His triumphs.	98 Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna, born (died 166).	Death of Constantius at York.
260-230 Reign of Asoka in India.	96 War in Spain.	99 Insurrection of Antonius suppressed.	Constantine (the Great) proclaimed emperor by the troops.
256 Naval victory of Regulus over the Carthaginians at Ecnemos.	97 Battle of Munda; defeat of the Pompeians.	100 Rome persecutes Jews and Christians.	Revolt of Maxentius.
Invasion of Africa.	98 Cesar Pater Patrie Imperator, for life, Dictator.	101 Birth of Ireneus Bishop of Lyons, died 200.	Six emperors.
The Arsacide.	99 First year of Julian calendar.	102 Birth of Lucian, died 200.	Elevation of Licinius.
Defeat and capture of Regulus by the Carthaginians.	100 Assassination of Cesar by Brutus, Cassius and others.	103 Hadrian's walls built—Newcastle to Carlisle—Rhine to the Danube.	Rome proclaims Christianity.
Evacuation of Africa.	101 Cleopatra poisons her brother Ptolemy and reigns alone.	104 Birth of Herodes Atticus, antiquarian (died 180).	Edict of Nicomedia to stop the persecution of the Christians.
254 The Kingdom of Bactria.	102 Battle of Mutina.	105 Trajan's expedition to the East.	312 Defeat and death of Maxentius.
250 Parthia becomes an independent kingdom under Arsaces.	103 Corinth and Carthage rebuilt.	106 Hadrian emperor.	313 Defeat and death of Maximian.
Dynasty of Tsin in China founded.	104 Second Triumvirate—C. Octavius, M. Antony, M. Lepidus.	107 The Euphrates made the eastern boundary of the empire.	Edict of Milan, by Constantine and Licinius, for general religious toleration.
Ptolemy III. makes war on Syria.	105 Demetrius Nicator in Syria.	108 Hadrian visits Gaul and Britain.	Britain subdued.
Restores the Egyptian gods carried off by Cambyses 525 B. C.	106 The Tower of Zion taken by the Jews.	109 Statuses of Antonius (Hadrian's page).	War between the two emperors.
245 Birth of Hannibal—died 183.	107 Judea becomes independent.	110 Birth of Ireneus Bishop of Lyons, died 200.	Birth of St. Martin, Bishop of Tours.
Aratus of Sicyon, general of the Achean Leagues.	108 Rise of the Asmonean dynasty.	111 Birth of Lucian, died 200.	Constantine sole emperor.
243 Defeat of Carthaginians by Catulus at the Egates Insule.	109 Birth of Antonius, Roman orator (died 70).	112 Hadrian's walls built—Newcastle to Carlisle—Rhine to the Danube.	Controversy with Arius.
End of the First Punic War.	110 Scipio Africanus (Minor) Roman Censor.	113 Birth of Marcus Aurelius, died 180.	Death of Arius.
Sicily made a Roman Province.	111 Birth of Crassus, Roman orator (died 91).	114 First apology for the Christians presented at Athens by Quadratus and Aristides.	337 Constantine II., Constans and Constantius II. joint emperors.
Atalus, King of Pergamus.	112 Simon made hereditary prince of the Jews.	115 Birth of Appuleius.	Nephilas Meso—Gothic gospels.
Agis IV. killed at Sparta.	113 Death of Viriathus—Rome.	116 Birth of Galen, died 200.	Death of Eusebius.
240 The plays of Livius Andronicus exhibited (the first tragedies) at Rome.	114 Macedon formally absorbed by Rome.	117 Hadrian rebuilds Jerusalem.	Birth of St. Jerome—died 420.
238 Date of the decree of Canopus; tablet of San.	115 Birth of L. Cornelius Sulla (died 78).	118 Second Jewish War.	347 Synod of Serdica.
237 Conquest of Spain attempted by the Carthaginians.	116 Hycinus Governor of Judea.	119 The Euphrates made the eastern boundary of the empire.	348 Ulfilas Bishop of the Goths (died 388).
Seizure of Sardinia and Corsica by the Romans.	117 134-132 Servile War in Sicily.	120 Hadrian visits Gaul and Britain.	350-52 Revolt of Magentius. Defeated by Constantius.
235 The gates of the Temple of Janus at Rome shut for the first time since Numa. No war existing at the time.	118 Sicilian slaves rebel, are conquered and slain.	121 Statuses of Antonius (Hadrian's page).	Birth of St. Augustine (died 430).
234 Birth of M. Porcius Cato—died 149.	119 Laws of Tiberius Gracchus passed at Rome.	122 Birth of Ireneus Bishop of Lyons, died 200.	Victory of Julian over the Alamanni at Argentoratum (Strasburg).
233 Antigonous Doson in Macedon.	120 Gracchus murdered.	123 First General Council of the Church meets at Nicaea.	361 Julian emperor.
Athens joins the Achean League.	121 Kingdom of Pergamus bequeathed to Rome.	124 Athanasius Patriarch of Alexandria.	Julian recalls the banished bishops, and proclaims general religious toleration.
227 Cleomenic War with Achean League begins.	122 Demetrius Nicator, Syria, restored.	125 Constantine II., Constans and Constantius II. joint emperors.	363 Persian War.
Reforms of Cleomenes at Sparta.	123 Hyrcanus subdues Idumea and Samaria and destroys Temple at Gerizim.	126 Gratian emperor of the West with Valentinian II.	Julian killed.
Invasion of Cisalpine Gaul and battle of Clastium. Rome victorious.	124 Rise of the Essenes.	127 Invasion of the Huns.	Jovian emperor.
222 Ptolemy IV. reigns in Egypt.	125 Fluvius Flaccus and L. Drusus popular Roman leaders.	128 First General Council held at Constantinople	

## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.
395 Augustine made Bishop of Hippo (died 430). Alaric in Greece. Stilicho attains chief power under Honorius. 396 The Britons ask aid of Honorius against the Picts and Scots. 397 Deaths of Martin of Tours and Ambrose of Milan. 398 Chrysostom Bishop of Constantinople (died 407). 400 Alaric invades Italy. 403 Battle of Pollentia. Defeat of Alaric by Stilicho. 406 The Vandals, Alani and Suevi invade Spain. 409 The Roman legions recalled from Britain; final withdrawal about 418. 410 Sack of Rome by Alaric. Death of Alaric. Pelagius begins to preach about this time. 412 Proclus the philosopher born (died 451). 414 Marriage of Ataulphus, King of the Goths, to Placidia, daughter of Theodosius the Great. Persecution of the Christians in Persia begins; lasts forty years. 420 Death of St. Jerome. Origen, the Spanish presbyter and historian, flourished. Death of Honorius at Ravenna. 425 Administration of Eutius begins, lasting about thirty years. The Traveler's Song published. 428 Nestorius, Patriarch of Constantinople, banished (435). 429 The Vandals under Genseric invade Africa. Death of Theodore, Bishop of Mopsuestia. 431 Third General Council held at Ephesus. 432 St. Patrick arrives in Ireland. Attila King of the Huns. Theodosian code published. 433 The Vandals surprise Carthage. 440 Leo the Great Bishop of Rome. 442 Treaty of peace between Valentinian and Genseric. Attila in Thrace and Macedonia. Landing of the English in Britain. Hengist and Horsa in Kent. 450 Death of Theodosius II. 451 Invasion of Gaul by Attila. Victory of Eutius at Chalons. Fourth General Council held at Chalcedon. Monophysite controversy begins. 452 Invasion of Italy by Attila. Venice founded. 453 Death of Attila. Dissolution of his empire. 454 St. Patrick fixes his see at Armagh. Sack of Rome by Genseric. Intercession of Leo. 457 Hengist founds the Kingdom of Kent. 459 The epic poem of Beowulf (?). 461-67 Rule of Ricimer. Severus nominal Emperor. 462-72 Conquests of the Visigoths in Spain and Gaul. 465 Great fire at Constantinople. 470 Birth of Boethius (died 524). 476 Romulus Augustulus Emperor of the West (banished 476). 476 Odoacer captures and sacks Rome and becomes King of Italy. Succession of Western Emperors ends. Close of the period of Ancient History.	612 Jews persecuted in Spain. 613 Clotaire II, King of France. 614 Jerusalem captured by Persians. 622 Mohammed secretly leaves Mecca and enters Medina. The Hegira or Arab emigration—not a flight, as commonly translated. 628 Dagobert, the "Solomon of the Franks," becomes King of the Franks. Revises and publishes the Salic and Riparian Laws. 630 Mohammed re-enters Mecca; installed as prince and prophet. 632 Death of Mohammed. His religion spreads through Persia. 634 The Koran published. 638 Syria occupied by Saracens. 640 Clovis II, son of Dagobert, King of France. 639 Omar institutes the new Moslem Calendar. 640 Alexandrian Library burnt. 642 In Britain the Mercians defeat the Bernicians. 653 Rhine taken by the Saracens. Clotaire III becomes King of France. 662 In Italy, Constans II, Emperor of the East, is defeated by the Lombards. Constantinople besieged by Saracens. 672 Saracens driven from Spain. 673 Cadwallader, the last king of the Britons, reigns. Bulgarians occupy Bulgaria, in Northern Greece. 681 Mebrovius, last of the Merovingians, assassinated. 685 Saxons drive Britons into Wales and Cornwall. 687 Sussex united to Wessex. In France, Pepin defeats Thiberry. 694 Kent devastated by West Saxons. Anafestus becomes the first Duke of Venice. 709 The Saracens invited into Spain to overthrow King Roderick. 711 The Saracens cross from Africa to Spain. The Bulgarians ravage the Eastern Empire. 712 The Gothic Kingdom of Spain overthrown by the Arabs. Establishment of the Saracen kingdom of Cordova. 714 Charles Martel, mayor of the palace and real ruler of France. 716 Independent Gothic Monarchy founded in the Asturias. 718 Leon and Asturias formed into a Kingdom by Pelagius, who checks the conquests of the Saracens in Spain. 720 The Saracens are defeated at Constantinople. Charles Martel created Duke of France. The Saracens invade France. 730 Pope Gregory excommunicates the Emperor Leo. 732 Battle of Tours, or Poitiers; crushing defeat of the Saracens by the Franks. 739 Charles Martel conquers Provence. 746 Slavic settlements in Greco-Peloponnesus. 747 Carloman of France abdicates. 752 Pepin, the Short, son of Charles Martel, becomes King of France. 754 Pepin gives Ravenna to the Pope. 755 Insurrection in Merca, Britain. Alderman I. becomes King of Cordova. 756 Pepin annexes Ravenna to the See of Rome. 760 Insurrection of Toledo. 768 Death of Pepin, who is succeeded by his two sons, Charlemagne and Carloman, who rule in France and Germany. 771 Charlemagne rules alone. 772-75 Charlemagne, after a severe struggle, conquers the Saxons; they embrace Christianity. 774 Charlemagne annexes Italy after conquering the Lombards. Beginning of the age of chivalry. Charlemagne unsuccessfully invades Spain. 785 Saxons subdued by Charlemagne, become Christians. 787 The Danes land in England. 791-96 Charlemagne establishes the Margraviate of Austria. Reign of Alfonso, the Chaste, in Spain; independence of Christians established. The Avars subdued by Charlemagne. 800 Charlemagne crowned at Rome; becomes Emperor of the West by Pope Leo III. 802 Ruric, the Norman, establishes the first regular government in Russia at Novgorod, and becomes grand duke. 807 War between Slaves and Polynesian Greeks. 814 Louis I, Emperor, dethroned, but restored to his dominions. 817 Louis, the German (France), conquers Austria. 820 Michael II, of the Byzantine Empire, founds the Armenian dynasty. 823 In England, Essex (and two years later, Kent and Northumbria) are annexed to Wessex. 825 The Saracens occupy Dalmatia. 827 The Saxon Heptarchy ends and Egbert, king of Wessex, becomes king of all England. 830 Louis the Debonair imprisoned in France, 833-40 Louis separates Germany from France. 840 Charles the Bald King of France. 841 German princes assert their independence. 844 Treaty of Verdun; the sons of Louis divide the empire. Spain ravaged by the Northmen. 846 The Saracens sack Rome. 848 Brittany becomes independent. 850 Russian monarchy established by Ruric. 852 Scots and Picts united under Kenneth. 855 Northmen pillage France. 867 Bassilius Dynasty founded at Constantinople. 869 Ecumenical Council of Constantinople (Latin Church). 871 The Danes defeat Alfred at battle of Merton. 873 Kingdom of Navarre founded by Sancho Iujo. 875 Charles, the Bald, becomes Emperor; is poisoned by Zedechias, a Jewish physician. 875-117 Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. 878 Louis II, King of France. 878 Alfred the Great driven from England. 880 University of Bologna founded. 881 Play of St. Catherine at Dunstable. 882 Rise of the Lombard (Italy) cities. Shipwreck of Prince William. Treaty of Worms, between the Emperor and Pope. 884 David I, King of Scotland. 885 Era of the glory of Venice. Victories over the Eastern Empire. 886 Arnold of Brescia. 888 Stephen becomes King of England. Stephen's daughter, Maud, disputes the crown; civil war ensues. Louis VI grants letters of franchise to cities and towns. 893 Empress Maud's partisans defeated at the battle of the Standard, Aug. 22. 895 Portugal becomes a kingdom. Maud lands in England, and defeats Stephen; is crowned at Winchester, March 3, 1141. 896 Moors rebel in Spain. 897 Alphonso of Leon defeats the Moors. Wars of the Lombard cities. 900 Second Crusade; Louis VII, of France and Conrad III, of Germany are defeated by Greek treachery, A. D. 1148. 901 Greece plundered by Roger of Sicily. 902 Maud is defeated by Stephen, and retires to France. 903 Arthurian Legends published. 904 Frederic Barbarossa made Emperor of Germany. 905 Maud concludes a peace with Stephen. Malcolm IV, King of Scotland. 906 Frederic Barbarossa invades Italy. Henry II, King of England, the first Plantagenet, crowned December 19. Adrian IV, Pope. Constitutions of Clarendon enacted in England. 907 Margraviate, Austria, made a hereditary duchy by Frederic I. 908 Ascer's life of Alfred written. 911 Death of Louis the Child, last of the German Carolingians. 912 Rollo the Northman becomes Robert, Duke of Normandy. 913-24 Henry I, the Fowler, reigns in Germany; conquers the Huns, Danes, Vandals, and Bohemians. 914 Italy invaded by the Burgundians. 915 Five Emperors rule the Byzantine Empire. 916 Athelstan ravages Scotland. 917 Henry I, of Germany, defeats the Danes. 918 The Mayors of the palace the real rulers in France. 919 Kingdom of Mercia founded in Britain. 920 Franks expelled from Spain by Recared I. 921 Death of Clotaire. His four sons divide the kingdom between them. 922 St. Columba lands in Scotland. 923 Constantinople destroyed by fire. 924 History of Gildas (?). 925 Ethelbert becomes King of Kent. 926 Death of Ethelbert. His four sons divide the kingdom between them. 927 St. Colomba lands in Scotland. 928 Constantine destroyed by fire. 929 Death of Justinian (?). 930 King of the Longobards, of Italy, who found the Kingdom of Italy. 931 Death of Narses, governor of Italy. 932 Birth of Mohandas (died 632). 933 Battle of Durham; West-Saxons defeat the Britons. 934 Paris mostly destroyed by fire. 935 Saracens ravage Thrace. 936 Franks invade Italy and are repelled. The Mayors of the palace the real rulers in France. 937 Kingdom of Mercia founded in Britain. 938 Franks expelled from Spain by Recared I. 939 Gregory I, the Great, becomes Pope. 940 The Lombards besiege Rome and overrun Italy. 941 St. Augustine arrives in England. 942 Ethelbert, King of Kent, embraces Christianity. 943 Italy ravaged by Saracens. 944 Scotts invade Beninicia; are driven back. 945 Persians make conquests in Syria, Egypt, and Asia Minor, and besiege Rome.	936 Otho the Great in Germany. 937 Athelstan wins a great victory over the Danes, Scots, etc., and becomes first King of England. 939 Louis IV, of France subdues Hugh Capet, Count of Paris. 944 Malcolm I, in Scotland. 951 Otho invades Italy. 953 Otto the Great becomes Emperor of the West; Italy and Germany united. 978 Otto II, invades France. 982 Assassination of Edward, the Martyr, of England. 983 Battle of Basileto; Otto III, of Germany, many defeated by Greeks and Saracens. 987 Hugh Capet becomes King of France. 988 Vladimir marries Annie, sister of Basil II, son of Dagober, King of France. 989 Elfric's Homilies. 990 Otto III, makes the German Emperor elective. 991 Paris made the Capital of all France. 997 Death of St. Adalbert, who first introduced Christianity into Prussia. 999 Gerbert, Silvester II, Pope. 1000 Genoa, Italy, becomes rich and powerful. 1002 Massacre of Danes in England by Ethelred. Reign of Robert II, in Burgundy. 1003 Sveyn, King of Denmark, avenges the massacre of Ethelred. 1004 Malcolm II, King of Scotland. 1005 Siward conquers England. 1006 Battle of Zetunum; Basil II, of Constantinople defeats the Bulgarians. 1015 Vladimir I, dies; Russia is divided. 1016 Ethelred dies; Edmund Ironsides and Canute divide England. 1017 Canute, the Dane, becomes King of all England. 1019 The Moors enter Spain. 1020 Sanchez II, of Navarre founds the Kingdom of Castile. 1025 Arragon becomes a Kingdom under Ramirez I. 1027 Union of Leon and Austria with Castile. 1029 Duncan I, of Scotland murdered by Macbeth. 1040 Sihly restored and Servia lost to the Eastern Empire. The Cid (Ruy Diaz) in Spain. 1041 Danes driven from Scotland. 1042 The Saxon Dynasty restored. Edward, the Confessor, King of England. 1043 Conquest of Bohemia by Henry III. 1044 Russians defeated before Constantinople. 1051 Rebellion of Godfrey in Kent. 1052 War of Roderigo, the Cid, with the Moors. 1053 Moors expelled from Italy. 1054 Macbeth defeated and slain. 1055 Malcolm III, of Scotland. 1056 Philip I, the Fair, King of France. 1057 Lambert of Hastings. 1058 Jerusalem captured by the Turks. 1059 William of Normandy invades England, and wins the battle of Hastings. 1060 Harold defeats the Normans, and is crowned King of England, January 6. 1061 William I, the Norman, crowned King, December 25. 1070 The feudal system introduced in England. 1071 Norman Kingdom of the two Sicilies. Heward in the Isle of Ely. 1072 Hildebrand made Pope Gregory VII. 1073 Gregory VII, establishes universal sovereignty of the papacy, and reforms abuses in the church. 1075 Odericus Vitalis. 1076 Justice of the Peace appointed. 1077 Henry IV, submits and does penance. 1081 Italy invaded by the Germans. 1084 Henry IV, takes Rome. 1085 Clement III, made Pope by Henry IV. 1086 Domeday Book completed in England; commenced in 1077. 1087 Burno founds Carthusians. 1088 William II, crowned King of England. 1089 Urban II, Pope. 1090 Mantua taken by Henry IV. 1091 The Saracens of Spain invite the African Moors to their aid in driving back the Christians. The Moors defeat the Christians and seize the Saracen possessions. 1095 Portugal becomes a separate principality. 1096 Henry of Besancon, William of Malmesbury. First Crusade begun. 1098 Verse Edda compiled (?). 1099 War between France and England. 1100 Death of the Cid. Jerusalem captured by Godfrey de Bouillon. 1101 Henry I, crowned King of England. Grants a charter restoring the Saxon laws. 1102 Ruric, the Norman, establishes the first regular government in Russia at Novgorod, and becomes grand duke. 1103 War between Slaves and Polynesian Greeks. 1104 Louis I, Emperor, dethroned, but restored to his dominions. 1105 Louis, the German (France), conquers Austria. 1106 Michael II, of the Byzantine Empire, finds the Armenian dynasty. 1107 William II, crowned King of England. 1108 Urban II, Pope. 1109 Mantua taken by Henry IV. 1110 Henry V, of Germany invades Italy. 1111 Henry V, marries Matilda of England. 1112 University of Bologna founded. 1113 Euclid translated into English. 1114 Play of St. Catherine at Dunstable. 1115 Rise of the Lombard (Italy) cities. 1116 Shipwreck of Prince William. Treaty of Worms, between the Emperor and Pope. 1117 David I, King of Scotland. 1118 Era of the glory of Venice. Victories over the Eastern Empire. 1119 Stephen becomes King of England. Stephen's daughter, Maud, disputes the crown; civil war ensues. 1120 Louis VI grants letters of franchise to cities and towns. 1121 Empress Maud's partisans defeated at the battle of the Standard, Aug. 22. 1122 Portugal becomes a kingdom. Maud lands in England, and defeats Stephen; is crowned at Winchester, March 3, 1141. 1123 Moors rebel in Spain. 1124 Alphonso of Leon defeats the Moors. Wars of the Lombard cities. 1125 Second Crusade; Louis VII, of France and Conrad III, of Germany are defeated by Greek treachery, A. D. 1148. 1126 Greece plundered by Roger of Sicily. 1127 Adela, Queen of England. 1128 First Crusade begun. 1129 Randolph, Count of Hampsburg, chosen Emperor of Germany; Ottocar refuses to acknowledge him. 1130 Vitazza passes to the royal family of France. 1131 Rudolph makes war upon Ottocar, and gains Austria, Corinthia and Styria. 1132 War of Robert Bruce and John Balliol for the crown of Scotland. 1133 Arnold of Brescia. 1134 Stephen becomes King of England. Stephen's daughter, Maud, disputes the crown; civil war ensues. 1135 Louis VI grants letters of franchise to cities and towns. 1136 Empress Maud's partisans defeated at the battle of the Standard, Aug. 22. 1137 Portugal becomes a kingdom. Maud lands in England, and defeats Stephen; is crowned at Winchester, March 3, 1141. 1138 Second invasion of the Mongols. 1139 Sebukhtak takes Acre. Christian power in Syria destroyed. 1140 Ottocar subdued by England. 1141 Sir William Wallace fights for the independence of Scotland. Revolt of Scotland. 1142 Battle of Falkirk; Bruce and Douglas defeated by Edward I. Osman I establishes the Turkish Empire. 1143 Moscow becomes the capital of Russia. 1144 Philip IV, quarrels with the Pope. Charles of Valois in Italy. First convocation of States-General in France. 1145 Edward I, invades Scotland. 1146 William Wallace executed. 1147 Robert Bruce crowned as King of Scotland. 1148 Edward II, crowned, July 8, King of England. 1149 Philip IV suppresses the Knights Templar, and burns the Grand Master at Paris. 1150 Sicilian Vespers, massacre of Sicilians by the French. Crusade against Aragon; the French expelled. 1151 Wales subjected to England. 1152 Philip IV, (the Fair) King of France. 1153 Konigsberg made the capital of Prussia. 1154 Jews banished from England. 1155 Nicholas IV, Pope. Second invasion of the Mongols. 1156 Christian power in Syria destroyed. 1157 Ottocar slain at the battle of Marchfeld. 1158 Ottocar inherits Corinthia. 1159 The first regular Parliament of England held. Birth of Dante; died 1321. 1160 Naples and Sicily conquered by Charles of Anjou. 1161 Alexander Newski is made Grand Duke of Russia, and reigns as Alexander I. 1162 Ottocar of Bohemia acquires the Austrian Provinces. 1163 Kublai Khan builds Pekin. 1164 Ottocar wars with Hungary over Styria. 1165 Ottocar slain at the battle of Marchfeld. 1166 Ottocar inherits Corinthia. 1167 Frederick II, of Austria killed in battle with the Hungarians. 1168 Louis captured by the Saracens; truce for ten years. Mamelukes rule Egypt. 1169 Rise of Medici family in Italy. 1170 Alexander Newski is made Grand Duke of Russia, and reigns as Alexander I. 1171 Ottocar of Bohemia acquires the Austrian Provinces. 1172 Lambert of Pekin. 1173 Jerusalem seized by the Carismans. Danes invade Russia, and are defeated by Alexander Newski. 1174 The Hohenstaufen League formed. 1175 Frederick II, of Austria killed in battle with the Hungarians. 1176 Louis captured by the Saracens; truce for ten years. Mamelukes rule Egypt. 1177 The Saracens conquer a large part of Russia. 1178 Louis frees his sons. 1179 St. Louis becomes King Louis IX. of France. 1180 The Albigensian Crusade. 1181 The Inquisition begun. 1182 Ten years' truce with the Sultan. 1183 Jerusalem restored to the Christians. Frederick crowned King of Jerusalem. Albigenses defeated in France. 1184 University of Cambridge founded. 1185 Fall of Hubert de Burgh. 1186 Wars between Castile and Moors, and capture of Cordova, Seville, Toledo, and other cities by Ferdinand III. 1187 The Mongols invade Russia. 1188 War between the Emperor and the Lombard League. 1189 The Grand Duke Juric (Russia) slain in battle. 1190 Moorish Kingdom of Granada founded by Mohammed I. 1191 Seventh Crusade, by Thibaud, Count of Champagne. 1192 Prose Edda. 1193 Tartars establish the empire of Kahn of Kaptischak. 1194 Jerusalem seized by the Carismans. Danes invade Russia, and are defeated by Alexander Newski. 1195 The Saracens conquer Armenia. 1196 The Mamelukes conquer Armenia. 1197 Landgrave of Thuringia founded. 1198 Pope Gregory XI goes to Avignon. 1199 Start line begins with Robert II. of Scotland. 1200 Death of Petrarch. Rebellion against the Pope. 1201 Death of Boccaccio. 1202 Richard II, King of England, June 22. Papacy restored to Rome. 1203 Battle of the Don; Dimitri II., of Russia, defeats the Tartars. Wyckliffe's translation of the Bible published. 1204 The English language ordered to be used in legal proceedings, England. 1205 Austria acquires the Tyrol. 1206 Charles V, (the Wise) King of France. 1207 Philip, the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. Treaty between Austria and Bohemia. 1208 H. Van Eyck, painter, born. 1209 The Mannekinis conquer Armenia. 1210 Empire of Tamerlane founded. 1211 Langland's "Piers Plowman." 1212 Pope Gregory XI goes to Avignon. 1213 Start line begins with Robert II. of Scotland. 1214 Thomas A. Kempis born. Russia wars with the Tartars. Charles VI, King of France. 1215 Watt Tyler's insurrection in London. 1216 Giamberti, artist, born; died 1455. The Tartars burn Moscow. 1217 Death of John Wycliffe. 1218 John of Gaunt in Spain. Battle of Lepanto; defeat of the Austrians by the Swiss, and death of Duke Leopold. 1219 German Empire divided. Fra Angelico, painter, born; died 1455. 1220 Battle of Chevy Chase, or Otterburn, between Scots and English. 1221 Margaret of Norway. The Eastern Empire loses power in Asia. Robert III, King of Scotland. The Canterbury Tales published. Jan van Eyck, painter, born. 1222 The Portuguese discover the Cape of Good Hope. 1223 Tamerlane, the Tartar, invades Russia. The Walkfield and Towneley mysteries. 1224 Battle of Nicopolis, the Turks, under Bajazet I, defeat the Hungarian Christians. 1225 The first regular Parliament of England held. Birth of Dante; died 1321. 1226 Naples and Sicily conquered by Charles of Anjou. 1227 Ninth Crusade, by Louis IX. and Edward I. 1228 House of Hapsburg, of Austria, founded. 1229 Ottocar of Bohemia kills Pekin. 1230 Ottocar wars with Hungary over Styria. 1231 Ottocar slain at the battle of Marchfeld. 1232 Bajazet I, defeat the Hungarian Christians. 1233 Persecution of the Wyclifites or Lollards. Union of Calmar. 1234 Henry IV, crowned King of England, Sept. 30th; Order of the Bath founded. 1235 Birth of Della Robbia, architect and sculptor. 1236 Death of Chaucer and Froissart. Rebellion in Wales; Glendower and the Welsh defeated. 1237 Battle of Agincourt; Timour the Tartar defeats the Turks and captures Bajazet I. Masaccio, painter, born. 1238 Prince James of Scotland captured. 1239 Albany, regent, in Scotland. The Canterbury Tales published. 1240 Battle of Bajazet; Ottocar declines the Imperial Crown of Germany. 1241 Randolph, Count of Hampsburg, chosen Emperor of Germany; Ottocar refuses to acknowledge him. 1242 Randolph, Count of Hampsburg, chosen Emperor of Germany; Ottocar declines the Imperial Crown of Germany. 1243 Randolph, Count of Hampsburg, chosen Emperor of Germany; Ottocar declines the Imperial Crown of Germany. 1244 Randolph, Count of Hampsburg, chosen Emperor of Germany; Ottocar declines the Imperial Crown of Germany. 1245 Sigismund of Hungary becomes Emperor of Germany. 1246 University of St. Andrews founded. Battle of Harlaw; the Lowland Scots. 1247 Ottocar slain at the battle of Marchfeld. 1248 Birth of Fra Filippo Lippi, painter. 1249 Henry V, crowned, March 21, King of England. 1250 Council of Constance; Pope John XXII. deposed. Sigismund of Hungary becomes Emperor of Germany. 1251 Sigismund, King of Bohemia, Emperor of Germany. 1252 Battle of Arincourt; 10,000 English, under Henry V, defeat 50,000 French. John Huss and Jerome of Prague burned at the stake, betrayed by Sigismund. 1253 The partisans of Huss take up arms; a severe war ensues	

## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.
1437 James I., of Scotland, murdered. James IV., becomes King. Albert V., Duke of Austria, obtains Bohemia and Hungary, and is made Emperor of Germany.	1509 Henry VIII. King of England; he marries Catherine of Aragon. Russia again invaded by Tartars. Execution of Dudley and Empson. Cledo founds San Sebastian.	1541 Great Tartar invasion of Russia repelled. De Soto discovers the Mississippi River. 1542 Catherine Howard executed. Henry VIII. takes the title of King of Ireland. Roderick's expedition to the St. Lawrence.	1576 Birth of Burton; died 1640. Birth of Fletcher; died 1625. 1577 Birth of Rubens, painter; died 1626. League of Utrecht.
1438 University of Florence founded. The Pragmatic Sanction; Albert V., of Austria, becomes Emperor of Germany.	1510 Pope Julius II. forms the Holy League with Ferdinand and Venice. Velasquez subdues Cuba.	1578 Northern provinces of Holland declare their independence. Fitzgerald's Irish rebellion suppressed. Sir Francis Drake lands in the Moluccas.	1616 The present Tsing Dynasty in China established by Manchou Tartars. Death of Cervantes and Shakespeare. Harvey discovers circulation of blood.
1439 Council of Florence. Title of Emperor limited to the Austrian Hapsburgs.	1511 Ponce de Leon discovers the Florida coast. Birth of Vasari, painter; died 1571. Birth of Tintoretto, painter; died 1594. Navarre annexed to Spain.	1543 Ivan IV., the Terrible, reigns, at the age of fourteen. Henry VIII. marries Catherine Parr. Death of Copernicus; born 1473.	1617 Ladislaus, of Poland, marches on Moscow. Finland ceded to Sweden.
1442 Battle of Vasag; Turks routed by Hungarians.	1512 England invades France. Battle of Guinegate or Spurs; French defeat. Scotland invades England. Battle of Flodden Field; Scots defeated. Balbo crosses the Isthmus of Darien, and discovers the Pacific ocean.	1544 Grison League joins Swiss Confederacy. France at war with England and Spain. English invasion of France under Henry VIII. Birth of Tasso; died 1595.	1618 The thirty years' war begins in Bohemia, between the Protestants, under the Elector Palatine, and the Catholic Habsburgs. Sir Walter Raleigh executed. Matthias II., of Hungary, abdicates; accession of Ferdinand II. Australian coast surveyed by Zeachen and others.
1443 Battle of Nissa; Turks again defeated. Birth of Leonardo da Vinci. The Arabian Nights issued (?)	1513 Selim I. made King of Turkey by Janissaries. Ponce de Leon discovers the Florida coast. Birth of Vasari, painter; died 1571. Birth of Tintoretto, painter; died 1594. Navarre annexed to Spain.	1545 University of Konigsberg founded by Duke Albert.	1619 Campion's Jesuit conspiracy suppressed. Santa Fe, New Mexico, founded by Espinoza.
1444 Nicholas V. Pope. Duke of Gloucester murdered.	1514 Wolfe's power begins in England. Battle of Marignano. Francis I. defeats the Italians, Swiss and Germans.	1546 Ivan IV. crowned by the Patriarch. Pope Paul III. erects Parma and Placentia into a Duchy. Ascham "Toxophilus." Council of Trent.	1620 Execution of Barneveldt, Holland. The Dutch visit India and establish a united East India Company. Battle of Prague; defeat of Hungarian Protestants.
1449 Battle of Asti at Milan. Alphonse V., of Aragon. Peacock's "Repton."	1515 Maximilian I. secures the Hungarian succession. Francis I. becomes King of France. First English prose history. Birth of St. Theresa; died 1582.	1547 Earl of Surrey, England, executed. Edward VI. reigns under protectorship of the Duke of Somerset. Henry II., King of France.	1621 Puritans arrive at Plymouth. "Great Patent" to Virginia company issued. Dutch vessels with first negro slaves enter James River.
1450 Jack Cade's insurrection. Early English ballads. Birth of Dunbar; died 1580.	1516 Death of Ferdinand, King of Spain. Rule of Cardinal Ximenes. Charles I., King of Spain. Accession of the House of Austria.	1548 France concludes peace with England. Assassination of Beaton, regent of Scotland.	1622 Spain and Holland at War. Philip IV. King of Spain. The Dutch West India Company formed.
1451 University of Glasgow founded.	1517 Europeans first obtain a footing in China. Selim I. defeats Mamelukes and adds Egypt to the Ottoman Empire. Luther begins the work of reformation in Germany. Fernando de Cordova discovers the Mexican coast.	1549 Hall's Chronicle issued.	1623 Lord Bacon impeached and overthrown. Seldon and Pyne imprisoned.
1452 Earl Douglas murdered by James II. The Archduchy of Austria created, with sovereign power, by Frederick III.	1518 Luther translates and publishes the Bible and Liturgy in German. Birth of Surrey; died 1547.	1550 Death of Martin Luther.	1624 New Hampshire first settled. Richelieu's reforms, begins with the finances.
1453 Constantinople captured by Mohammed II.; End of the Eastern Empire. End of the French and English wars. The Mazarin Bible issued.	1519 Cortez lands in Mexico.	1551 Wilson's Art of Rhetoric published.	1625 England declares war with Spain. Prince Frederick Henry reigns in Holland.
1455-71 War of the Roses, between Henry VI. and the Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV.	1520 Charles I., of Spain, elected Emperor of Germany as Charles V.	1552 The Book of Common Prayer published in England.	1626 Accession of Ferdinand III., of Hungary. Accession of King Charles I., of England; he marries Princess Henrietta Maria, of France.
1456 Battle of St. Albans.	1521 First Field of the Cloth of Gold" meeting of Francis I. with Henry VIII.	1553 Duke of Somershead.	1627 Huguenot uprising. Death of Lord Bacon.
1457 Battle of Belgrade; Turks repulsed by Hungarians.	1522 Balbo passes through Magellan's Straits.	1554 Metz successfully defended by the Duke of Guise.	1628 War of the Mantuan succession, in Italy. Delaware settled by Swedes and Finns.
1458 Frederick III. divides Austria with his relatives.	1523 Battle of Razu; Russia defeats Poland.	1555 Close of religious war in Germany by the Peace of Passau.	Cardinal Richelieu's scheme for colonizing Canada.
1459 Plus II. Pope at Rome.	1524 Conquest of Mexico by Cortez.	1556 Massacre of Cazan, Russia.	The company of one hundred associates formed.
1460 Birth of Skeletton; died 1528.	1525 Henry VIII. styled the "Defender of the Faith" by the Pope.	1557 Birth of Sir Walter Raleigh; died 1618.	War between England and France.
1461 The Turks conquer Greece.	1526 Cortez made governor of Mexico by Charles V.	1558 Mary Tudor, daughter of Catherine of Aragon, succeeds Edward, July 6.	1629 Birth of Broome; died 1704.
1461 Edward IV. deposes Henry VI. of England.	1527 First Scotch invasion of England.	1559 Lady Jane Gray proclaimed Queen of England, July 10, but relinquishes the title.	The Duke of Buckingham assassinated.
1462 Louis XI., King of France.	1528 The Louvre, Paris, commenced.	1560 Restores the Roman Catholic religion in England.	Rochelle surrenders after a memorable siege.
1463 Ivan the Great, of Russia, founds the modern Russian Empire.	1529 Italian League against Francis I.	1561 Duke of Somershead.	Petition of Right, England.
1463 Turkish war with Venice.	1530 Clement VII. Pope at Rome.	1562 Metz successfully defended by the Duke of Guise.	Massachusetts Bay settled.
1464 Close of Austria's war with Frederick III.	1531 Berner's Froissart.	1563 Close of religious war in Germany by the Peace of Passau.	Elliot sent to the Tower of London.
1464 William Caxton establishes first English printing-press.	1532 Honduras conquered by the Spaniards.	1564 Massacre of Cazan, Russia.	Birth of John Bunyan; died 1688.
1465 Battle of Tewkesbury.	1533 Verazzani's discoveries in North America.	1565 Birth of Shirley; died 1666.	English seize French possessions in Canada.
1465 Warwick, king-maker.	1534 Birth of Rousard; died 1586.	1566 Shakespeare's poems first issued.	Champlain made prisoner and sent to England.
1466 Birth of Durer, painter; died 1528.	1535 Settlement of New France (Canada).	1567 Capture of Cadiz by Essex.	Charter granted to Massachusetts Bay Company.
1467 Birth of Copernicus.	1536 Battle of Pavla.	1568 University of Barcellona founded.	Edit of Restitution.
1468 Birth of Michael Angelo, architect and sculptor; died 1564.	1537 Francis I. defeated and taken prisoner by Charles V.	1569 Birth of DesCartes; died 1650.	The city of Boston founded.
1469 Birth of Astrolo; died 1533.	1538 Peasants' War in Germany.	1570 Bacon's essays published.	Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, invades Germany.
1470 Ferdinand II., of Aragon, marries Isabella, of Leon and Castile.	1539 Albert of Brandenburg embraces Lutheranism and becomes Duke of East Prussia and Fief of Poland.	1571 Death of Philip II., of Spain.	1630 Treaty of Cherasco, between Louis of France and Victor Amadeus I., of Savoy.
1470 Edward IV. invades France.	1540 Ferdinand II. unites Bohemia and Hungary to Austria.	1572 Execution of Mary Queen of Scots at Fotheringay Castle.	Birth of Dryden; died 1700.
1471 Ivan introduces cannon and firearms into Russia.	1541 Pizarro discovers the coast of Quito.	1573 Assassination of the Duke of Guise and his brother, by order of the King.	Charter of Maryland granted to Lord Baltimore, and settled by Irish Catholics.
1472 Birth of St. John Fortescue.	1542 Selim I. defeats the Hungarians.	1574 Destruction of the Spanish Armada off the English coast.	Canada restored to the French by treaty of St. Germain.
1473 Russian war with Tartars.	1543 Mongol dynasty founded in India.	1575 Prince Maurice becomes Stadholder of Holland.	The Cavalier Poets.
1474 Artois and Burgundy united to France by Maximilian's marriage.	1544 Tyndale's new Testament published.	1576 Execution of Mary Queen of Scots at Zutphen.	Birth of Lock; died 1704.
1475 Birth of Titian, painter; died 1576.	1545 Germans capture Rome.	1577 Sir Philip Sydney killed.	1633 Champlain returns to Canada with new settlers.
1476 Duke of Clarence murdered.	1546 Insurrection of Moriscoes suppressed, in Spain.	1578 Battle of Beaumont; died 1616.	Battle of Lutzen; victory and death of Gustavus Adolphus.
1479 Union of Aragon and Castile, under Ferdinand and Isabella.	1547 Death of Machiavelli.	1579 Prince Maurice becomes Stadholder of Holland.	French Academy established by Richelieu.
1480 Great invasion of Russia by Tartars.	1548 Birth of Camoens; died 1579.	1580 Battle of Ivy.	Spain at war with France, which is invaded.
1480 Mongolian power in Russia destroyed.	1549 Sackville, earliest dramatist, born.	1581 Henry IV. defeats the League.	Assassination of Wallenstein.
1481 Mohammed II. takes Otranto.	1550 Tyndale's new Testament published.	1582 Barneveld, grand Pensionary of Holland.	Ship money levied in England.
1481 Frederick IV., of Nurenberg, purchases Brandenburg from Sigismund.	1551 Tyndale's new Testament published.	1583 Failure of Raleigh's Roanoke Island settlement.	Connecticut settlements at Hartford, Windsor and Weathersfield.
1482 Ivan assumes the title of the Czar of Russia.	1552 Birth of Ruy Lopez; died 1588.	1584 Davis Strait discovered by Davis.	Rogers Williams driven from Massachusetts, settles in Rhode Island.
1482 Birth of Raphael, painter; died 1520.	1553 Birth of P. Veronese, painter; died 1588.	1585 Battle of Zutphen.	Death of Champlain.
1483 Birth of Stephen Hawes; died 1512.	1554 Death of Spenser; died 1599.	1586 Birth of Beaumont; died 1616.	The "Tulip mania" prevails in Holland.
1483 Edward V. made King of England; April 13, murdered in the Tower.	1555 Birth of Charles IX., King of France.	1587 Prince Maurice becomes Stadholder of Holland.	University of Utrecht founded.
1484 Richard III. usurps the throne, June 25.	1556 Tyndale's new Testament published.	1588 Execution of Mary Queen of Scots at Fotheringay Castle.	Claudius' play of Creation.
1484 Birth of Luther; died 1546.	1557 Germans capture Rome.	1589 Assassination of the Duke of Guise and his brother, by order of the King.	Pequod Indian war in Connecticut.
1484 Spain invaded by Turks; first auto da fe at Seville.	1558 Insurrection of Moriscoes suppressed, in Spain.	1590 Battle of Ivry.	Gov. De Montmagny arrives in Canada.
1485 Bosworth Field.	1559 Death of Machiavelli.	1591 Birth of Herrick; died 1674.	The island of Montreal settled.
1485 August 22, death of Richard I.	1560 Birth of Camoens; died 1579.	1592 Sigismund, of Poland, in Sweden.	Hampden's trial in England respecting ship money.
1486 Henry marries Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.	1561 Sackville, earliest dramatist, born.	1593 Birth of Quarn; died 1644.	Prune dried by Star Chamber.
1487 B. Diaz rounds Cape of Good Hope.	1562 Tyndale's new Testament published.	1594 Birth of Shirley; died 1666.	Harvard College founded.
1487 Provence joined to France.	1563 Germans capture Rome.	1595 Shakespeare's poems first issued.	First settlement at Brooklyn, Long Island.
1488 War between Russia and Sweden.	1564 Tyndale's new Testament published.	1596 Discovery of the Gunpowder Plot to blow up Parliament.	1633 New Haven colony founded.
1488 The Yeoman of the Guard organized in England.	1565 Fall and death of Cardinal Wolsey.	1597 Great fire in Constantinople.	First peace between the Iroquois and Canada.
1489 Leonardo da Vinci, painter, flourished.	1566 Reformation makes great progress in Switzerland.	1598 Matins at Moscow.	Turks defeat Persians, and take Bagdad.
1489 Charles VIII. marries Anne of Brittany.	1567 Italy conquered by Charles V.	1599 Demetrius, a pretended son of Ivan, and many Poles massacred.	Solemn League and Covenant between England and Scotland.
1489 Alexander VI. Pope.	1568 Russia makes peace with the Tartars.	1600 Religious wars in France.	Van Tromp, of Holland, captures two Spanish fleets.
1490 Sforzinda defeats and annihilates the Tartars.	1569 League of Smalkald formed by Protestant princes.	1601 Persecution of Protestants begun in Spain.	Pacifications of Dunse.
1492 Columbus sails from Spain, August 3, and discovers America, October 12; discovers Cuba, October 28; Hayti, December 6.	1570 First European Colony in South America.	1602 Siege of Geneva, Switzerland; Charles of Savoy defeated.	Withdrawal of English army from Scotland.
1492 Ferdinand conquers Grenada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.	1571 San Vincente founded.	1603 Death of Queen Elizabeth; accession of James IV., of Scotland, to English Crown, as James I.	First printing press in America.
1492 Ceser Borgia poisons Pope Alexander VII.	1572 Royal printing press established in France.	1604 Union of England and Scotland, March 4.	Birth of Racine; died 1699.
1493 Henry sells the sovereignty of France.	1573 Religious war in France.	1605 First settlements in Nova Scotia by Indians.	John of Braganza drives Spaniards from Portugal.
1493 Warbeck's insurrection; quelled in 1498.	1574 Tyndale's new Testament published.	1606 Port Royal, on Bay of Fundy, founded.	Portugal wins its independence.
1493 Spanish persecution of the Jews.	1575 Germans capture Rome.	1607 Hampton Court Conference.	Beginning of the Long Parliament.
1493 Treaty of Barcelona, between France and Spain.	1576 Papal war.	1608 Discovery of the Gunpowder Plot to blow up Parliament.	First American book issued.
1494 League between Russia and Denmark.	1577 Insurrection of Moriscoes suppressed, in Spain.	1609 Great fire in Constantinople.	Earl of Stafford beheaded.
1494 Birth of Correggio, painter; died 1534.	1578 Death of Machiavelli.	1610 Matins at Moscow.	Judgment against Hampden annulled.
1494 Charles VIII. invades Italy and conquers Naples.	1579 Death of Zwinglie; born 1484.	1611 Assassination of James IV., of Scotland, by Lord de la Roche to conquer Canada, in which he fails.	Ulster rebellion in Ireland; massacre of English.
1495 Lollards persecuted in England.	1580 France annexes Brittany.	1612 Death of James IV., of Scotland, to English Crown, as James I.	Battle of Edgehill, Oct. 23.
1495 Poynings' Act in Ireland.	1581 Conquest of Peru begins.	1613 Birth of Cromwell; died 1658.	Tasmans Land explored.
1496 Spain lost to Charles.	1582 Calvin at Geneva.	1614 Battle of Newbury, Oct. 27.	Hobby's Leviathan published.
1496 Spain accedes to Austria by the marriage of Philip I. with the heiress of Aragon and Castile.	1583 First edition of Cromwell's Bible published.	1615 Charter granted to Rhode Island.	First ferry between New York and Brooklyn established.
1497 Cabot discovers Labrador, June 28; and surveys Hudson's Bay, July 3.	1584 Second battle of Newbury, Oct. 27.	1616 Accession of Louis XIV., the Great, in France.	Accession of Louis XIV., the Great, in France.
1498 Louis XII., King of France.	1585 Tyndale's new Testament published.	1617 Regency of Anne of Austria, and ascendancy of Mazarin.	Regency of Anne of Austria, and ascendancy of Mazarin.
1498 The French unite with Venice and seize Milan.	1586 Tyndale's new Testament published.	1618 Battle of Chalgrove, June 18, and Newbury, Sept. 20.	Battle of Chalgrove, June 18, and Newbury, Sept. 20.
1499 Battle of Lepanto; victory of the Turks.	1587 Spain allied with Venice and the Pope against the Turks.	1619 Covenant approved by Parliament.	Covenant approved by Parliament.
1499 Mohommefans expelled from Spain.	1588 Rebellion of Moriscoes, in Spain, put down.	1620 Battle of Newbury, Oct. 27.	Turrenne on the Rhine.
1499 Swiss Confederacy independent.	1589 Ivan masses 25,000 persons at Novgorod, Russia.	1621 Battle of Marston Moor; victory of Cromwell.	Torrice's Barometer.
1500 Perkin Warbeck executed.	1590 Hungary definitely annexed to Austria.	1622 Second battle of Newbury, Oct. 27.	Second battle of Newbury, Oct. 27.
1500 Pinzon discovers Brazil, January 26.	1591 Murray murdered; Lennox becomes regent.	1623 Charter granted to Rhode Island.	Charter granted to Rhode Island.
1501 Cabral, the Portuguese, lands in Brazil, May 3.	1592 Anne Boleyn beheaded; Henry marries Jane Seymour.	1624 Indian massacre in Virginia.	Indian massacre in Virginia.
1501 Brasile and Schaffhausen join the Swiss Confederation.	1593 The Portuguese granted Macao, China.	1625 Self-denying ordinance, England.	Self-denying ordinance, England.
1502 Spanish Moors compelled to adopt Christianity.	1594 The Louvre, Paris, commenced.	1626 Birth of William Penn; died 1718.	Birth of William Penn; died 1718.
1502 Columbus sails on his fourth voyage and discovers various isles on the coast of Honduras, and explores the coasts of the islands; discovers and names Portobello, November 2.	1595 Suppression of the Anabaptists, and death of John of Leyden.	1627 Archbishop Land beheaded, Jan. 10.	Archbishop Land beheaded.
1503 Reign of Montezuma in Mexico.	1596 Anne Boleyn beheaded; Henry marries Jane Seymour.	1628 Battle of Nasby, June 14; decisive defeat of royalists.	Battle of Nasby, June 14; decisive defeat of royalists.
1503 Louis XII., of France, invades Spain.	1597 The Portuguese granted Macao, China.	1629 Battle of Edgehill, Oct. 23.	Battle of Edgehill, Oct. 23.
1503 Portuguese in India.	1598 The Louvre, Paris, commenced.	1630 Tasman coasts, South Australia and Van Diemens Land explored.</	

## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1648	Canadians at war with the Indians. The House of Brandenburg acquire Halberstadt and Minden. New Amsterdam contains about 1,000 inhabitants.	1685	Battle of Segemoor, July 6; defeat and execution of Monmouth. Texas colonized by Spaniards. Birth of Handel; died 1759.	1709	Battle of Malplaquet; Marlborough again defeats the French. Birth of Samuel Johnson; died 1784.	1744	Hostilities renewed in America between France and England, known as King George's War.
1649	Trial and execution of Charles I. Massacre and capture of Drogheda, Ireland, by Cromwell. Confession of Faith.	1686	William Dampier lands in Australia. Louis marries Madame de Maintenon. Alliance between Russia and Poland against the Turks.	1710	Capture of Port Royal, Nova Scotia, by the English, and name changed to Annapolis.	1745	Treaty of Hubertsburg; Silesia added to Prussia.
1650	Marquis of Montrose beheaded in Scotland.	1687	Birth of Allan Ramsay; died 1757. Birth of Young; died 1765.	1711	Russia annexed to Prussia.	1746	Treaty of Madrid restores peace between Spain, Portugal and England.
1651	Leopold I. made King of Hungary. Charles II. crowned at Scone, Scotland, June 1. Battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, and defeat of royalists.	1688	Athens captured by the Venetians. Hungarian crown declared to be in the Austrian male line.	1712	Capture of Louisburg by Massachusetts militia, under Pepperell.	1747	John Wilkes arrested for sedition. Explorations of Willis and Carteret in Australia.
1652	Charles II. flees to France. "Barbones" Parliament. Birth of Fenelon; died 1715. English Navigation Act.	1689	Accession of Joseph I. Madam Guyon, and the "Quietists," persecuted.	1713	The young pretender lands at Moidart, Scotland.	1748	Great defeat of native princes, at battle of Buxar, India, Oct. 23.
1653	England at war with Holland. The Dutch, under Van Tromp, "sweep the Channel."	1690	Trial and acquittal of the seven bishops, June 30.	1714	Defeat of the Royalists at Preston Pans, Jan. 17, and invasion of England.	1749	Pontiac's war; Indians capture English forts and massacre inhabitants.
1654	De Ruyter defeated by Blake. Negro insurrection suppressed in Mexico.	1691	Abdication and flight of James II., Dec. 23.	1715	The Slave market opened in Wall Street, New York.	1750	The Sandy Hook lighthouse first lighted.
1655	Peace between England and Holland. Death of Van Tromp.	1692	Landing of the Prince of Orange on English soil.	1716	Accession of Charles VI. of Germany.	1751	G. Granville, English Prime Minister.
1656	Long Parliament dissolved by Cromwell, April 20. He becomes Lord Protector.	1693	Bonset's Variations issued.	1717	Birth of Hume; died 1776.	1752	Birth of J. Paul Richter; died 1825.
1657	Dec. 16. Jesuits establish themselves among the Oondonga Iroquois.	1694	Birth of Pope; died 1744.	1718	Total defeat of the Pretender, at Culloden, April 16.	1753	Murder of Ivan VI., by order of the Empress.
1658	Russian victories in Poland.	1695	William and Mary proclaimed King and Queen, Feb. 13.	1719	Victories of Marshal Saxe.	1754	Indians sue for peace.
1659	Spain and England at war, which lasts five years.	1696	James II. lands in Ireland.	1720	Invasion of Shirley, Nova Scotia.	1755	End of Pontiac's war.
1660	Russian Truce of Niemetz, or Wilms, with Poland.	1697	Peter the Great, sole sovereign in Russia.	1721	French and English struggle for possession of India.	1756	British parliament decrees heavy duties on imports.
1661	Prussia declared independent of Poland. Frederick William, the Great Elector. Jamaica conquered.	1698	Cloverhouse's rebellion in Scotland supports King William's war.	1722	Capture of Madras by the French.	1757	The Pantheon, St. Genevieve, Paris, founded.
1662	Convention gives Cromwell power to appoint his successor.	1699	French and Indians ravage New England frontier.	1723	The French invade Flanders.		
1663	Death of Admiral Blake.	1700	Canadian expedition fails.	1724	Stadholdership revived in Holland.		
1664	Accession of Leopold I. in Germany.	1701	The Toleration Act passes Parliament. Iroquois lay waste the Island of Montreal.	1725	Execution of Lord Lovat in England.		
1665	Death of Oliver Cromwell; Richard Cromwell, his son, succeeds him.	1702	Frontenac again made Governor of Canada.	1726	Klopstock's Messiah issued.		
1666	Auto de fa, of the Inquisition, Mexico.	1703	France at war with England.	1727	Birth of David, painter; died 1825.		
1667	Richard Cromwell resigns title of Lord Protector.	1704	Birth of Montesquieu; died 1755.	1728	The Peace of Aix le Chappelle.		
1668	Peace of the Pyrenees.	1705	French and Indians destroy Schenectady, New York.	1729	The House of Austria confirmed in the possession of Milan.		
1669	The restoration.	1706	Massacre of Salmon Falls.	1730	France takes a part of Flanders.		
1670	Charles II. returns to England; the monarchy re-established.	1707	Siege of Londonderry.	1731	De La Jouaille becomes governor of Canada.		
1671	Birth of Stahl; died 1734.	1708	British colonies in America resolve to invade Canada.	1732	French encroach upon Nova Scotia.		
1672	Death of Mazarin.	1709	Unsuccessful attack made on Quebec by the British fleet.	1733	Birth of Goethe; died 1832.		
1673	Colbert, Minister of Finance, in France. Execution of the Marquis of Argyle, in Scotland.	1710	Spain joins the "Grand Alliance" against France.	1734	Birth of Laplace; died 1827.		
1674	Birth of De Foë; died 1731.	1711	William III. lands in Ireland, June 10.	1735	Birth of Playfair; died —.		
1675	The Royal Palace at Versailles commenced; court opened there in 1672.	1712	Battle of the Boyne, July 1; James defeated.	1736	Treaty of Madrid, between England and Spain.		
1676	Terrible earthquake in Pekin; 300,000 lives lost.	1713	French invasion of Spain.	1737	The first theater in New York opened.		
1677	Act of Uniformity, May 19.	1714	Aragon and Catalonia ravaged.	1738	Discovery of Pompeii.		
1678	The Church of England restored.	1715	Treaty of Limerick deprives James of power in Ireland, and grants amnesty to rebels.	1739	Lord Clive takes Arcot, India.		
1679	Charles marries Catherine of Braganza, May 20.	1716	William III. lands in Ireland, June 10.	1740	Diderot and D Alembert French Encyclopedia.		
1680	Canada becomes a royal government under Louis XIV.	1717	Battle of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.	1741	Birth of Sheridan; died 1817.		
1681	Earthquake in Canada.	1718	Leading of the Chevalier at Peterhead, December 22.	1742	Birth of James Madison; died 1836.		
1682	Birth of Cotton Mather; died 1728.	1719	Louis XV., King of France, with the Duke of Orleans Regent.	1743	The Marquis Duquesne Governor of Canada; he prepares for war with Great Britain and her colonies.		
1683	Few begin war with Holland.	1720	Austria acquires Naples, Milan, etc.	1744	The French dispute the claim of Virginia to the valley of the Ohio.		
1684	New Jersey sold to Lord Berkeley; settled at Elizabethtown.	1721	Russia adds Esthonia, Livonia, and a large part of Finland to the Empire.	1745	New style of year introduced into England; Sept. 3 counted as Sept. 14.		
1685	The English take New Amsterdam and name it New York.	1722	Peter visits Germany, Holland and France.	1746	The Journals ordered to be printed by the British Parliament.		
1686	North Carolina settled.	1723	Occupation of the Morea by Turkey.	1747	Hostilities begin in the American colonies.		
1687	De Courcelles governor in Canada.	1724	Rule of Cardinal Alberoni in Spain.	1748	French seize Hudson Bay Company's trading posts; Hudson Bay given to St. Pierre.		
1688	War with the Mohawks.	1725	Prussia and Sweden at war.	1749	Charles III., King of Spain.		
1689	Second Dutch war with England.	1726	Death of Louis the Great; accession of Louis XV., his grandson.	1750	Kentucky settled by Daniel Boone.		
1690	Death of Philip II.; regency of Anne.	1727	Great era of speculation.	1751	Peace between France and England in India.		
1691	The Great Plague in London.	1728	George Law's financial schemes.	1752	Fort Necessity built at Great Meadows; Washington surrenders it to De Villiere with honors of war.		
1692	Western Australia named New Holland, by Dutch.	1729	The village charter of Brooklyn first issued.	1753	Kings, now Columbia, College, New York, chartered.		
1693	Canada granted to French West India Company.	1730	The Septennial Bill passed in England.	1754	Braddock and his army defeated by the French and Indians.		
1694	De Ruyter defeated by Monk.	1731	Birth of Garrick, actor; died 1779.	1755	Defeat of Dieskau at Lake George.		
1695	Mohawk villages destroyed by the French.	1732	New Orleans founded.	1756	Austria gains additional territory.		
1696	Great fire in London.	1733	Albignac abandoned by Turkey.	1757	Russia expels the Jesuits.		
1697	The French Academy of Sciences founded.	1734	The Duke of Savoy becomes King of Sardinia.	1758	Turkey re-establishes supremacy in Greece.		
1698	Perpetual edict abolishes office of statholder in Holland.	1735	Peace of Passavowitz.	1759	Niagara expedition fails.		
1699	First Russian vessel built.	1736	Austria gains additional territory.	1760	Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake.		
1700	Birth of Swift; died 1745.	1737	Prussia and Sweden at war.	1761	Birth of Dr. Hahnemann; died 1843.		
1701	New York City; 384 houses.	1738	Death of Louis XIV.	1762	Birth of Mrs. Siddons, actress; died 1831.		
1702	Triple Alliance, England, Holland and Sweden united against France.	1739	Widespread financial distress.	1763	War declared between France and England.		
1703	Treaty of Lisbon.	1740	Birth of Smollett; died 1771.	1764	Beginning of the Seven Years' War.		
1704	Spain recognizes Portugal's independence.	1741	Birth of Footh, actor; died 1777.	1765	Austria, Russia and France allied against Prussia.		
1705	Russian ambassadors sent to France and Spain.	1742	The Duke of Savoy becomes King of Sardinia.	1766	Frederick invades Saxony and captures Saxon army.		
1706	France and Sweden break the triple alliance, and declare war against Holland.	1743	Great excitement in Ireland.	1767	Montcalm sent to Canada and seizes Oswego, New York.		
1707	First settlements of English in South Carolina Elysees, Paris, planted.	1744	Modern History at Oxford University.	1768	The conquest of India begun by Great Britain.		
1708	Death of Stacie; died 1729.	1745	Second Partition treaty, regulates Spanish succession, and cedes territory to France.	1769	Admiral Byng executed, March 14.		
1709	Coude and Turenne overrun Holland.	1746	The Darien expedition fails.	1770	Dowlah, Viceroy of Bengal, captures Calcutta after a heroic defense by Holwell.		
1710	Perpetual edict of 1687 revoked.	1747	Death of the Duke of Marlborough.	1771	The Black Hole tragedy, June 20.		
1711	William of Orange, statholder.	1748	The Jesuits expelled from China.	1772	Fort William Henry, on Lake George, captured by Montcalm.		
1712	The De Witts assassinated in Holland.	1749	Birth of Reynolds, painter; died 1792.	1773	Rebels restore Canton to the Chinese.		
1713	The Holland dikes opened, and French driven out.	1750	Birth of Adam Smith; died 1790.	1774	Rebels defeated by French and English aid.		
1714	The French acquire Pondicherry, India.	1751	Birth of Blackstone, jurist; died 1780.	1775	Rebels defeated by French and English aid.		
1715	Count de Frontenac, Governor of Canada.	1752	Philip V., of Spain, abdicates, but resumes power upon the death of Louis, his son.	1776	Prince Kung becomes regent during minority of emperor.		
1716	Paris Academy of Music founded.	1753	"Wood's half-pence."	1777	China pays \$2,000,000, repudiated by Emperor.		
1717	Birth of Addison; died 1719.	1754	Great excitement in Ireland.	1778	Commercial treaty with United States.		
1718	Discoveries of Marquette and Joliet in the northwest.	1755	Modern History at Oxford University.	1779	English Envoy attacked by Chinese.		
1719	Death of John Milton.	1756	First Partition treaty in Spain.	1780	England and France at war with China.		
1720	Discovery of the Mississippi.	1757	Charles II. of Spain, the last of the House of Austria, dies, and is succeeded by Philip V., of the House of Bourbon.	1781	European Allies victorious.		
1721	King Philip's war in New England.	1758	Prussia concludes a league with Germany.	1782	Treaty of peace signed October 24.		
1722	Birth of Clarke; died 1729.	1759	Death of Hutton; died 1797.	1783	Surrender of Pekin, Oct. 12.		
1723	Winnipeg's "Lost" first published.	1760	Death of George II., in exile, at St. Germain, Sept. 16.	1784	Ratification of treaty with Russia.		
1724	Peace of Nimeguen, France.	1761	Death of Sir Isaac Newton.	1785	China forced to pay indemnity, and to apologize.		
1725	England alarmed by Titus Oates, stories of a false "Popish plot."	1762	Birth of Goldsmith; died 1774.	1786	Former treaty ratified.		
1726	Sir Edward Berry Godfrey found murdered.	1763	A city library founded in New York.	1787	Allies restore Canton to the Chinese.		
1727	Expedition of La Salle.	1764	Birth of Lessing; died 1781.	1788	Rebels defeated by French and English aid.		
1728	Bunyan's "Pilgrim Progress" published.	1765	Peter II., last of the Romanoffs, deposed.	1789	Prince Kung becomes regent during minority of emperor.		
1729	Birth of Bolinbrooke; died 1751.	1766	Anne, Duchess of Courland and daughter of Ivan IV., becomes Empress of Russia.	1790	Assassination of the King's son, Dec. 4.		
1730	Habees Corpus Act passes parliament.	1767	Birth of J. Watt; died 1819.	1791	First Chinese railway from Shanghai to Woosung opened.		
1731	Archbishop Sharp, who defeat Cloverhouse at London Hill, but are routed at Bothwell Bridge.	1768	Birth of Cavendish; died 1810.	1792	Terrible famine throughout the Empire.		
1732	East India Company begins trading in China.	1769	Birth of George Washington, Feby. 22.	1793	Editict forbidding opium smoking.		
1733	Execution of Lord Stafford, Dec. 29.	1770	Georgia settled by Oglethorpe.	1794	Serious troubles with Russia.		
1734	Mississippi river explored by Hennepin.	1771	Birth of Wieland; died 1812.	1795	Treaty of Peace concluded with Russia.		
1735	Charleston, South Carolina, founded.	1772	Prussia defeated at the Battle of Hochkirchen.	1796	Sacking of European quarter in Canton.		
1736	The Excusion Bill, England.	1773	The French seize Forts St. David and Ascot, India.	1797	Treaty of peace with France, May 1.		
1737	Origin of the Whig and Tory.	1774	Death of Frederick in the battles of Rosbach, Nov. 5, and Lissa, Dec. 5.	1798	The Imperial Government declare war against France, Aug. 15.		
1738	Mahratta power begins in India.	1775	Attempted assassination of King Louis of France by Damiens.	1799	French destroy Kinpai Forts at Foochow, Aug. 23.		
1739	La Salle sails down the Mississippi, and names Louisiana.	1776	Birth of Jonathan Trumbull; died 180				

## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

<p>1778 Pondicherry captured by the British. 1780 Aroot taken by Hyder Ali. Hastings defeats Hyder Ali's invasion of Carnatic.</p> <p>1781 Defeat of the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas and Hyder Ali. Battle of Novo Porto, July 1. Treaty of Chunar, between Hastings and the Subadar of Oudh.</p> <p>1782 Tippo Saib, son of Haydes Ali, secures the assistance of the French against the English. Trincomalee lost by the British. Hyder Ali succeeded by Tippo Saib. French troops under Bussy arrive. Tippo Saib captures Bedmore.</p> <p>1784 Treaty of peace concluded with Tippo Saib. Pitt's India bill passes</p>
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## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

French and Russian fleets defeat the Turks and Egyptians.  
Independence of Greece established.  
1822 The Turks evacuate the Morea.  
1829 Turkey cedes Crete to Missolonghi.  
Treaty of Adrianople.  
1831 President D'Istria assassinated.  
Accession of Otho I.  
1843 Insurrection in Athens; National Assembly; new constitution adopted.  
1850 Pireus blockaded by British fleet.  
England demands indemnity for injury to British subjects.  
French intervention sought.  
Greek forces to yield.  
Revolt of Albanians.  
English and French occupy Greece.  
Neutrality in Russo-Turkish war declared.  
1857 Greece evacuated by the French and English.  
1862 Serious insurrections in Greece.  
Otho I. forced to leave Greece.  
Prince Alfred, of England, declared King.  
Austria declares for Otho I.  
1863 National Assembly declares Alfred elected King.  
England refuses to allow his accession.  
Prince William, of Denmark, elected King, March 18, and becomes King George I., Nov. 2, 1863; new Constitution adopted.  
1867 King George I. married to Princess Olga, of Russia.  
1870 Trouble with the brigands, who kill many English prisoners.  
1876 Neutrality observed in Herzegovinian insurrection.  
1876 Declares for neutrality in Servian war.  
Thessalians aided by Greeks against the Turks.  
1880 Berlin conference considers question of Greek and Turkish frontiers.  
1881 Convention with Turkey, July 2.  
Thessaly ceded to Greece.  
1884 Serious fire at royal palace, Athens, Aug. 5.  
1889 Princess Sophie of Russia and the Crown Prince married, October 27.  
1890 Greek Ministry resigns, October 28.  
1891 Prof. Waldstein discovers rare jewels in the ruin of Bactria, March.  
1893 Ministry resigned May 10, and succeeded by a new Cabinet, with M. Tricoups as premier, Nov. 11.

## ITALY.

1775 Death of Pope Clement XIV. and elevation of Pio VI.  
1796-97 Bonaparte's first victories in Italy.  
1797 Treaty of Campo Formio.  
France and Austria divide the Venetian States.  
The Cis-Alpine republic founded.  
Second invasion of the French.  
Pope Pius VI. deposed by Bonaparte.  
Defeat of the French at Trebia, by the Russians, under Suwarrow.  
1800 Death of Pio VI.; Pio VII. Pope.  
Bonaparte crosses the Alps.  
Battle of Marengo, June 24; total defeat of Austrians.  
1802 The Cis-Alpine republic remedied by the Italian republic; Bonaparte President.  
1805 Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26.  
Eugene Beauharnois made Viceroy of Italy.  
1806 The Treaty of Presburg deprives Austria of her Italian possessions.  
1814 Downfall of Napoleon.  
Occupation of the Kingdom of Italy.  
Establishment of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom for Austria.  
Genoa added to the Sardinian crown.  
Death of Pope Pio VII.; Leo XII. becomes Pope.  
1829 Death of Leo XII.; Pio VIII. becomes Pope.  
1831 Death of Pio VIII., and elevation of Gregorio XVI.  
Death of Carlo Felix, and extinguishment of the direct male line of the House of Savoy.  
The crown falls to Prince Carlo Alberto.  
The "Young State" party formed by Mazzini.  
Insurrection in Central Italy.  
King Charles Albert, of Sardinia, promulgates a new Code.  
1846 Death of Pope Gregorio XVI.; Pius IX. becomes Pope.  
1848 The King of Sardinia grants a Constitution and openly espouses the cause of Italian regeneration against Austria.  
Insurrection in Lombardy and Venice against Austrian power; revolt is supported by the King of Sardinia.  
The Pope supports the movement for Italian independence, June.  
War between Sardinia and Austria.  
Lombardy annexed to Sardinia, June 29.  
Revolution at Rome; flight of the Pope to Gaeta.  
1849 The Sardinians, after repeated reverses, are totally defeated by the Austrians at Novara, March 23.  
Close of the war, and recovery of Lombardy by Austria.  
Carlo Alberto abdicates in favor of his son, Victor Emmanuel II., March 23; dies July 28.  
The Roman republic formed.  
Rome captured by the French army, under Marshal Oudinot.  
The republic overthrown, and the Pope restored.  
1850 Ecclesiastical jurisdictions abolished in Sardinia.  
Arrest of the Archbishop of Turin.  
Count Cavour Minister of Foreign Affairs.  
1853 Revolt in Milan subdued.  
1855 Sardinia joins the alliance of France, England, and Turkey against Russia, and takes part in the Crimean war.  
1856 Unsuccessful revolt in Sicily.  
1857 Diplomatic rupture between Sardinia and Austria.  
1859 Quarrel between Sardinia and Austria, caused by former power refusing to disarm.  
France espouses the cause of Sardinia, and sends an army to her assistance.  
The Austrians cross the Ticino, April 27.  
The French army reaches Genoa, May 3.  
Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31; Magenta, June 4; Malagona, June 8; Solferino, June 24.  
Total defeat of Austrians.  
Revolution in Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Bologna, Ferrara, etc.  
Reign of Villefranca, July 11.  
Western Lombardy annexed to Sardinia.  
Protest of Tuscany, and declaration for a United Kingdom.  
The people incited to arms by Garibaldi.  
The Pope appeals to Europe against the King of Sardinia, July 12.  
The Italian Duchies declare in favor of annexation to Sardinia.  
New constitution for Sardinia.  
Alliance between Tuscany, Modena, Parma and the Romagna formed, Oct. 10.  
Peace of Zurich, Nov. 10; part of the Papal States and the Duchies of Parma and Modena ceded to Sardinia.  
The Emperor Napoleon advises the Pope to give up his revolted States, Dec. 31.  
1860 The Pope refuses the Emperor's proposal and denounces him, Jan. 8.  
A new ministry formed by Cavour, Jan. 16.  
Tuscany, Parma, Modena and the Ro-

magna vote for annexation to Sardinia, March 9.  
Savoy and Nice ceded to France by Sardinia.  
The French troops leave Italy in May.  
Garibaldi lands in Sicily, May 11.  
Declares himself Dictator, and drives the Neapolitan from Sicily in the battles of Calatifanni and Melazzo, July 20.  
He invades Naples with his little army, Sept. 7.  
Insurrection in the Papal States in September. Sardinian army enters them, and defeats the Papal troops, Sept. 18, and takes Ancona, Sept. 29.  
The Sardinian army, under the King, enters the Neapolitan territory; defeats the Neapolitan at Iseraia, Oct. 17.  
Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitan, at the Volturno, Oct. 1.  
Meets Victor Emmanuel, Oct. 26, and salutes him as "King of Italy."  
Sicily and Naples vote for annexation to Sardinia, Oct. 21.  
Victor Emmanuel enters Naples as King, Nov. 7.  
Garibaldi resigns the Dictatorship and retires to Caprera.  
1861 The first Italian Parliament assembles, Feb. 18.  
Parliament decrees Victor Emmanuel "King of Italy," Feb. 26.  
The new kingdom recognized by England, March 31.  
The Pope protests against the new kingdom, April 15.  
Death of Cavour, June 6.  
Unsuccessful revolt in Calabria, by Jose Borges, in the interests of Francis II.  
Ratza forms a new ministry.  
Naples declared in state of siege.  
Ratza's ministry overthrown and a new one formed by Farina.  
Garibaldi endeavors to wrest Rome from the Pope.  
He is made prisoner at Aspromonte, by the Italian army.  
1863 Commercial treaties with France and Great Britain.  
1864 Treaty with France for the evacuation of Rome by the French in February, 1867.  
Transfer of the Capital from Turin to Florence.  
1865 Bank of Italy established.  
New Parliament meets at Florence.  
The insurrections at Turin suppressed.  
Brigands cause much trouble.  
1866 The Austro-Italian war begins.  
Alliance with Prussia.  
Italy declares war against Austria, June 20.  
Italians cross the Mincio, June 23.  
Battle of Custozza, June 24, and defeat of the Italians by the Archduke Albrecht.  
Battle of Visse.  
Defeat of the Italian fleet, July 20.  
Peace of Prague, Aug. 23; Eastern Lombardy and Venetia added to the Kingdom.  
Treaty of Nicholsburg, Aug. 26; close of the war.  
Cession of Venetia to the Italian kingdom.  
King Victor Emmanuel enters Venice, Nov. 7.  
1867 Insurrection in the Papal States.  
Garibaldi placed under arrest.  
The French enter Rome.  
Garibaldi defeated at Mentana.  
1868 Railway over Mont Cenis opened.  
Crown Prince Humbert marries Princess Margherita.  
1869 Ecumenical Council held at Rome.  
Severe earthquake at Florence.  
1870 Dogma of Infallibility proclaimed by the Council.  
Arrest of Mazzini at Palermo.  
The Papal States entered by the Italian army, and Rome occupied, Sept. 20.  
Papal States a part of the Kingdom of Italy, Oct. 9.  
Pope Pius IX. issues bull of excommunication against the government, Nov. 1.  
Rome evacuated by the French, Aug. 11.  
Revolution in Rome imminent.  
The Pope takes refuge in the castle of St. Angelo.  
Rome annexed to Italy, and made the Capital of the kingdom by royal decree, Oct. 9.  
The Italian Duke of Acosta elected King of Spain.  
1871 The government transferred from Florence to Rome, July.  
Opening of the Mt. Cenis Tunnel.  
1872 Death of Mazzini.  
Great eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Serious inundations throughout the peninsula.  
1873 Suppression of the convents at Rome.  
Expulsion of Jesuits from Italy.  
1874 General assembly of free Christian churches in Italy.  
Brigands cause great trouble.  
The government suppresses the Camorras.  
1875 Visit of the Emperor of Austria and Germany to the King of Italy.  
Garibaldi takes oath of allegiance to the government, and becomes a member of the Chamber of Deputies.  
Ratification of a treaty of commerce with Great Britain.  
Six new cardinals appointed.  
1876 Italy and anti-Turkish in the eastern question.  
Attempted assassination of King Humbert, Nov. 7.  
1877 The celebrated "Antonelli" case dismissed.  
1878 Death of Victor Emmanuel, Jan. 9.  
Attempted assassination of King Humbert I., Nov. 11.  
Death of Pope Pius IX., Feb. 7.  
Leo XIII. elected Pope, Feb. 20.  
1880 Elections favorable to the ministry of Cairoli.  
The monster ironclad Italia successfully launched.  
Resignation of Garibaldi as Deputy, and retirement to Genoa.  
1881 Cairoli ministry overthrown and a new one founded by Depretis.  
Reform Bill passed by the Senate, Dec. 21.  
1882 Electoral law passed.  
Death of Garibaldi, June 2.  
1883 Discovery of site of the celebrated Antrum, at Rome, Nov. 6.  
1884 The cholera rages in Naples.  
1889 Statue of Bruno unveiled at Rome, June 9.  
1890 Statue of Victor Emmanuel unveiled, Sept. 20.  
1891 Crispis Resigns the Premiership and Rudin appointed, Feb. 9.  
Baron Fava, Minister to the United States, recalled, March 30.  
1893 Pope Leo XIII. celebrates his 83d birthday.  
King Humbert and Queen Margaret celebrate their silver wedding.  
1900 King Humbert assassinated, July 29.  
Coronation of King Victor Emmanuel III., Aug. 11.  
1904 Death of Pope Leo XIII.  
Plus X elected Pope.

## SPAIN.

1767 Jesuits expelled from the kingdom.  
1771 Falkland Islands ceded to England.  
1775 War with Portugal resumed.  
1777 War with England renewed.  
France and Spain besiege Gibraltar.  
1860 England cedes Balsac Isles to Spain at peace of Versailles.  
1794 French invade Spain.

1796 War again with England.  
1797 Battle of Cape St. Vincent; defeat of the Spanish fleet, Feb. 14.  
1801 Spain cedes Parma to France.  
1802 Treaty with Portugal at Badajos.  
1802 Treaty of Madrid with France.  
1802 Treaty with England at Amiens.  
1804 Renewed war with England.  
1805 Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21; total defeat of French and Spanish fleets by English, under Nelson.  
1807 Invasion of Spain by the French.  
1808 Territory demanded by France.  
1809 The French take Madrid.  
Charles IV. abdicates in favor of Napoleon, May 1.  
Massacre of 200 French in Madrid, May 2.  
Napoleons assembles the notables at Bayonne, May 25.  
Ferdinand VII. abdicates.  
Napoleon I. gives crown to his brother Joseph Bonaparte, who enters Madrid, July 12, but is driven out, July 29.  
The French defeated at Vimiera, Aug. 21, by the English.  
Battle of Logrono; the French victorious.  
The French recapture Madrid, and restore King Joseph Bonaparte, Dec. 2.  
Napoleons enters Madrid, Dec. 4.  
1810 Battle of Corunna and death of Moore, Jan. 16.  
Surrender of Saragossa.  
Spain entered by Sir Arthur Wellesley, who crosses the Douro.  
Defeat of the French at Tulvera, July 28.  
Spanish defeated at Ocaña, Nov. 12.  
Severe battle of Molinos de Rio, Dec. 21.  
Granada, Seville and Atsorga seized by the French.  
Capture of Ciudad-Rodrigo by Marshal Ney, July 10.  
Wellington defeats the French at Fuentes d'Onoro, May 6, and at Albuera, May 16.  
Tarragona taken by Suchet.  
King Joseph returns to Madrid.  
Spanish defeated by Soult at Lorca.  
1812 Wellington victorious at Ciudad-Rodrigo, Jan. 19.  
Badajoz stormed and carried, April 6.  
Defeat of the French at Salamanca, July 21.  
1813 English, under Wellington, occupy Madrid.  
English successful at Castella, April 13; Vittoria, June 21, and Pyrenees, July 28.  
The French driven out of Spain, Wellington crossing the Bidassoa, and follows them into France.  
1814 Ferdinand VII. restored.  
1817 The slave trade abolished for a compensation.  
1820 Revolution under Nunez del Riego begins in January.  
Ferdinand swears to the constitution of the Cortes.  
1822 The Cortes remove the king to Seville, and thence to Cadiz, March.  
Intervention of France in behalf of the king.  
French army enters Spain, April 7.  
Cadiz invested, June 25.  
Battle of the Trocadero, Aug. 31.  
Rebels defeated and the revolution crushed.  
The king again restored.  
Execution of Riego and the patriot leaders.  
The French evacuate Cadiz.  
1823 Cadiz proclaimed a free port.  
1824 The Salique law abolished.  
1825 Death of Ferdinand VII.; his queen assumes the government as Regent during the minority of her daughter, Isabella II.  
1826 Don Carlos claims the throne.  
1827 The Quadruple Treaty of France, England, Spain and Portugal guarantees the right of Queen Isabella to the throne.  
Don Carlos enters Spain and claims the crown.  
Beginning of the Carlist war.  
1828 Defeat of Carlists at battle of Bilbao.  
1829 Dissolution of monasteries.  
1830 Success of the government forces.  
1831 Don Carlos seeks refuge in England.  
1832 Espartero commander of the royal forces, becomes the real ruler of Spain.  
The Queen Regent Christina abdicates and leaves Spain.  
Espartero expels the Papal Nuncio.  
1841 Espartero declared by the Cortes, Regent during the young Queen's minority.  
1842 Insurrection in favor of Christina quelled.  
1843 Insurrection at Barcelona against Espartero; he bombards the city, Dec. 3, and receives its surrender, Dec. 4.  
1843 Uprising against Espartero at Barcelona, Corunna, Sevilla and other points.  
Bombardment of Seville, July 21.  
Defeat of Espartero.  
1845 Don Carlos assigns his claims to his son, Isabella II., 13 years old, is declared, by the Cortes, to be of age.  
1846 Narvaez, a friend of Queen Christina, is made commander of the army.  
1846 Marriage of Queen Isabella to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assiz, Duke of Cadiz.  
Marriage of the Infanta de la Paz to Prince Louis of Bavaria, April 2.  
King Alfonso visits Frankfort to witness German military maneuvers, Sept. 20.  
King Alfonso appointed commander of the Schleswig-Holstein Uhlan regiment by German Emperor, Sept. 23.  
Return of Alfonso to Madrid, Oct. 2.  
Hervara becomes Prime Minister.  
1848 Severe earthquakes in Spain; over 1,000 lives lost, Dec. 25-28.  
1849 Resignation of the ministry, in consequence of the determination of the king to visit cholera-stricken districts, June 20.  
Terrible ravages of cholera in Valencia and other points.  
Spain greatly excited over the occupation of the Caroline Islands by Germany.  
Announcement that of 223,546 persons attacked by cholera 82,619 had died, Aug. 31.  
1850 Alfonso XIII. King, with Maria Christina as Regent, May 17.  
1851 Reciprocity between Cuba and the United States, May.  
1852 Riotous demonstrations of Republicans suppressed by the police.  
Cargo of dynamite explodes at Santander, killing and wounding several hundreds of people.  
1853 Cuban patriots rise again in arms to free their native land. Marshal Campos sent with a large army to suppress the insurrection.  
1856 King Alfonso married.  
1857 Heir to Throne born.

1864 Narvaez again becomes prime minister.  
He advises the relinquishment of St. Domingo; Queen Isabella refuses.  
1865 Peace with Peru, which is compelled to pay a heavy indemnity.  
Queen Isabella orders the sale of the crown lands, and gives three-fourths to the nation.  
Spain relinquishes St. Domingo.  
Quarrel with Chile, followed by war.  
Kingdom of Italy recognized by Spain; insurrection, headed by General Prim.  
1866 General Prim lays down his arms, and insurgents enter Portugal.  
O'Donnell resigns, and Narvaez forms a new ministry.  
The Cortes dismissed by the Queen.  
Spain formally recognizes and forms a treaty with the republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua.  
1867 Revolt in Catalonia and Aragon suppressed.  
The Queen grants general amnesty.  
Death of Narvaez.  
Murrillo becomes prime minister.  
Revolution led by Prim and Serrano, Sept. 17; revolution successful, and ministry resigns.  
Queen Isabella takes refuge in France, and is deposed.  
Provisional government organized at Madrid, by Prim, Serrano and Olozaga, Oct. 8.  
1869 Wellington defeats the French at Valmy; the Prussians defeated, and France saved from invasion, Sept. 20.  
Attack and capture of the Tuilleries by a mob; the royal family imprisoned in the Temple, Aug. 10.  
Massacre in the prisons of Paris, Sept. 25.  
Opening of the National Convention, Sept. 17.  
The Convention abolishes royalty, Sept. 21.  
Meeting of the Legislative Assembly, Oct. 1.  
France declared a republic, Sept. 22.  
Trial and condemnation of King Louis, Nov. 12 to Dec. 13.  
1793 Louis XVI. beheaded, Jan. 21.  
War against England, Spain and Holland, declared Feb. 1.  
Insurrection in La Vendee begins, March.  
Proscription of the Girondists.  
Robespierre becomes Dictator, March 25.  
Beginning of the Reign of Terror, May 31.  
Charlotte Corday assassines Marat, July 13.  
Execution of Marie Antoinette, Oct. 16.  
Siege of Toulon; first victory of Bonaparte.  
The Duke of Orleans, Phillippe Egalite, beheaded, Nov. 6.  
Madame Roland executed, Nov. 8.  
Vendee revolt suppressed, Dec. 12.  
Danton and others guillotined, April 5.  
Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., executed.  
Fall of Robespierre, July 27.  
Robespierre, St. Just and seventy others guillotined, July 28.  
Close of the Reign of Terror.  
1795 The Dauphin (Louis XVII.) dies in prison.  
Napoleon suppresses rebellion of royalists Oct. 5.  
The Directory established Nov. 1.  
Bonaparte wins the victories of Monte- nore, April 12; Mondovi, April 23, and Valde, May 10. Atteekirchen, June 1.  
Redstadt, July 5, in Italy.  
The conspiracy of Babeuf suppressed.  
1797 Return of Napoleon into Paris.  
Bonaparte's Egyptian expedition embarks.  
Battle of the Pyramids, July 13-21.  
Destruction of the French fleet, near Alexandria, by Nelson, Aug. 1.  
1799 England, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Portugal and Naples coalesce against Napoleon, June 22.  
Bonaparte returns from Egypt; deposes the Council of Five Hundred, Nov. 10, and Napoleon is declared First Consul Dec. 13.  
1800 Battle of Marengo, June 14.  
Great victory by Bonaparte over the Austrians.  
Attempt to kill the Consul by means of an infernal machine, Dec. 24.  
1801 Treaty with Germany.  
The Rhine made the French boundary.  
Peace with Russia, Oct. 8, and with Turkey, Oct. 9.  
1802 Death of the French at Aboukir, March 8.  
Peace with England, Spain and Holland signed at Amiens, March 27.  
Legion of Honor instituted.  
Bonaparte made "Consul for Life," Aug. 2.  
1803 Bank of France established.  
War with England declared, May 22.  
1804 Conspiracy of Moreau and Pichegru against Bonaparte fails.  
Execution of the Duke d'Enghien, March 21.  
The empire formed and Napoleon proclaimed Emperor, May 18.  
Crowned by the Pope, Dec. 30.  
Napoleon crown King of Italy, May 26.  
1805 Destruction of the French fleet, Oct. 21, by Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar.  
Battle of Austerlitz.  
Austria totally defeated, Dec. 2.  
Treaty of Presburg, Dec. 28.  
1806 Confederation of the Rhine ratified at Paris, July 12.  
Fourth coalition of the Great Powers against France; Prussia declares war, Oct. 8.  
Defeat of the Prussians at Jena, Oct. 14.  
Capture of Erfurt by the French, Oct. 15.  
1807 Russians defeated at battle of Eylau, Feb. 8.  
Alexander and Napoleon meet at Tilsit, June 26.  
Treaty of peace signed, July 7.  
The Milan decree published, Dec. 17.  
1808 New nobility of France created.  
The beginning of the Peninsular war.  
Abdication of Charles IV. of Spain.  
1809 Napoleon defeated at Aspern and Essling.  
Victorious at Wagram.  
Entry of Napoleon into Vienna, May.  
Treaty of Vienna, Oct. 14.  
Divorce of the Empress Josephine, Dec. 15.  
1810 Napoleon marries Maria Louise of Austria, April 1.  
Union of Holland with France.  
1811 Birth of the King of Rome, afterward Napoleon II.  
1812 War declared with Russia.  
Napoleon invades Russia.  
Great victory of the French at Borodino, Sept. 7.  
Disastrous retreat of the French from Moscow, October.  
1813 The Concordat treaty with the Pope.  
Alliance of Austria, Russia and Prussia against Napoleon, March 16.  
Battle of Leipzig.  
Napoleon defeated, Oct. 16-18.  
The Allies invade France from the Rhine; the English from Spain, under Wellington, Oct. 7.  
1814 Surrender of Paris to the Allies, March 30.  
Abdication of Napoleon I. in favor of his son, Napoleon II., April 5.  
Napoleon goes to the Island of Elba, May 3.  
1815 Louis XVIII. enters Paris, May 3.  
The Bourbon dynasty restored.  
The Constitutional Charter established, June 4-10.  
1816 Napoleon leaves Elba and lands at Cannes, March 1, and proceeds to Paris, where he is joined by all the army.  
Louis XVIII. leaves Paris; restoration of the empire.  
The Allies form a league for his destruction, March 25.

## FRANCE.

1769 Beginning of the power of Madame du Barry.  
1770 The Dauphine marries Marie Antoinette, of Austria.  
1774 Death of Louis XV.; accession of Louis XVI.  
1776 Dismissal of Turgot from office.  
1777 Necker becomes Minister of Finance.  
1781 Necker resigns as Minister of Finance. The torture abolished in legal proceedings.  
1782 Treaty of Versailles; peace with England and Spain.  
1783 "Diamond necklace affair" occasions intense excitement.  
1787 Meeting of the Assembly of Notables; controversy over taxes.  
1788 The Second Assembly of Notables.  
1789 Reappointment of Necker.  
1790 Meeting of the States-General, May 5.  
The Deputies of the Tiers Etat organize themselves as the National Assembly, June 17.

## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1815 Napoleon abolishes the slave trade, March 29. Leaves Paris for the army, June 12. He invades Belgium, June 15. Final overthrow of Napoleon at battle of Waterloo, June 18. Napoleon reaches Paris, June 20. Abdicates in favor of his son, June 22. He reaches Rochefort, where he intends to embark for America, July 3. Entry of Louis XVIII. into Paris, July 3. Napoleon goes on board the "Bellerophon" and claims the "hospitality" of England, July 15. Upon reaching England he is transferred to the "Northumberland," and sent a prisoner to St. Helena, Aug. 8, where he arrives Oct. 15. Execution of Marshal Ney, Dec. 7. The family of Napoleon forever excluded from the throne of France.	1853 Death of F. Arago, the astronomer, Oct. 2. Attempt to assassinate the Emperor. Beginning of the Crimean war. Treaty of Constantinople, March 12. War declared with Russia, March 27. Emperor and Empress visit England, April 1. Industrial exhibition opened at Paris, May 15. Pianori attempts to assassinate the Emperor, April 28. Beillemare attempts to assassinate the Emperor, Sept. 8. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visit France, August.	1868 Treaties with Italy, Prussia and Mecklenburg signed. Serious election riots in Paris. The Emperor makes new concessions in favor of the constitutional government. Celebration of the one hundredth birthday of Napoleon the Great. Death of Lamartine, Feb. 28.	1885 Death of Victor Hugo, aged 83, March 22. Burning of the Theatre Comique, 100 lives lost, May 25. Fall of President Grevy, Dec. 2. M. Sadi Carnot elected President, Dec. 3. Remains of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial removed to Farmsborough.	1861 No deputies present from Hungary, Croatia, Transylvania, Venice, or Istria, at meeting of the Reichsrath, April 23. The Hungarians demand the restoration of the Constitution of 1848. The new liberal Constitution for the empire fails to satisfy Hungary. Military levy taxes in Hungary. Entire independence refused Hungary by the Emperor, July 21. The Diet of Hungary protests, Aug. 20, and is dissolved, Aug. 21. The magistrates at Pesth resign. Military government established in Hungary, in December.
1816 The Emperor releases Abd-el-Kader, Feb. 12. Death of Napoleon I. at St. Helena, May 5. Death of Louis XVIII., Sept. 16. Charles X. becomes king. National Guard disbanded. War with Algiers. Serious riots in Paris. Seventy-six new peers created. The Polignac administration organized. Chamber of Deputies dissolved, May 16. Capture of Algiers by the French, July 5. Revolution and barricade of streets in Paris, July 27. Flight and abdication of Charles X., July 23. Unpopular ordinances passed regarding the election of deputies and the press, July 26. Duke of Orleans becomes King Louis Philippe I. Polignac and the ministers of Charles X. sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. Great riots in Paris, Feb. 14 and 15. The hereditary peerage abolished. Insurrection in Paris suppressed. Death of Napoleon II., Duke of Reichstadt, July 22. Attempted assassination of the King, Dec. 27. Death of Lafayette, May 20. Fieschi attempts, with an infernal machine, to kill the King, July 28, and is executed, Feb. 6, 1836.	1855 Birth of the Prince Imperial, March 16. Close of the Crimean war, and the treaty of Paris, March 30. Terrible inundations in the Southern Departments. The Archbishop of Paris (Sicard) assassinated by a priest named Merger, June 3. Conference on Neuchatel difficulty, March 15. Conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor detected, July 11. Visit of the Emperor and Empress to England. Death of Gen. Caravaque, Oct. 28. The Emperor Napoleon meets the Emperor of Russia, at Stuttgart, Sept. 25. Orsini and others attempt to kill the Emperor by the explosion of three shells; two persons killed and several wounded, Jan. 24. Passage of the Public Safety Bill. Trial of the Count de Montalembert. The Empire divided into five military departments. Republican outbreak at Chalons crushed. Orsini and Pietri executed for attempting to assassinate the Emperor. Visit of the Queen of England to Cherbourg. Conference, at Paris, respecting the condition of the Danubian principalities. France declares war against Austria, and sends an army to the aid of Italy, May 1. The Empress declared Regent. The Emperor takes command of the army in Italy. Arrives at Genoa, May 12. Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31; Magenta, June 4; Mallegnano, June 8, and Solferino, June 24; the allies victorious in each. Armistice arranged, July 6. Meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria, at Villa Franca, July 11. Preliminary peace effected, July 12. The Emperor Napoleon returns to France, July 17. Peace Conference meets at Zurich, for arrangement of treaty between France and Sardinia and Austria. Peace signed, Nov. 12.	1869 The Plebiscitum on change of Constitution; affirmative vote secured for Plebiscite, May 8. Nomination of Prince Leopold for Spanish throne creates warlike feeling. Prince Leopold withdraws. Refusal of Prussia to give guarantees to France. War with Prussia declared, July 15. English mediation refused, July 20. Prussians blow up bridge of Kehl. The Emperor takes command of the army. Severe and undecided engagement at Saarburg, Aug. 24. Death of the French at Woerth and Forbach, Aug. 2. Strasburg invested, Aug. 10. Battle of Courances, Aug. 14. Decisive victory at Gravelotte, Aug. 18. Bazaine's army shut up in Metz, Aug. 24. Repulse of Germans at Verdun, Aug. 25. Great victory of Prussians at battle of Sedan, Sept. 1. The Emperor Napoleon and the French army made prisoners of war, Sept. 2. Revolution in Paris, and fall of the Empire. Flight of the Empress Eugenie, Sept. 7. The Republic proclaimed in Paris, and the Provisional Government organized, Sept. 7. Paris invested by the Prussians, Sept. 19. Strasburg surrendered, Sept. 27. Metz and French army, under Bazaine, surrendered, Oct. 27. Defeat of the French army of the North, Dec. 23.	1870 Rocroi capitulates, Jan. 6. Alencon surrendered, Jan. 17. Paris bombarded by the Prussians. King William of Prussia proclaimed Emperor of Germany, at Versailles, Jan. 18. The armistice and peace signed, Feb. 27. France agrees to give up Alsace, a fifth of Lorraine, with Metz and Thionville, and to pay five milliards of francs. Meeting of the Assembly at Bordeaux. Formation of a provisional government. Prussians enter France, March 1. Peace with Germany. Revolt of the Commune, March 18. The second siege and capture of Paris, March 28. Thiers elected President of the Third Republic.	1862 Austria acquires Galicia, and other provinces, from Poland. Vassalage abolished in Hungary. War with France begins. The Austrians victorious at the battles of Neerwinden and Quesnoy. The Austrians defeated at the battle of Loano. Disastrous defeats sustained against Bonaparte at Montenotte, Lodi, Badstadt, Roseredo, and elsewhere. The Treaty of Campo Formio. The Emperor surrenders Lombardy to Napoleon, and obtains Venice. 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1837 Louis Philippe tries at the king, June 25; is garrisoned, July 11. Death of Charles X., Nov. 6. Prince Louis Napoleon attempts an insurrection at Strasbourg, Oct. 30; is banished to America, Nov. 13. The ministers of Charles X. set at liberty and sent out of France. Meunier attempts to kill the king. Death of Tallyrand, May 14. War with Mexico. Insurrections in Paris. 1840 M. Thiers becomes Prime Minister. Prince Louis Napoleon, General Montholon, and others, attempt an insurrection at Boulogne, Aug. 6. Prince Louis Napoleon sentenced to imprisonment for life, and confined in the castle of Ham, Oct. 6. Darnaud attempts to shoot the king, Oct. 15. Removal of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon I. from St. Helena to Paris, Dec. 15. The Duke of Orleans, the heir to the throne, dies from the effect of a fall, July 13. Queen Victoria, of England, visits the royal family at the Chateau d'Eu. Extradition treaty with England. 1846 Lecompte attempts to assassinate the king at Fontainebleau, April 16. Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham, May 25. Joseph Henri attempts to kill the king, July 29. Jerome Bonaparte returns to France after an exile of thirty-two years. Death of the ex-Emperor Marie Louise. Surrender of Abd-el-Kader to the French. "Reform banquet" prohibited. Revolution of February 22, and barricade of the streets of Paris. Flight and abdication of the King, Feb. 21. The second republic proclaimed, Feb. 23. The provisional government succeeded by an executive commission, named by the Assembly, May 7. Louis Napoleon elected to the National Assembly from the Seine and three other departments, June 13. Outbreak of the Red Republicans in Paris, June 23. Severe fighting in Paris, June 23 to 26; 16,000 persons killed, including the Archbishop of Paris. Surrender of the insurgents, June 26. Gen. Orléanais at the head of the government, June 29. Louis Napoleon takes his seat in the Assembly, Sept. 26. The Constitution of the republic solemnly proclaimed, Nov. 12. Louis Napoleon elected president of the French Republic, Dec. 11. He takes the oath of office, Dec. 20. Death of Louis Philippe, at Claremont, in England, Aug. 26. Freedom of the press curtailed. 1851 Electric telegraph between England and France opened. The Coup d'Etat. Napoleon dissolves the Assembly and proclaims universal suffrage. Calls for an election of President for ten years. Declares Paris in a state of siege. Arrest of the prime minister, Thiers, and 180 members of the Assembly. The President crushes the opposition, with great loss, on Dec. 3, 4. The Coup d'Etat sustained by the people at the polls, and Louis Napoleon re-elected President for ten years, Dec. 21, 22; affirmative votes, 7,473,431; negative, 644,351.	1860 France adopts a free trade policy. Commercial treaty with England signed Jan. 23. Annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. Meeting of the Emperor with the German sovereigns at Baden, June 15-17. Visit of the Emperor and Empress to Savoy, Corsica, and Algiers. The public levying of Peter's once forbidden, and restrictions placed upon the issuing of pastoral letters. Napoleon makes concessions to the Chambers in favor of freedom of speech. The Pope advised by the Emperor to give up his temporal possessions. 1861 The principality of Monaco purchased for 4,000,000 francs by France. Troubles with the church about the Roman question. Sardinian Boundary treaty, March 7. The government issues a circular forbidding priests to meddle in politics, April 11. Commercial treaty with Belgium ratified. Neutrality declared in the American conflict. France recognizes the kingdom of Italy, June 24. Meeting of the Emperor and King of Prussia, at Compiegne, Oct. 6. Convention between France, Great Britain and Spain concerning intervention in Mexico. Embarrassment in the Government finances. Achille Fould made minister of finance. The Mexican expedition begun. The French conquer the province of Bienvia, in Annam. Six provinces in Cochinchina conquered and ceded to France. The British and Spanish forces withdraw from the Mexican expedition. War declared against Mexico. Peace effected with Annam. New commercial treaty with Prussia, Aug. 2. Great distress in the manufacturing districts in consequence of the civil war in the United States. 1863 Convention with Spain for the rectification of the frontier. Growing power of the opposition in the Chambers and throughout the country. The elections result in the choice of many opposition deputies, including Thiers, Favre, Olivier and others. Napoleon proposes a European Conference for the settlement of the questions of the day, Nov. 9. England declines to join the proposed Conference, Nov. 25. The French army conquer Mexico and occupy the capital.	1869 Treaties with Italy, Prussia and Mecklenburg signed. Great radical successes in the elections. The Emperor makes new concessions in favor of the constitutional government. Celebration of the one hundredth birthday of Napoleon the Great. Death of Lamartine, Feb. 28. 1870 Victor Noir shot by Prince Pierre Bonaparte, Jan. 10. Great riots in Paris, Feb. 8, 9. Discovery of plots against the Emperor's life. Trial and acquittal of Prince Pierre Bonaparte. The Plebiscitum on change of Constitution; affirmative vote secured for Plebiscite, May 8. Nomination of Prince Leopold for Spanish throne creates warlike feeling. Prince Leopold withdraws. Refusal of Prussia to give guarantees to France. War with Prussia declared, July 15. English mediation refused, July 20. Prussians blow up bridge of Kehl. The Emperor takes command of the army. Severe and undecided engagement at Saarburg, Aug. 24. Death of the French at Woerth and Forbach, Aug. 2. Strasburg invested, Aug. 10. Battle of Courances, Aug. 14. Decisive victory at Gravelotte, Aug. 18. 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## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1387 Norway and Denmark became confederate kingdoms, under one ruler, and remained so until 1814.	1863 The Lower House closed, for the second time, by William I.	1793 Prussia seizes Dantzig and acquires Posen.	der command of King William, of Prussia.	1816 Agricultural and Weaver riots.
1407 By the Treaty of Calmar, Sweden joined the confederacy or Scandinavian kingdom.	1864 The quarrel with Denmark results in war with that kingdom.	1795 Warsaw ceded to Prussia in the partition of Poland.	(See Germany and France.)	1817 Specie payments resumed.
1448 Christian I. of Oldenburg became king and added Schleswig and Holstein to the kingdom.	1865 The Danes are defeated and forced to surrender the duchies.	1797 Frederick William III., of Prussia, becomes Emperor of Germany.	The king of Prussia elected Emperor of Germany.	1818 Habeas Corpus act again suspended.
1520 Sweden revolted from the foreign yoke and under Gustavus Vasa, her future king, became independent in 1523. Gustavus Vasa died in 1560.	1866 Peace restored, Oct. 30.	1801 Prussians seize Hanover.	1819 Death of Princess Charlotte, Nov. 6.	
1523 Lutheran religion established in Denmark.	1867 The Gastein convention.	1805 Treaty of Vienna.	Trial of Lord Howe and acquittal.	1820 Birth of J. Anthony Froude.
1537 Catholicism suppressed and church lands annexed to the crown.	1868 It gives great offence to the German Diet.	1806 Downfall of the German Empire.	Trouble with the Roman Catholic clergy.	1821 Queen Victoria born, May 24.
1611 Gustavus Adolphus, The Lion King of the North, and Culver of Protestantism, became king of Sweden. He was an important factor in the Thirty Years' War and was killed at the battle of Lutzen in 1632.	1869 War between Prussia and Austria, and their respective allies.	1807 Prussia seizes Hanover, Posen, Prussia joins the alliance against France.	Creation of the new peers by the government to carry its measures in parliament.	1822 Death of Ruskin.
1664 Charles XII. became king of Sweden, after engaging in successful war with Russia he was defeated by Peter the Great at Pultowa in 1709 and became a fugitive.	1870 Napoleon invades Prussia.	1808 Battles of Jena and Auerstadt.	1873 Troubles with the Roman Catholic bishops.	1823 Death of George III., Jan. 29.
1792 Gustavus III. assassinated and succeeded by Gustavus IV. The latter became insane, was dethroned.	1871 Prussia makes peace with the several German states.	1809 Napoleon invades the Berlin Decree.	The stamp Tax.	Death of George III., Jan. 29.
1809 Charles XIII. succeeded to the throne of Sweden.	1872 North German Confederation formed, Aug. 18.	1810 Prince of Tilsit.	Troubles with the Roman Catholic bishops.	Death of Queen Caroline.
1810 For want of a legitimate heir, Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, one of Napoleon's marshals, was elected crown prince of Sweden.	1873 Formation of the new Zollverein includes Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Baden, Hesse, Darmstadt, and Prussia.	1811 Napoleon restores one-half of his dominions to the King of Prussia.	The Old Catholic bishops given salaries by the government.	Birth of Herbert Spencer.
1814 Norway taken from Denmark and given Sweden an indemnity for her losses in Finland by the allies, and Copenhagen was given to Denmark in exchange.	1874 South German military commission appointed.	1812 Convention of Berlin.	Attempt to assassinate Bismarck, July 13.	Death of George McDonald.
1818 Bernadotte ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway, where his descendants are still seated.	1875 Prussia declares war against Germany.	1813 Prussia concludes an alliance with Russia and Austria.	Death of Queen Caroline, Aug. 7.	Suicide of Castlereagh.
1863 Insurrection in Schleswig-Holstein and Luxembourg, assisted by Prussia and Austria, resulted in the loss of these provinces to Denmark.	1876 Formation of the new Zollverein includes Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Baden, Hesse, Darmstadt, and Prussia.	1814 The French evacuate Berlin, March 4.	Great outrages in Ireland.	First Mechanics' Institute held.
1872 Christian IX. crowned King of Denmark.	1877 Invasion of France by the Germans. Unparalleled success of the German troops.	1815 The war of Liberation begun.	Religious agitation in Prussia.	Agitation about tests and corporation acts.
1893 Viking ship built at Christiana, Sweden, and sailed for the World's Fair at Chicago, April 9. Dr. Nansen the Arctic explorer, sailed from Christiana, June 24.	1878 The Emperors Napoleon III. and two French armies made prisoners by the Germans.	1816 Uprising of the people.	Government aid withdrawn from Catholic clergy.	English-Burmese war.
<b>GERMANY.</b>				
1765 Joseph II. becomes Emperor.	1879 The allied invade France.	1817 The Prussian enters the Holy Alliance.	New Constitution adopted by the Protestant State Church.	Death of Lord Byron in Greece.
1766 Lorraine ceded to France.	1880 Complete defeat of Napoleon.	1818 Establishment of the Ministry of Education.	1876 The German make the official language in Prussian Poland.	First great commercial crisis.
1769 Convention between Prussia and Austria.	1881 The Prussians occupy the French capital.	1819 Congress of Vienna; German Confederation formed.	Deposition of Catholic bishops in Munster and Cologne.	Thames tunnel commenced.
1772 Germany shares in the partition of Poland.	1882 Invasion of France by the Germans.	1820 Accession of Frederick William IV., of Prussia.	Great inundations in Prussia.	Birth of Wilkie Collins.
1788 War with Turkey.	1883 Revolution of 1848.	1821 The French evacuate Fulda.	(See Germany.)	Lord Canning Prime Minister.
1791 Leopold II. becomes Emperor.	1884 Berlin declared in a stage of siege, Nov. 12.	1822 The German empire formed.	Lord Palmerston Foreign Secretary.	Battle of Navarino.
1792 Conference between the Emperor and Frederick of Prussia.	1885 The Constituent Assembly meets in Brandenburg Castle, Nov. 23. The King dissolves the Assembly, and issues a new Constitution, Dec. 5.	1823 The allies defeat the Turkish and Egyptian fleets.	1823 Roman Catholic Relief Bill passed, April 13.	Great Riots in London.
1793 Accession of Francis II. of Austria.	1886 The Germans occupy Paris, and deprive France of Alsace and Lorraine.	1824 Attempt to assassinate the King of Prussia.	1824 Death of George IV.	Death of George IV.
1795 Prussians seize Dantzig and acquire Posen.	1887 Treaty of peace with France ratified, May 16.	1825 The French restore the King of Prussia.	William IV. mounts the throne, June 26.	William IV. mounts the throne, June 26.
1795 Warsaw ceded to Prussia in the division of Poland.	1888 Triumphal entry of the victorious German army into Berlin, June 16.	1826 The Prussians occupy the French capital.	Ministry of the Duke of Wellington.	Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway.
1797 War with France.	1889 German Parliament opened by the Emperor, Oct. 16.	1827 The French evacuate Berlin, March 4.	1827 The Reform bill rejected by the Lords.	The first London bridge opened.
1801 Prussians seize Hanover.	1890 The Jesuits expelled from the empire, July 5.	1828 The war of Liberation begun.	Riots in Bristol, Oct. 29.	Riots in Bristol, Oct. 29.
1801 Treaty of Lunéville; Germany loses the Netherlands, the Italian states and territories west of the Rhine.	1891 Meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria, at Berlin, Sept. 6.	1829 The Prussians occupy Paris, and deprive France of Alsace and Lorraine.	Earl Grey's ministry.	Earl Grey's ministry.
1804 Francis II. renounces the title of Emperor of Germany, and assumes that of Emperor of Austria.	1892 Bismarck resigns the premiership of Prussia.	1830 The French evacuate Paris, and deprive France of Alsace and Lorraine.	Passage of the English Reform Bill, June 1.	Passage of the English Reform Bill, June 1.
1805 Treaty of Vienna.	1893 Civil marriage bill passed.	1831 The French evacuate Paris, and deprive France of Alsace and Lorraine.	Death of Sir Walter Scott, Sept. 2.	Death of Sir Walter Scott, Sept. 2.
1806 Napoleon establishes the kingdoms of Württemburg and Bavaria.	1894 New military and press laws.	1832 The French evacuate Paris, and deprive France of Alsace and Lorraine.	Passage of the Irish Reform Bill, Aug. 7.	Passage of the Irish Reform Bill, Aug. 7.
1806 Dissolution of the German Empire.	1895 Attempt to assassinate Prince Von Bismarck.	1833 The French evacuate Paris, and deprive France of Alsace and Lorraine.	Slavery ceases in the colonies.	Slavery ceases in the colonies.
1807 The kingdom of Westphalia established by Napoleon.	1896 The King takes the oath to the new Constitution, Feb. 6.	1834 The French evacuate Paris, and deprive France of Alsace and Lorraine.	Lord Melbourne's ministry.	Lord Melbourne's ministry.
1808 Serfdom abolished in Prussia.	1897 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1835 Corporation Reform Act passed, Sept. 9.	1835 Corporation Reform Act passed, Sept. 9.	1835 Corporation Reform Act passed, Sept. 9.
1810 North Germany annexed to France.	1898 Plot against the government discovered in Berlin.	1836 Sir Walter Peel Prime Minister.	1836 Sir Walter Peel Prime Minister.	1836 Sir Walter Peel Prime Minister.
1812 An alliance concluded with Austria and Russia.	1899 The Prussians occupy Hesse, Nov. 12.	1837 Death of William IV.	1837 Death of William IV.	1837 Death of William IV.
1813 The war of Liberation, against Napoleon, begins.	1900 The Prussian troops withdraw from Baden, Nov. 14.	1838 Victoria succeeds to the throne, June 20.	Victoria succeeds to the throne, June 20.	Victoria succeeds to the throne, June 20.
1814 The French evacuate Berlin, March 4.	1901 The King takes the oath to the new Constitution, Feb. 6.	1839 Haydn separated from Great Britain.	Haydn separated from Great Britain.	Haydn separated from Great Britain.
1815 War declared against France, March 18.	1902 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1840 Irish Poor Law bill passed, July 31.	1840 Irish Poor Law bill passed, July 31.	1840 Irish Poor Law bill passed, July 31.
1816 Silesia invaded by Napoleon, May 31.	1903 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1841 Viscount Melbourne's ministry.	Viscount Melbourne's ministry.	Viscount Melbourne's ministry.
1817 Ney defeated by Blucher at Katzbach, Aug. 16.	1904 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1842 Assassination of Lord Northbury in Ireland.	Assassination of Lord Northbury in Ireland.	Assassination of Lord Northbury in Ireland.
1818 Allies completely defeat Napoleon at Leipzig, Oct. 16.	1905 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1843 Penny postage inaugurated.	1843 Penny postage inaugurated.	1843 Penny postage inaugurated.
1819 France invaded by the allies.	1906 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1844 The Queen marries Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, Feb. 10.	1844 The Queen marries Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, Feb. 10.	1844 The Queen marries Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, Feb. 10.
1820 Battles of Brienne, Creon, and Laon.	1907 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1845 Oxford's assault on the Queen, June 10.	1845 Oxford's assault on the Queen, June 10.	1845 Oxford's assault on the Queen, June 10.
1821 Congress of Vienna.	1908 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1846 Birth of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Nov. 10.	1846 Birth of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Nov. 10.	1846 Birth of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Nov. 10.
1822 Final overthrow of Napoleon. Formation of the Germanic Confederation.	1909 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1847 Ministry of Sir Robert Peel.	1847 Ministry of Sir Robert Peel.	1847 Ministry of Sir Robert Peel.
1823 Insurrection in Breslau put down.	1910 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1848 John Francis attempts to kill the Queen, May 20; a second attempt by Bean, June 3.	1848 John Francis attempts to kill the Queen, May 20; a second attempt by Bean, June 3.	1848 John Francis attempts to kill the Queen, May 20; a second attempt by Bean, June 3.
1824 The Zollverein (commercial union) formed.	1911 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1849 Income tax established, Aug. 1.	1849 Income tax established, Aug. 1.	1849 Income tax established, Aug. 1.
1825 Anti-revolutionary Congress of Carlsbad.	1912 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1850 Peace with China, Dec.	1850 Peace with China, Dec.	1850 Peace with China, Dec.
1826 Death of Goethe, German poet.	1913 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1851 Queen Victoria visits France.	1851 Queen Victoria visits France.	1851 Queen Victoria visits France.
1834 Other German states join the Zollverein.	1914 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1852 The Emperor of Russia and King of the French visit England.	1852 The Emperor of Russia and King of the French visit England.	1852 The Emperor of Russia and King of the French visit England.
1834 Thuringia and Saxony join the Zollverein.	1915 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1853 Trial of O'Donnell, at Dublin, for sedition, his conviction, fine and imprisonment, and subsequent release from prison, Sept.	1853 Trial of O'Donnell, at Dublin, for sedition, his conviction, fine and imprisonment, and subsequent release from prison, Sept.	1853 Trial of O'Donnell, at Dublin, for sedition, his conviction, fine and imprisonment, and subsequent release from prison, Sept.
1840 Accession of Frederick William IV., of Prussia.	1916 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1854 Sir Robert Peel's new tariff.	1854 Sir Robert Peel's new tariff.	1854 Sir Robert Peel's new tariff.
1844 Attempted assassination of the Prussian King.	1917 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1855 Great famine in Ireland.	1855 Great famine in Ireland.	1855 Great famine in Ireland.
1845 Insurrection in Berlin, and revolutionary movements throughout Germany.	1918 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1856 Puseyite or Tractarian controversy.	1856 Puseyite or Tractarian controversy.	1856 Puseyite or Tractarian controversy.
1846 German National Assembly meets in Frankfurt.	1919 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1857 Anti-corn law agitation.	1857 Anti-corn law agitation.	1857 Anti-corn law agitation.
1849 The German National Assembly elects the King of Prussia Emperor of Germany, March 23.	1920 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1858 Great railroad speculations.	1858 Great railroad speculations.	1858 Great railroad speculations.
He declines the honor, and recalls the Prussian members of the Assembly.	1921 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1859 Repeal of the corn laws, June 26.	1859 Repeal of the corn laws, June 26.	1859 Repeal of the corn laws, June 26.
Frankfurt Assembly removes to Stuttgart.	1922 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1860 Food riots in Tipperary.	1860 Food riots in Tipperary.	1860 Food riots in Tipperary.
Austria protests against alliance of Prussia and smaller German States, 1850.	1923 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1861 Russell forms new ministry.	1861 Russell forms new ministry.	1861 Russell forms new ministry.
Treaty between Bavaria, Saxony and Württemburg, Feb. 27.	1924 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1862 Death of O'Connell, May 15.	1862 Death of O'Connell, May 15.	1862 Death of O'Connell, May 15.
Parliament meets at Erfurt.	1925 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1863 \$50,000,000 expended by the government for relief of Irish sufferers.	1863 \$50,000,000 expended by the government for relief of Irish sufferers.	1863 \$50,000,000 expended by the government for relief of Irish sufferers.
The German Confederation meets at Frankfurt, Sept. 2.	1926 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1864 Chartist demonstrations in London.	1864 Chartist demonstrations in London.	1864 Chartist demonstrations in London.
Hesse-Cassel invaded by the forces of Austria, Bavaria, and Prussia, Nov. 12.	1927 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1865 Irish rebellion, headed by Smith, O'Brien, Meagher, and others, suppressed, and the leaders condemned to death, Oct. 9.	1865 Irish rebellion, headed by Smith, O'Brien, Meagher, and others, suppressed, and the leaders condemned to death, Oct. 9.	1865 Irish rebellion, headed by Smith, O'Brien, Meagher, and others, suppressed, and the leaders condemned to death, Oct. 9.
1851 Reassembly of Diet of German Confederation at Frankfurt.	1928 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1866 Cholera in Ireland.	1866 Cholera in Ireland.	1866 Cholera in Ireland.
1853 Insurrection plot in Berlin discovered.	1929 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1867 Sentence of Irish insurgents commuted to transportation.	1867 Sentence of Irish insurgents commuted to transportation.	1867 Sentence of Irish insurgents commuted to transportation.
1857 Revision of the German Confederation. Meeting of an assembly of the German Confederation at Frankfort, at the call of Austria.	1930 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1868 Irish Encumbered Estates Act passed.	1868 Irish Encumbered Estates Act passed.	1868 Irish Encumbered Estates Act passed.
Troubles in Hesse-Cassel.	1931 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1869 Cholera reappears in England.	1869 Cholera reappears in England.	1869 Cholera reappears in England.
The elector restored by the Confederation.	1932 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1870 The Queen visits Ireland.	1870 The Queen visits Ireland.	1870 The Queen visits Ireland.
1859 Bavaria, and other German states, manifest a willingness to assist Austria against the French in Italy.	1933 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1871 Death of Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke of Cambridge.	1871 Death of Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke of Cambridge.	1871 Death of Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke of Cambridge.
1860 Quarrel with Denmark about the Danish duchies begins.	1934 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1872 Peat assaults the Queen.	1872 Peat assaults the Queen.	1872 Peat assaults the Queen.
Federal Diet maintains Hesse-Cassel Constitution against Prussia.	1935 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1873 First "Great Exhibition" opened, May 1.	1873 First "Great Exhibition" opened, May 1.	1873 First "Great Exhibition" opened, May 1.
Holstein-Schleswig dispute with Denmark.	1936 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1848.	1874 First gold arrives from Australia.	1874 First gold arrives from Australia.	1874 First gold arrives from Australia.
1861 Death of Frederick William IV.; accession of William I.	1937 The King re-establishes the Council of state as it existed prior to 1			

## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1862	Great distress in the cotton manufacturing districts in consequence of the civil war in America. Confederate "Alabama" sails from England. International exhibition, May 1. Marriage of Princess Alice to Louis of Hesse, July 1. Prince Alfred declines the throne of Greece, Oct. 23. Serious riots in Ireland.	1869	Continued fighting in Afghan; Shere Ali made Governor of Candahar; Yakob Khan attacks Candahar and repulses Gen. Burrows; July 27, sortie from Candahar fails; Aug. 16; Gen. Roberts receives Candahar, Aug. 31; defeats Yakob Khan, Sept. 1. Resignation of the Beaconsfield Ministry, April 22; Gladstone forms a new ministry, April 29. Compensation for Disturbance Bill rejected. Lord Montmorris shot, Sept. 25. "Boycotting" practiced. Arrest of Farnell, Healy and others on charge of conspiracy to prevent payment of rent. Duke of Argyle resigns from cabinet, April 8. Death of Lord Beaconsfield.	1808	Gov. Bligh deposed for tyranny and sent home; succeeded by Mac Quarie. 1817-'23 Explorations into the interior of Australia, by Wentworth, Lawson, Bloxham, Oxley and others.	1812	Americans carry Queenstown Heights. Death of General Brock.	1877	United States and Canada Fishery Commission, at Halifax, award Canada \$5,500,000.
1863	Continued distress in cotton districts. Marriage of the Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra, of Denmark, March 10. Birth of a son to the Prince of Wales. Visit of Garibaldi. The Ionian Islands ceded to Greece. Powers as to Confederate privateers discussed. European Conference, at London, on the Schleswig-Holstein question.	1870	Settlement of King George's Sound formed. South Australia explored by Stuart. West Australia made a province; a Legislative Council established and Capt. Sterling appointed Lieutenant-Governor.	1813	Americans defeated at Frenchtown. Capture of Toronto, April 27, and Fort George, May 27, by the Americans. Defeat of the British at Sackets Harbor, May 29. Victory of Americans at Stony Creek, June 6. Indecisive battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 7. Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie. Capture of English squadron. Defeat of Proctor at the Thames, and death of Tecumseh.	1814	United States troops successful at battle of Longwood, March 4. Defeat of the British at Chippewa, July 25.	1878	The Marquis of Lorne, son-in-law of Queen Victoria, appointed Viceroy, Oct. 14. Fortune Bay outrages. United States pay Fishery award, Nov. 21.
1864	Birth of a son to the Prince of Wales. Visit of Garibaldi. The Ionian Islands ceded to Greece. Powers as to Confederate privateers discussed. European Conference, at London, on the Schleswig-Holstein question.	1871	Stuart further explores South Australia. Fifty ships, with 2,000 emigrants, arrive in Western Australia.	1815	Arrival of first Church of England Bishop op. of Adelaide founded. Adelaide founded. Eyre's expedition overland from Adelaide to King George's Sound. Melbourne founded.	1816	Political agitation in Upper Canada. Career of Robert Gourlay.	1879	Industrial Exposition at Ottawa. Earl of Salisbury refuses compensation for Fortune Bay affair; Lord Granville grants it.
1865	Fenian trouble in Ireland; arrest of James Stephens, "Head Center," Nov. 11; escape of Stephens, Nov. 24. Russell-Gladstone ministry. Death of Richard Cobden, April 2. Death of Lord Palmerston, Oct. 18. Important commercial treaty with Austria, Dec. 16.	1872	Death of Lord Beaconsfield. Lord Salisbury the Conservative Leader. Bradlaugh excluded from House of Commons. Coercion Act for Ireland passed, March 21. Irish Land Bill passed, Aug. 16. Yakob Khan routs the Amerre and enters Candahar.	1817	Alleged discovery of gold in Bathurst kept secret by Gov. Gipps. Suspension of transportation.	1817	\$70,000 award for Fortune Bay outrages. Bill to construct railroad from Halifax to Buzzard Inlet passed, June 31. Patents issued to Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Feb. 16.		
1866	Death of Lord Russell's reform bill, June 18. Resignation of Russell ministry, June 26. Derby forms his third cabinet, July 6. Cattle plague continues, causing great loss.	1873	State trial of McLean, who is adjudged insane.	1818	Eyre explores West Australia. Stizelecki explores the Australian Alps. Census, 82,000 males, 43,700 females.	1818	Sir George Sherbrooke becomes Governor of Lower Canada.	1880	The Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General, May 21. Sir John Hawley Glover appointed Governor of Newfoundland.
1867	Princess Helena marries Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, July 5. Atlantic cable pronounced a success. Habemus Corpus suspended in Ireland. Fenian invasion of Canada.	1874	Land League declared illegal, Oct. 20. Yakob Khan defeated by the Amerre, Sept. 22. Agrarian outrages in Ireland.	1819	Incorporation of the City of Sydney. Discovery of the Burra-Burra copper mines, in South Australia.	1819	Political agitation in Upper Canada. Agitation in Upper Canada on the alien bill.	1881	Meeting of the British Association, at Montreal, Aug. 27. Dynamite explosions at Quebec, Oct. 11. Opening conflict at Fish Creek with the half-breed and Indian rebels, under Louis Riel, April 24.
1868	New reform act passed. War with Abyssinia begins, caused by imprisonment of British subjects. Sir Robert Napier commands expedition. Fenian outbreaks in Ireland. Disraeli's reform bill.	1875	Lord Frederick Cavendish appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland. Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, Under Secretary, assassinated, in Dublin, May 6.	1820	Explorations of Capt. Gray in northwest Australia.	1820	Mackenzie's printing office destroyed by mob.	1882	Opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway against the Coercion Bill passed April 26. Newfoundland refuses to join Canada, April.
1869	The Dominion of Canada formed. Derby ministry resigns, Feb. 25. Disraeli forms new ministry, Feb. 25. Gladstone's bill for Disestablishment of Irish Church passed the House, April 30.	1876	Otto Trevelyan succeeds Lord Cavendish. The Repression of Crime bill passed, July 11. John Bright resigns, July 15, as a member of Gladstone's Cabinet, owing to Egyptian policy.	1821	New South Wales and Tasmania explored by Count Stizelecki. Alleged discovery of gold in Bathurst kept secret by Gov. Gipps.	1821	House of Assembly of Lower Canada refuses to transact business. "Sons of Liberty" rise in Montreal.	1883	Lord Stanley made Governor, June 11. Weldon Extradition Bill passed, April 26.
1870	Dissolution of Parliament, Dec. 10. Resignation of Disraeli ministry.	1877	Prayer offered in the Mosques of Cairo for the Queen, April 13.	1822	Petition against misuse of revenues.	1884	Weldon Extradition Bill passed, April 26.		
1871	Successful termination of the Abyssinian war. The suicide of Theodore, King of Abyssinia, April 13.	1878	First Spanish Court Palace, Dec. 14.	1823	First agitation for a responsible government in Upper Canada.	1885	Toronto University burned, Feb. 14.		
1872	Convention on "Alabama Claims" signed; it is rejected by the United States.	1879	Arrears of Rent bill passed.	1824	Lord Ayler becomes Governor of Lower Canada.	1886	General census taken April 5.		
1873	Earl Spencer appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.	1880	Anglo-Turkish Military Convention informally signed, Sept. 6.	1825	Rebellion in Upper Canada against the Orangemen.	1887	Earl of Aberdeen appointed Governor-General, May 11.		
1874	Irish Church bill receives the royal assent, July 26.	1881	War in Egypt (q. v.).	1826	Agitation in Upper Canada on the alien bill.	1889	School war in Manitoba.		
1875	Death of the Earl of Derby, Oct. 23.	1882	The assassins of Mr. Burke and Lord Cavendish identified, Feb. 10.	1827	Rebellion in Upper Canada begins.				
1876	Measures adopted for the spread of primary education.	1883	Opening of the Royal College of Music, May 1.	1828	Attempt to capture of Toronto, Dec. 4.				
1877	Land bill of Ireland receives royal assent, July 8.	1884	The Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General of Canada.	1829	Total defeat by St. Bustace, Dec. 14.				
1878	Education bill.	1885	New Parcel Post first in operation, Aug. 1.	1830	Rebels receive aid from sympathizers in the United States.				
1879	Neutrality in France.	1886	Annexation of territory on African west coast proclaimed, Aug. 23.	1831	Affair of the "Caroline."				
1880	Prussian war proclaimed, July 19.	1887	Surrender of Cetewayo to the British residents, Oct. 6.	1832	Sir John Colborne appointed Governor, Jan. 16.				
1881	Neutrality of Belgium guaranteed, Aug. 11.	1888	Prayer offered in the Mosques of Cairo for the Queen, April 13.	1833	Affairs of the "Anne" and the "Sir Robert Peel."				
1882	Resignation of John Bright, Dec. 20.	1889	First rebellion in Upper Canada.	1834	End of the rebellion in Upper Canada.				
1883	Death of the Earl of Clarendon, June 26.	1890	Resignation of Sir Francis Head, who is succeeded by Lord Durham.	1835	Union of Upper and Lower Canada.				
1884	Princess Louise marries the Marquis of Lorraine, March 20.	1891	Sir John Young, Governor of New South Wales.	1836	Lord Sydenham appointed Governor.				
1885	Black Sea Conference, March 13.	1892	Burke and Willis and two others cross the continent, starting from Melbourne Aug. 20; all perish on the return, next year, except John King.	1837	Settlement of the clergy reserves question.				
1886	Treaty with the United States regarding Alabama claims, May 8.	1893	Sir John Young, Governor of New South Wales.	1838	Responsible government established.				
1887	The Irish Church Disestablishment bill goes into effect.	1894	Stuart and M'Kinlay cross from sea to sea to search for Burke and Willis.	1839	Death of Lord Sydenham.				
1888	Meeting of the Alabama Claims Commission at Geneva.	1895	Recovery of the remains of Burke and Willis.	1840	Charles Thompson Governor.				
1889	University tests abolished; army purchase abolished.	1896	General resistance throughout the provinces against transportation.	1841	Charles Metcalfe appointed Governor.				
1890	The Ballot Act passed.	1897	Death of Archdeacon Cowper, after nearly fifty years' residence, aged 80.	1842	Government removed from Kingston to Montreal.				
1891	Serious illness of the Prince of Wales.	1898	Province of Queensland established, Dec. 4.	1843	Great fire in Quebec.				
1892	Scott centenary at Edinburgh.	1899	Burke and Willis and two others cross the continent, starting from Melbourne Aug. 20; all perish on the return, next year, except John King.	1844	Earl Darnley Governor.				
1893	Great riots in Dublin.	1900	Sir John Young, Governor of New South Wales.	1845	Lord Elgin Governor-General, October.				
1894	Supplemental treaty with the United States concerning Alabama claims, Feb. 3.	1901	Attack on Lord Elgin.	1846	Agitation over the Rebellion Losses bill.				
1895	A national thanksgiving for recovery of the Prince of Wales, Feb. 27.	1902	Continued agitation over the Rebellion Losses bill.	1847	Continued agitation over the Rebellion Losses bill.				
1896	O'Connor threatens the Queen, Feb. 29.	1903	Annexation to the United States advocated by the opposition.	1848	Great fire in Montreal.				
1897	Settlement of the Alabama claims, Sept. 14.	1904	Great riots in Montreal.	1849	Destruction of Parliament House, April 26.				
1898	Scottish educational bill.	1905	Attack on Lord Elgin.	1850	Attack on Lord Elgin.				
1899	Commercial treaty with France, Nov. 5.	1906	Subsidy of the agitation.	1851	Reciprocity with United States urged.				
1900	Serious riots in Belfast.	1907	Meeting of Colonies to protest against their mutual fiscal arrangements, Sept. 27.	1852	Construction of new railways.				
1901	Abolition of tests in the Irish Universities.	1908	Delegates from the Colonies meet to protest against imperial interference with their mutual fiscal arrangements, Sept. 27.	1853	General postage rates introduced.				
1902	Payment of the Geneva award.	1909	Prayer offered in the Mosques of Cairo for the Queen, Sept. 10.	1854	Great fire at Montreal.				
1903	Death of Lord Lytton, Jan. 18.	1910	Prayer offered in the Mosques of Cairo for the Queen, Sept. 10.	1855	Congress of colonies proposed by Massachusetts, June 26.				
1904	Defeat of the Dublin University bill.	1911	Prayer offered in the Mosques of Cairo for the Queen, Sept. 10.	1856	Congress of 27 delegates meet at New York and publish a declaration of the rights and rules against the Stamp Act, Oct. 7.				
1905	Resignation of the Gladstone ministry, March 13; ministry resumes office, March 17.	1912	Prayer offered in the Mosques of Cairo for the Queen, Sept. 10.	1857	Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware and Maryland unite in resisting Stamp Act, November.				
1906	The Shah of Persia visits England.	1913	Death of Edward VII.	1858	Dr. Franklin visits England, and is examined before the House of Commons, in February.				
1907	Passage of the Judicature bill, Aug. 5.	1914	Stamp Act repealed, March 18.	1859	Stage route between Providence and Boston established.				
1908	War with the Ashantees; Sir Garnet Wolseley placed in command.	1915	Philip Embury and Captain Webb first introduce Methodism in America.	1860	An obnoxious tax imposed on paper, glass, tea and painters' colors imported by the colonies.				
1909	Irish educational bill fails.	1916	Colonies adopt a non-importation agreement.	1861	Mason and Dixon, sent out by the heirs of Wm. Penn and Lord Baltimore, run a line to delineate the boundaries of their possessions. It afterwards became the acknowledged line between the free and slave states.				
1910	Marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to Marie Alexandrovna of Russia, Jan. 23.	1917	Meeting of a convention of delegates called by Massachusetts, at Fanueil Hall, Boston.	1862	The Governor of Virginia dissolves the House of Burgesses.				
1911	Celebrated Tichborne trial, Feb. 23.	1918	A military force stationed in Boston by the British government under General Gates.	1863	The assembly of North Carolina dissolved by the Governor.				
1912	Defeat of Ashantees, Jan. 23, and treaty of peace signed, Feb. 13.	1919	Great fire in Quebec, June 7.	1864	Goods sent to Boston from Great Britain refused and sent back.				
1913	Disraeli becomes Prime Minister.	1920	First paper mill erected at Milton.	1865	First paper mill erected at Milton.				
1914	Reopening of the Eastern question.	1921	Boston massacre, March 5; British soldiers kill three and wound four citizens.	1866	Boston Port Bill deprives Boston of its port rights, March 25.				
1915	The Prince of Wales visits India.	1922	Rebelion in North Carolina against the government officers by regulators; rebellion suppressed, May 16, by Governor Tryon and six regulators hanged.	1867	Meeting of a convention of delegates called by Massachusetts, at Fanueil Hall, Boston.				
1916	Franklin passes the English Channel Tunnel bill.	1923	The British man-of-war Gaspee burned in Narragansett Bay by Americans from Providence.	1868	First American Methodist Conference, consisting of ten ministers, all of foreign birth.				
1917	Great revival under Moody and Sankey.	1924	Blind Asylum established at Williamsburg, Va., the first in America.	1869	Blind Asylum established at Williamsburg, Va., the first in America.				
1918	England purchases the Suez canal.	1925	The cargoes of the tea-ships in Boston thrown into the harbor by masked men, Dec. 16.	1870	The cargoes of the tea-ships in Boston thrown into the harbor by masked men, Dec. 16.				
1919	O'Connell centenary in Ireland.	1926	American under Ethan Allen take Ticonderoga, May 10.	1871	First American Revolution, consisting of ten ministers, all of foreign birth.				
1920	Queen of England proclaimed Empress of India, March 1.	1927	Generals Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne arrive from England.	1872	General Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne arrive from England.				
1921	Bulgarian atrocities produce intense excitement in England.	1928	Defeat of the Americans at Bunker Hill, after stubborn resistance, June 17.	1873	Defeat of the Americans at Bunker Hill, after stubborn resistance, June 17.				
1922	Defeat of "Home Rule" for Ireland.	1929	Washington assumes command at Cambridge, July 3.	1874	Washington assumes command at Cambridge, July 3.				
1923	Disraeli raised to the peerage as the Earl of Beaconsfield.	1930	Continental Fast Day, July 20.	1875	Continental Fast Day, July 20.				
19									

## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- 1776 Battle of Trenton; Washington (loss 9) defeats Rahl and his Hessians (loss 1,000), Dec. 26.
- 1777 Battle of Princeton; Washington (loss 100) defeats Mawhood; Washington (loss 400).
- Battle of Bennington, Vt.; Stark (loss 200) defeats Baum and Bremer (loss 600).
- Battle of Brandywine; Howe (loss 500) defeats Washington (loss 1,000), Sept. 11.
- Arrival of Lafayette, who is made a Major-General in Continental Army. Philadelphia occupied by the British, Sept. 27.
- Battle of Germantown; Howe (loss 600) defeats Washington (loss 1,200), Oct. 3-4.
- Second battle, near Stillwater; Gen. Gates (loss 350) defeats Burgoyne (loss 600), Oct. 7.
- Surrender of Burgoyne, at Saratoga, with 5,752 men, to Gates, Oct. 17.
- Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress, Nov. 15.
- American independence recognized by France, Dec. 16.
- 1778 Treaty with France concluded, Feb. 6. Philadelphia evacuated by the British, June 18.
- Battle of Monmouth; Washington (loss 230) defeats Clinton (loss 400), June 26.
- Massacre of Wyoming Valley, July 3.
- Court d'Estaign, with twelve ships of the line, six frigates, and French troops, arrives.
- Battle on Rhode Island; Sullivan (loss 211) defeats Pigot (loss 260), Aug. 29.
- Americans retreat from Rhode Island, Aug. 30.
- Savannah seized by the British, Dec. 29.
- Repulse of Americans at Briar Creek, March 3.
- 1779 New Haven plundered by the British, July 5.
- Fairfield and Green Farms, in Connecticut, taken by the British, July 7.
- Stony Point taken by the Americans, July 16.
- Charleston, S. C., surrendered to the British, May 12.
- Battle of Camden, S. C.; Cornwallis (loss 325) defeats General Gates (loss 700), Aug. 16.
- Benedict Arnold betrays and deserts his country.
- Major Andre captured, Sept. 23, and hung as a spy, Oct. 2.
- 1780 Battle of Cowpens; American General Morgan (loss 72) defeats Tarleton (loss 800), Jan. 17.
- Assembling of Congress, March 2, articles of Confederation having been ratified by all the States.
- Defeat of General Greene by Cornwallis, at Guilford.
- Battle of Eutaw Springs; General Greene (loss 555) defeats Stewart (loss 1,100), Sept. 8.
- The traitor, Arnold, burns New London, Sept. 6.
- Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, with 7,073 men, to Washington, Oct. 19.
- Independence of the United States acknowledged by Holland, April 19.
- Independence acknowledged by Sweden, Denmark, Spain and Prussia.
- Armistice with Great Britain, Jan. 20.
- Peace with Great Britain, at Treaty of Paris, Sept. 3.
- New York evacuated, Nov. 25.
- Resignation of General Washington, Dec. 23.
- 1784 Treaty of peace ratified by Congress, Jan. 4.
- John Adams sent to England as first Ambassador from the United States.
- Cotton introduced into Georgia.
- Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts.
- Delegates assemble at Annapolis, and recommend a Convention to revise articles of Confederation.
- 1787 Meeting of Convention at Philadelphia, George Washington presiding.
- Constitution of the United States adopted, Sept. 17.
- 1788 Constitution ratified by all the States except Rhode Island and North Carolina.
- Emancipation of slaves by the Quakers of Philadelphia.
- First Congress meets at New York.
- George Washington elected first President of the United States.
- North Carolina ratifies the Constitution.
- Death of Benjamin Franklin, April 17.
- Rhode Island ratifies the Constitution.
- Hamilton's financial schemes proposed, at Philadelphia.
- Bank of the United States established, at Philadelphia.
- Vermont admitted as the fourteenth State.
- Indians defeat St. Clair.
- Kentucky admitted as the fifteenth State.
- The Columbia river discovered by Captain Gray.
- Washington City chosen as the capital of the republic.
- Invention of the cotton gin by Whitney, resulting in the revolutionizing of the culture of cotton.
- Trouble with the French Ambassador, Genet.
- Washington's second term as President begins.
- Whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania.
- France recalls Genet.
- Jay's treaty with Great Britain.
- 1795 Congress ratifies Jay's treaty.
- Tennessee admitted as the sixteenth State.
- Resignation of George Washington.
- John Adams inaugurated as President.
- Treaty with France annulled.
- 1798 War with France threatened.
- Death of Washington, at Mt. Vernon, Dec. 14.
- 1799 The Government removed from Philadelphia to Washington.
- Treaty signed with France.
- General Bankruptcy Law passed.
- 1801 Inauguration of Thomas Jefferson as President.
- New York Evening Post established.
- War with Tripoli commenced, June 10.
- Death of Benedict Arnold, June 14.
- Ohio admitted as the seventeenth State.
- Port of New Orleans closed by Spain, and American vessels forbidden to pass down Mississippi river.
- Louisiana purchased from the French; \$15,000,000 paid.
- Pianos first manufactured at Boston.
- Aaron Burr kills Alexander Hamilton in a duel, July 11.
- Frigate "President" destroyed at Tripoli by Decatur, Feb. 4.
- Fort Dearborn, present site of Chicago, built.
- Lewis & Clark's expedition starts across the plains.
- Treaty of peace with Tripoli, Jan. 4.
- Ice first becomes an article of commerce.
- Seizure of armed American vessels by England.
- Lewis and Clark arrive at mouth of the Columbia river.
- American commerce affected by blockade of French and English coasts.
- British vessels ordered to leave United States waters.
- Trouble with England respecting the rights of neutrals.
- Attack on the American ship "Chesapeake" by the British ship, "Leopard," June 22.
- Embargo on American ships declared, Dec. 22.
- Acquittal of Aaron Burr on charge of conspiracy.
- 1807 The first coast survey ordered by Congress.
- Importation of slaves forbidden by Congress.
- Eli Terry manufactures first wooden clocks.
- Pulten's first successful steamboat.
- Abolition of the slave trade, Jan. 1.
- France orders the seizure and confiscation of American vessels.
- First printing office west of the Mississippi, established at St. Louis.
- First Bible Society founded, in Philadelphia.
- 1809 First woolen mills started, in New York. Embargo repealed, March 1.
- James Madison President.
- Intercourse between France and England forbidden.
- 1810 130 confiscated American vessels sold by Napoleon.
- First manufacture of steel pens begun.
- First agricultural fair, held at Georgetown.
- Porcelain clay discovered in Vermont.
- Hartford Fire Insurance Company incorporated.
- 1811 Engagement between U. S. frigate "President," and British sloop, "Little Belt."
- Depredations on American vessels by France and England.
- Stevens devises plan for plating vessels.
- First manufacture of screws by machinery.
- Battle of Tippecanoe; Gen. Harrison defeats Tecumseh, Nov. 7.
- Reparation made by the British for the attack on the "Chesapeake."
- Great earthquake at New Madrid, Mo.
- Astor's fur company establishes post of Astoria.
- Breech loading rifles invented.
- Embarge laid for ninety days.
- Louisiana admitted into the Union.
- Congress levies a tax of \$3,000,000.
- Additional force of 35,000 men authorized.
- Detachment of militia, not exceeding 100,000 men, authorized.
- Wark declared against Great Britain, June 12.
- British orders in council revoked, June 23.
- Van Horne defeated, Aug. 5.
- Defeat of Miller, Aug. 8.
- Gen. Hull invades Canada, July 12; surrenders Mackinaw, July 17.
- Hull surrenders Detroit with 2,500 men, Aug. 16.
- The "Alert," a British ship of war, captured by the "Essex," Aug. 13.
- The "Guerriere," a British frigate, captured by the "Constitution" ("Old Ironsides"), Capt. Hull, Aug. 19.
- Gen. Harrison takes command of the Northwestern army.
- Queenstown attacked, unsuccessfully, by the Americans, Oct. 13.
- The "Frolic," a British ship, captured by the U. S. sloop of war "Wasp." Both vessels afterwards taken by the "Polticers," a British 74.
- The "Macdonald," a British frigate, captured by the "United States," Commodore Decatur, Oct. 25.
- The "Java," a British frigate captured by the "Constitution," Capt. Bainbridge, Dec. 29.
- At the River Raisin, the British and Indians surprise and defeat Winchester. Most of the Americans were massacred by the Indians, who were left unprotected by Gen. Proctor, July 13.
- The "Peacock," a British ship, captured by the "Hornet," Feb. 23.
- The inauguration of James Madison as President, March 4.
- The Creek Indians subdued by Gen. Jackson.
- The American coast blockaded by the British.
- Duel between Gen. Jackson and Col. Benton.
- York (now Toronto) in Upper Canada, taken by the Americans, under Gen. Pike, who was killed, April 27.
- The "Chesapeake" frigate taken by the British frigate "Shannon," June 1.
- First rolling mill at Pittsburgh.
- Stereotyping first introduced into America.
- Death of Capt. Lawrence, of the "Chesapeake."
- Battle of Fort George, May 27.
- British attack on Sackett's Harbor repulsed, May 28.
- Forts Meigs and Stephenson attacked by the British and Indians.
- The U. S. brig "Argus" taken by the British sloop "Pelican," Aug. 14.
- The British brig "Boxer" captured by the U. S. brig "Enterprise," Sept. 4.
- The British fleet, 63 guns, on Lake Erie, captured by the American fleet, 56 guns, under Commodore Perry, Sept. 10.
- Massacre of Fort Mimms, Ala., by the Indians, Aug. 20.
- Battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 11.
- Burning of Newark, Canada, Nov. 12.
- Buffalo burned by the British, Dec. 13.
- The British capture Fort Niagara, Dec. 29.
- Niagara frontier ravaged by the British, Dec. 30.
- Gen. Harrison, after having crossed into Canada, defeats and disperses the British army under Gen. Proctor, near the River Thames; death of Tecumseh, Oct. 5.
- The frigate "Essex" captured, at Valparaiso, by two British vessels.
- Battle of Horse Shoe Bend, March 20.
- The "Eperier," a British vessel, captured by the "Peacock," April 29.
- Oswego bombarded and taken by the British, May 6.
- The "Reindeer," a British vessel, captured by the "Wasp," June 25.
- Fort Erie captured by the Americans under Gen. Brown, July 3.
- Battle of Chippewa, July 5.
- Brown defeats Drummond and Rice, July 25.
- The British bombard Stonington, Conn., Aug. 9.
- Battle of Fort Erie, Aug. 15.
- Battle of Bladensburg.
- British General, Ross, defeats Winder, Aug. 24.
- British enter Washington, and burn the public buildings.
- Alexandria taken by the British, Aug. 29.
- The "Avon," a British vessel, captured by the "Wasp," Sept. 1.
- Attack on Fort Bowler (now Morgan) Ala., Sept. 5.
- The British fleet on Lake Champlain, 95 guns, Commodore Donisthorpe, captured by the American fleet, of 86 guns, Commodore MacDonough, and their army defeated at Plattsburgh, by Gen. Macomb, Sept. 11.
- British expelled from Pensacola, by Jackson, Nov. 7.
- Battle on Lake Borgne, La., Dec. 14.
- Battle below New Orleans, Dec. 22.
- Jothro Wood patents his own plow.
- Perkins makes first steel plates for engraving.
- Massacre at Fort Dearborn, (Chicago) by Indians.
- Attack on Baltimore.
- Bombardment of Fort McHenry.
- British defeated, and Gen. Ross killed, Sept. 14.
- Treaty of peace with Great Britain signed, at Ghent, Dec. 24.
- Embargo on American ships declared, Dec. 22.
- Acquittal of Aaron Burr on charge of conspiracy.
- 1812 Morse invents electric magnet telegraph. Cholera in New York, 3,400 deaths. Fairbank's Scale first patented.
- 1813 The President removes the public deposits from the Bank of the United States.
- President Jackson begins his second term, March 4.
- The Southern States hold a states-right convention.
- Clay's Compromise Tariff law passed.
- Gayer invents first practical safe.
- Death of John Randolph, May 24.
- Reduan and several Indian tribes west of the Mississippi.
- Hoe's double-cylinder printing-press constructed.
- First successful reaper patented.
- Ericsson invents the caloric engine.
- Congress passes a vote of censure against the President for removing bank deposits; subsequently expunged.
- Lucifer matches first made.
- Walter Hunt invents first sewing machine, but fails to perfect and patent.
- Dr. Howe invents raised alphabet for use of the blind.
- 1814 Great fire in New York.
- Congress establishes branch mints in Georgia, North Carolina, and Louisiana.
- Government purchase Cherokee bonds for \$5,200,000.
- New York Herald established by Bennett.
- Death of Chief Justice Marshall, July 6.
- Roger Brooke Taney, appointed Chief Justice.
- Seminole Indian war renewed.
- Gas first introduced into Philadelphia.
- Brown makes first gold pens with diamond points.
- Quano becomes an article of commerce in the U. S.
- Massacre of Maj. Dade and his command in Florida.
- 1815 The national debt virtually paid.
- Arkansas admitted into the Union.
- Battle of San Jacinto, Texas; Santa Anna defeated and a prisoner, April 21.
- Burke of James Smithson to the U. S. of \$515,169.
- Smithsonian Institute at Washington founded.
- Death of James Madison, June 28.
- Governor Call, of Georgia, invades Seminole country.
- Sam Houston elected President of Texas, Oct. 22.
- Martin Van Buren elected President.
- Burning of the Patent and General Post-office at Washington.
- Texas declared independent.
- Sam Colt invents the revolver.
- First National Temperance Convention held at Saratoga.
- Adams' great debate for the right of petition.
- Death of Aaron Burr.
- Shaw and Winnebagos Indians removed beyond the Mississippi.
- Scott subdues the Creek Indians.
- Great financial crash and panic throughout the country.
- Haraden originates the express business.
- Michigan admitted into the Union.
- Gas first successfully introduced in Boston.
- 1816 The Monroe doctrine, June 18.
- First gas company in New York.
- First teachers' seminary opened in Concord, Vt.
- 1817 The principles of Robert Owen preached.
- Fins first made by machinery.
- First reformatory school founded in New York.
- Act passed to protect and encourage cotton manufactures.
- Convention with Great Britain to suppress slave trade, March 13.
- Convention with Russia in relation to northwest boundary, April 5.
- Arrival of Lafayette on a visit to the U. S.
- Selection of John Quincy Adams as President.
- The Capitol at Washington completed.
- First edge tool manufactory established.
- Smith, a trapper, performs the first overland journey to California, and found Folsom.
- Departure of Lafayette for France, Sept. 7.
- Deaths of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.
- Convention with Great Britain concerning indemnities.
- Fiftieth anniversary of American Independence, July 4.
- Great anti-mason excitement.
- Abduction of William Morgan.
- Baron Von Humboldt visits the United States.
- Opening of the Erie Canal, Oct. 26.
- Deal's first fire-proof safes.
- Treaty with Creek Indians concluded.
- Treaty with the Kansas Indians, and the great and little Osages.
- Treaty with the Republic of Colombia.
- Continued intense excitement over the "Morgan affair".
- First railroad built at Quincy, Massachusetts, and operated by horse power.
- Passage of the Protective Tariff Bill.
- First locomotive introduced from England, by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.
- Baltimore and Ohio railroad commenced.
- Congress makes provision for officers of the revolutionary war.
- Democrat and Republican first chosen by their respective political parties.
- General Jackson elected President.
- Treaty of Peace with Brazil and Buenos Ayres.
- Pianing mill first patented.
- Andrew Jackson, President, opposes the project to recharter the Bank of the United States.
- Independence of Mexico recognized.
- Webster's great speech in Congress, Jan. 29.
- Virginia passes resolution against Tariff bill.
- First Asylum for the Blind established.
- First Horticultural Society formed.
- Removal of 700 officeholders by Jackson.
- Commercial treaty with Turkey.
- The Mormon church founded by Joseph Smith, April 6.
- Building of the South Carolina railroad.
- American Institute of Learning founded.
- Great debate between Webster and Hayne.
- 1818 Intense Tariff and Free trade excitement. Garrison starts the "Liberator" anti-slavery paper.
- Death of James Monroe, July 4.
- Manning mowing machines patented.
- Guthrie discovers chloroform.
- Buttons first made by machinery.
- Western College of Teachers established.
- President Jackson vetoes the Bank Bill.
- New protective tariff measure passed.
- South Carolina nullification movement.
- U. S. frigate "Potomac," attacks Qualla Batoo, Feb. 6.
- First case of Asiatic cholera in U. S., June 21.
- Black Hawk war, and his capture, Aug. 27.
- University of New York organized, Sept. 26.
- Re-election of Andrew Jackson as President.
- Death of Charles Carroll, last surviving signer of Declaration of Independence.
- 1819 Morse invents electric magnet telegraph. Cholera in New York, 3,400 deaths. Fairbank's Scale first patented.
- 1820 The President removes the public deposits from the Bank of the United States.
- President Jackson begins his second term, March 4.
- The Southern States hold a states-right convention.
- Clay's Compromise Tariff law passed.
- Gayer invents first practical safe.
- Death of John Randolph, May 24.
- Reduan and several Indian tribes west of the Mississippi.
- Hoe's double-cylinder printing-press constructed.
- First successful reaper patented.
- Ericsson invents the caloric engine.
- Congress passes a vote of censure against the President for removing bank deposits; subsequently expunged.
- Lucifer matches first made.
- Walter Hunt invents first sewing machine, but fails to perfect and patent.
- Dr. Howe invents raised alphabet for use of the blind.
- 1821 Great fire in New York.
- Congress establishes branch mints in Georgia, North Carolina, and Louisiana.
- Government purchase Cherokee bonds for \$5,200,000.
- New York Herald established by Bennett.
- Death of John Randolph, May 24.
- Reduan and several Indian tribes west of the Mississippi.
- Gen. Kearney victorious at San Gabriel and Mesa, Cal., Jan. 8.
- Mexican Congress resolves to raise loan of \$15,000,000 on property of the clergy, Jan. 8.
- Revolt of Mexicans in New Mexico against United States, Jan. 14.
- Defeat of insurgents at Canada, New Mexico, Jan. 24.
- Battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23; Taylor defeats Santa Anna.
- Battle of Sacramento; defeat of Mexicans, Feb. 23.
- Gen. Kearney declares California a part of the United States, March 1.
- Vera Cruz taken by army and navy, March 23.
- Alvarado capitulates, April 2.
- Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 8; Scott defeats Mexicans; also at Contreras, Aug. 20.
- Molina del Rey taken, Sept. 8.
- Gen. Scott enters the city of Mexico, Sept. 15.
- 1822 Death of John Quincy Adams, Feb. 21.
- Gold discovered in California, March.
- Oneida Community, New York, established.
- Wisconsin admitted into the Union, May 29.
- Missouri Compromise repealed.
- Electoral of Zachary Taylor as President.
- Corner stone of Washington Monument laid.
- Oregon Territorial bill passed, Aug. 13.
- First receipt of California gold at United States mint, Dec. 8.
- Treaty signed with Mexico, Feb. 2.
- Upper California ceded to United States.
- Mexicans unsuccessfully besiege Pueblo, held by Americans, Sept. 13 to Oct. 12.
- Huanuco taken by Americans, Oct. 9.
- Guanico captured, Oct. 20.
- Great excitement at Rochester, N. Y., caused by "Spirit rappings."
- Food sent to starving Ireland.
- Los Angeles, Cal., taken by Kearney, and a system of government organized.
- 1823 Great fire in St. Louis.
- Prof. Webster murders Dr. Parkman, Nov. 23.
- United States gold dollar first coined.
- California adopts a constitution prohibiting slavery.
- Death of James K. Polk, June 15.
- 1824 Filibustering expeditions against Cuba forbidden by the President.
- Visit of Father Mathew, the temperance advocate.
- Capt. Minie invents the Minie conical bullet.
- Mason and Dixon's line surveyed.
- Choir visits the United States, severe at Cincinnati and St. Louis.
- California Constitution formed at Monterey.
- Great riot at Astor Place Opera House, New York.
- Treaty with England for a transit way across Panama.
- French Ambassador dismissed from Washington.
- Death of John C. Calhoun, March 31.
- Congress passes the Oregon Donation Law.
- Uncle Tom's Cabin first published.
- Watches first made by machinery.
- Fugitive Slave Law passed.
- Death of Zachary Taylor, July 9.
- Grimm's Arctic Expedition sails.
- California admitted as a Free State, Sept. 9.
- New Mexico and Utah organized as territories, Sept. 9.
- Visit of Jenny Lind to America, Sept. 12.
- Dahlgren invents the cast-iron gun.
- 1825 Appearance of the great sea serpent.
- Completion of Erie railroad.
- Corner-stone of Capitol extension laid, July 4.
- First Asylum for Idiots established in New York.
- California Vigilance Committee formed.
- American yacht victorious at regatta in London, Eng.
- Frightful catastrophe at public school building, New York.
- Congressional Library destroyed by fire, Dec. 24.
- 1826 Dispute with England about the fisheries.
- Expedition to Japan, under Com. Perry.
- First street-railway in New York.
- Deaths of Henry Clay, June 26, and Daniel Webster, Oct. 24.
- Treaty of Commerce with Chile.
- Branch mint established in San Francisco.
- Franklin Pierce elected President.
- 1827 Crystal Palace, New York, opened.
- Treaty with Mexico, for purchase of Arizona.
- Treaty with Russia.
- Explorations for a transcontinental railway.
- Yellow fever in New York.
- Children's Aid Society, New York, founded.
- Walker's filibustering expedition to Sonora, Mexico.
- 1828 Commercial Treaty with Japan signed, March 31.
- American, or Know-Nothing Society formed.
- Loss of the steamship Arctic.
- Cubans seize American mail-steamer Black Warrior, Feb. 28.
- First railway from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, the Rock Island.
- American ship "Cayenne" bombs Greytown, Central America, on refusal to pay for property destroyed, June 12.
- Invention of the Iron Tower for ironclad vessels, by Erlesson.
- Reciprocity Treaty with England; settlement of the Fishery question, Aug. 2.
- Bill passed organizing Kansas and Nebraska as Territories, repealing the Compromise of 1820, which excluded slavery from the entire Louisiana purchase, May 24.
- Massachusetts Aid Society send out settlers to Kansas.
- A. H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, appointed Governor of Kansas.
- 1829 Territorial Legislature of Kansas meets at Shawnee, July; great emigration to Kansas.
- Free State men meet in convention at Topeka and form a Free State constitution, Oct. 23.
- Hostilities between the Free and Slave State settlers begin.
- Siouan Indians defeated by Gen. Harney.
- Paraguayan attack United States steamer, "Water Witch."
- Completion of Niagara Suspension Bridge.
- Count Clémens established.
- William Walker unsuccessfully invading Nicaragua.
- Dispute with Great Britain concerning recruiting for the Crimea army.

## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- 1855 British discovery ship "Resolute" abandoned in Arctic sea, brought to New London.
- 1856 Hoosac Tunnel begun. Republican party formed. Alder invents type-setting machine. Rock Island bridge across the Mississippi opened, April 11. Affray at Panama between passengers and natives, April 15. Page makes first wood type by machinery. President declares creation of free state government in Kansas an act of rebellion. Brooks' assault upon Charles Sumner. Dismissal of British envoy at Washington, May 28. Introduction of sorghum, or Chinese sugar-cane, Albany, inaugurated, Aug. 28. The government purchases the "Resolute," refitted and presented to British Government. Loom for weaving Axminster carpets first patented. Election of James Buchanan as President. Organization of the Fenian Brotherhood. Settlement of the Central American question. Death of Elisha Kent Kane, Arctic explorer, Feb. 16. Robert J. Walker appointed Territorial Governor of Kansas. Taney renders Dred Scott decision, March 6. First attempt to lay Atlantic cable. Alder secures patent for condensed milk. Great financial crash. New York, Boston and Philadelphia banks suspend, Oct. 14, 15. Banks resume specie payments, Dec. 12, 14. Murder of Dr. Burdell; arrest and trial of Mrs. Cunningham, his mistress. Foundering of the "Central America" off Cape Hatteras; over 400 lives and \$2,000,000 lost. Great religious revival throughout the country. Troubles with the Mormons in Utah; Col. Johnson, with military force, sends out Bright Young to forbids any armed force entering Salt Lake City. Mormons take orders to hold themselves in readiness; martial law declared, Sept. 15.
- 1857 Dispute with England respecting the right of search. Completion of the first Atlantic telegraph, Aug. Death of Thomas H. Benton, April 15. Congress passes bill admitting Kansas under pro-slavery constitution, Aug. 30. Exciting campaign of Lincoln and Douglas in Illinois. Minnesota admitted as a State, May 18. Seward announces his "irrepressible conflict" doctrine. Kansas accepts the pro-slavery constitution by overwhelming majority, Aug. 3. First message across the Atlantic cable, from Victoria to the President, Aug. 16. Peruvians capture two American vessels. Burning of steamship "Austria," Hamburg to New York; nearly 500 lives lost.
- 1858 The Island of San Juan, near Vancouver's Island, occupied by United States troops. The Fenian organization perfected. Treaty with Paraguay signed, Feb. 10. Oregon admitted as a State, Feb. 14. Drake bores first oil well at Titusville, Pa. Great storm in the Northern and Southern States. Daniel E. Sickles shoots Philip Barton Key, Feb. 27. Kansas Free State party frame a State constitution at Wyandotte. Vicksburg Convention declares in favor of reopening slave trade, May 11. Publication of Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary. San Juan Island occupied by General Harney, July 9. Appearance of the potato bug. Election of Republican officers in Kansas, Dec. 6. Comstock Great Bonanza Mine purchased for an Indian pony and a quantity of whisky. Treaty with Mexico signed. Grand Embassy from Japan, with treaty of peace, etc. Tour of the Prince of Wales. Hall's expedition to the Polar Sea. Arrival at New York of the Great Eastern, June 28.
- 1860 Election of Mr. Pennington as Speaker of the House. Abraham Lincoln elected President, Nov. 6. South Carolina passes the "Ordinance of Secession," being the first State of the Union to secede, Dec. 20. Meeting of Senatorial Committee of Thirteen, Dec. 21. Major Anderson transfers his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. The Parrott Gun invented by Robert R. Parrott.
- 1861 Mississippi secedes, Jan. 9. Florida secedes, Jan. 10. Alabama secedes, Jan. 11. South Carolina troops fire upon the "Star of the West." Georgia secedes, Jan. 13. Louisiana secedes, Jan. 26. Texas secedes, Feb. 1. Peace Convention assembled at Washington, Feb. 4. Provisional Government of Confederate States meet at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, Feb. 8. Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President of United States, March 4. Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, bombarded—being commencement of hostilities in the Civil War, April 12. Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers, April 15. Proclamation announcing blockade of Southern ports, April 17. Federal troops attacked in Baltimore, April 19. Destruction of stores at Norfolk Navy Yard, Union Commander, April 20. Maryland refuses to secede, April 27. Ellsworth shot at Alexandria by Jackson, May 1. Missouri turns over to Confederates entire control of financial and military resources of the State, May 2. Government call for 42,000 three years' volunteers, May 3. Arkansas secedes from the Union, May 6. Capt. Lyon receives surrender of Fort Jackson, May 10. Baltimore occupied by General Butler, May 13. North Carolina secedes from the Union, May 20. Butler in command at Fortress Monroe, May 22. Advance of Union forces into Virginia, May 24. Death of Stephen A. Douglas, June 3. Tennessee secedes from the Union, June 8, East Tennessee opposing it. Battle of Big Bethel, Va., June 10. Congress meets in extraordinary session, July 4. Battle near Carthage, Mo., July 5.
- 1861 Privateer "Sumter" escapes to sea, from New Orleans, July 7. Battle of Carrick's Ford, W. Va.; Confederate General Garnett killed. Battle at Romney, Va., June 11. West Virginia admitted as a State, June 11. Battle at Rich Mountain; Confederates, under Pegram, defeated by Rosecrans, July 11. Battle near Centreville, Va., July 18. Destruction of the Confederate "Petrel" by frigate "St. Lawrence." Maryland invaded by Stonewall Jackson, July. Battle of Bull Run; Union forces, under McDowell, defeated; Union killed and wounded, 1,490; Confederates, 1,593 killed and wounded, July 21. Gen. McClellan assumes command of army in Virginia and on the Potomac. Battle of Laurel Hill, July 22. Battle of Bull Run Spring, Mo., under Gen. Lyon; Union forces defeated. Battle of Athens, Mo., under Gen. Lyon; Confederates defeated, Aug. 5. Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo.; 5,200 men, under Gens. Lyon and Sigel, attack 24,000, under Gens. McCullough, Price, etc.; Lyon killed; defeat of Sigel, Aug. 10. President Lincoln's non-intercourse proclamation, Aug. 16. Gen. Butler and Commodore Stringham take Forts Hatteras and Clark on North Carolina coast, Aug. 23. Fort Morgan abandoned by Confederates, Aug. 30. Fremont issues proclamation freeing slaves in Missouri, Aug. 31. Battle of Carnifex Ferry, Gens. Rosecrans and Floyd, Sept. 10. Destruction of privateer "Judah," Sept. 13. Repulse of Confederates at Cheat Mountain, W. Va. Battle of Lexington, Mo.; Col. Mulligan defends for four days against 26,000 Confederates, but is forced to surrender; loss, 2,500 prisoners, and a large amount of gold. Battle of Greenbrier, Va.; success of Union forces, Oct. 3. Confederate "Savannah" captured by U. S. brig "Perry." Wilson Zulu repulsed at Santa Rosa Island, Oct. 9. Confederate privateer "Nashville" escapes from Charleston, S. C., Oct. 11. Repulse of Confederate ram and five ships at South West Pass, Oct. 12. Escape of Mason and Slidell from Charleston. Battle of Fredericktown, Mo.; flight of Jeff Thompson, Oct. 21. Recapture of Lexington, Mo., by Union troops. Gen. Sherman appointed to the command of Kentucky forces. Battle of Ball's Bluff; Col. Baker killed, Oct. 21. Zagonyi defeats Confederates at Springfield, Mo., Oct. 29. Gen. Scott resigns command of army. Gen. McClellan succeeds him. Soldiers Aid Society formed at Detroit, Nov. 1. Commodore Wilkes, of "San Jacinto," takes Southern Commissioners, Mason and Slidell, from British steamer "Trent," in West Indian waters. Port Royal bombarded, Nov. 7. Battle of Belmont; Grant's first fight. Capture of Tybee Island, commanding Savannah, taken Dec. 20. Charleston Harbor shut by sinking stone fleet, Dec. 21. Gatling gun invented by J. Gatling. Death of Sam Houston, Oct. 8. Kentucky admitted into Confederate States, Dec. 9. Battle of Martinsburg, Va.; Gen. Pope, Union, captures 1,300 prisoners, Dec. 18.
- 1862 Indian massacre in Minnesota. Battle of Blue Gap, Va., Jan. 8. Death of John Tyler, Jan. 8. "Ericsson" Monitor launched at Greenpoint, Jan. 30. Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, becomes Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, retiring Jan. 13. Battle of Mill Springs, Ky.; Zollicoffer defeated by Union troops, under Gen. George H. Thomas, Jan. 19. Fort Henry, on Tennessee River, captured by Union forces, under Commodore A. H. Foote, Feb. 6. Roanoke Island, N. C., captured by Gen. Burnside and Commodore Goldsborough, Feb. 8. Fort Donelson, Tenn., surrendered to Gen. Grant, Feb. 16. Confederate Congress meets at Richmond, Va., Feb. 18. Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of Southern Confederacy, for six years, Feb. 22. Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.; Gen. McClellan killed March 7. Confederate "Iron" and "Merrimac" sinks "Cumberland" and "Congress," U. S. naval vessels in Hampton Roads, Virginia, March 8. "Monitor" U. S. iron-clad, attacks and drives "Merrimac" back, March 9. Manassas Junction evacuated and occupied by Union forces, March 10. Battle of Winchester, Va.; Union loss, 115 killed, 450 wounded; Confederate loss, 86 killed, wounded, and missing, March 13. Battle of Newbern, N. C., March 14. Battle at Pittsburg Landing; Grant, Union commander; Gen. A. Sidney Johnston killed; Union loss, April 6 and 7, 13,573; Confederate loss, 10,699. Capture of Island No. 10, by Union forces, April 8. Raid of Gen. Mitchell; capture of Huntsville, Ala., and Russellville, Tenn., April 8. Fort Pulaski, Ga., surrendered after three days' bombardment, to Union forces, under Gen. Gilmore, April 11. Slavery abolished in District of Columbia, April 16. Bombardment of Fort Pillow, by Commodore Foote, April 17. Union fleet, under Farragut, passes up the Mississippi river and takes New Orleans, passing Forts Jackson and Philip, April 24. Gen. Butler in command, at New Orleans, May 1. Yorktown evacuated, May 4. Surrender of New Orleans to Commodore Farragut. Battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5. Battle of West Point, May 7. Norfolk surrendered to Gen. Wool, May 30. Destruction of the "Merrimac," by the Confederates, May 11. Natchez, Miss., surrenders to Commodore Farragut, May 13. Gen. Banks defeated at Winchester, May 25. Battle of Seven Pines, Virginia, May 29. Corinth evacuated, May 30. Little Rock captured, May 31. Battle of Fair Oaks; Union loss, heavy; renewal of battle of Fair Oaks, success of Unionists.
- 1863 Unionists lose Brashear City, June 13. Slavery abolished by all the Territories, June 19. Fort Pillow and Randolph evacuated, June 4. Surrender of Memphis, June 6. Repulse of Confederates, at Springfield, Mo., June 8. Kilpatrick's raid into Virginia. Gen. Dahlgren killed, Feb. 28.
- 1864 General Grant made Lieutenant-General, March 2. A Free State government inaugurated in Louisiana, March. Admiral Porter's Red River expedition, March 4. Gen. U. S. Grant appointed Commander-in-Chief of army of United States, March 12; assumes command, March 17. A call for 200,000 more men, March 15. Arkansas votes to become a Free State, March 16. Battle of Jenkins Ferry, Ark.; defeat of Kirby Smith, April 4. New York Sanitary Commission Fair receipts over one million dollars. Union expedition to Mansfield, La., failed, April 8; Union forces, reinforced, repulse Confederates at Pleasant Hill. Fort Pillow massacre, April 12. Wessels surrenders Plymouth, N. C., to Confederates, April 20. Severe fighting between Confederates, under Lee, and Union forces, under Grant, in Virginia, in advance on Richmond, May 3-11. Battle of Wilderness, May 5. Occupation of City Point by General Butler, May 4. Sherman begins his march toward Atlanta, May 7. Battle of Resaca, Ga., between Generals Sherman and Johnston, May 15. Failure of Butler to capture Drury's Bluff, May 16. Death of Nathaniel Hawthorne, May 19. Fighting between Lee and Grant at the North Anna, May 21-24. Battle of Dalton, Ga., May 28; Union victory. Sheridan captures Cold Harbor, May 31. Evacuation of Allatoona Pass, June 1. Battle of Cold Harbor, June 2, 3. Battle of Piedmont, Va., June 5. Hunter attacks Lynchburg; retreats into West Virginia, June 8. Army of the Potomac crosses to south side of James River, June 12-15. Assaults on Petersburg; Union forces losing 10,000 men in four days, June 16-18. Confederate privateer "Alabama" sunk by the United States steamer "Kearsarge," off Cherbourg, France, June 19. Hood attacks Hooker at Kennesaw and falls, June 22. Emancipation Amendment submitted to the States by Congress, June 22. Butler occupies Deep Bottom, ten miles below Richmond, June 22. Maryland abolishes slavery, June 24. 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## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1876 Opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, May 10; it closes, Nov. 10. Serious difficulties between Americans and Chinese in California. Bursting of reservoir at Worcester, Mass., destroying millions of dollars worth of property, March 3. Death of Alexander T. Stewart, April 10. War with Sitting Bull and the Sioux. Massacre at Hamburg, S. C., June. Massacre of Gen. Custer and his command, by the Sioux Indians, July 2. Completion of the First One Hundred Years of American Independence; great rejoicing throughout the United States, July 4. Castle Garden, N. Y., destroyed by fire, Aug. 9. Young Brothers and Northfield Bank robbery, Sept. 7. Arrest of W. M. Tweed, at Vigo, Spain, Sept. 8. Yellow fever in Georgia, September. Trial of Molly Maguires, October. Dastardly attempt to rob the grave of President Lincoln, Nov. 7. Burning of the Brooklyn Theater, 276 lives lost, Dec. 5. First furnace for cremation built, at Washington, Penn., Dec. 6. The Ashtabula railroad horror, Dec. 29. Close of the Indian War. The Electoral Commission Bill passed by Congress, Jan. 25, 26. Rutherford B. Hayes declared President, March 2. Blue Glass mania. Death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, June 4. Great Railroad riots, East and West, July and August. Yellow fever epidemic along the Lower Mississippi, Aug. 18. Meeting of the Alabama Claims Commission, Feb. 27. Penitans attempt a second invasion of Canada, May 29. Death of Robert Dale Owen, June 24. The Colorado Petrified Giant humbug. Return of Henry M. Stanley from African explorations, August. Death of Brigham Young, Aug. 29. Death of Oliver P. Morton, Nov. 1. Earthquake shocks in New England and middle States. Ku-Klux Bill passed by Congress. Death of Benjamin F. Wade, March 2. Development of the telephone and phonograph. Bankrupt Repeal Bill passed, May 10. Death of William Culen Bryant, June 12. Indian outbreak in Washington Territory, July. Chinese Embassy visits the United States. Silver Bill passed by both Houses of Congress. Yellow fever in the South. Gold sold at par—the first time since 1862—Dec. 17.  1877 Resumption of specie payments, Jan. 1. Death of Richard Henry Dana, Feb. 2. Great fire at Reno, Nev., March 2. New Constitution of California adopted, May 2. Death of William Lloyd Garrison, May 24. Terrible tornado in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, May 30. Bill to erect a monument on site of Washington's birthplace, passes both Houses, June 10. Waterspout in Black Hills causes great loss of property and life, June 12. Disastrous storms east and west, July. Great fire at Deadwood, Dak., Sept. 25. Death of Gen. Joseph Hooker, Oct. 31. Death of Zachary Chandler, Oct. 31. Caleb Cushing dies at Madrid. "Exodus" of negroes from South to West. James Russell Lowell made Minister to England. Fall elections favor Republicans. Death of Frank Leslie, Jan. 10. City Hall, Albany, destroyed by fire, Feb. 10. Terrible tornado sweeps over parts of Western and Southern States, April 8. Great forest fires in Southern New Jersey, April and May. Collision on Long Island Sound destroys the steamers "Narragansett" and "Stonington". Centennial celebration of the capture of Andre, Sept. 23. Garfield and Arthur nominated by Chicago Republican Convention, June 9; Hancock and English by Cincinnati Democratic Convention. At the General Election, the Republican candidates secured 213 out of 369 electoral votes, Nov. 6. 1880 Electoral College vote counted, Feb. 9. Three per cent. funding bill passed, March 2. Steamer Corwin sails for the Arctic regions in search of the Jeannette, March 4. Revised New Testament issued, May 20. Star route frauds exposed, May 26. The great comets of 1881 first seen, June 20. Sitting Bull, Chief of the Sioux, surrenders, July 31. James A. Garfield inaugurated, March 4. Contest between Garfield and Senator Conkling (N. Y.) about New York leadership, May. Commercial treaty with China signed, May 5. Great Britain pays £15,000 award for damage done to American fisheries in Fortune Bay affair. Assassination of President Garfield by Charles J. Guiteau, at Baltimore railway depot in Washington, July 2. Death of President Garfield at Elberon, N. J., Sept. 19, burial at Cleveland, Sept. 26. Vice-President Arthur becomes President, Sept. 26. Special session of the Senate, Oct. 10. The celebrated Guiteau trial begins, Nov. 14. News of destruction of Jeannette, Arctic exploring vessel, Dec. 30. Guiteau convicted, Jan. 25; sentenced Feb. 4; hanged June 30. Anti-Chinese bill (twenty years) passed March 23; vetoed by the President April 4. Senate passes Edmunds Anti-Polygamy Bill, Feb. 16; approved March 23. Apportionment bill passes the House, Feb. 17. Great Mississippi overflow, wide destruction and loss of life. Tariff Commission Bill passes both Houses, May 6; approved May 15. Bill extending National Bank charters passed both Houses, May 19. Violent cyclone at Grinnell, Ia., June 8. Second Anti-Chinese bill (ten years) passed; signed by President Arthur, May 6. Collision of the Scio on Ohio river, 59 persons drowned, July 4. River and Harbor Bill passed over the President's veto, Aug. 2. Return of the survivors of the North Pole expedition. Star Route trial ended by verdict of jury, Sept. 11, acquitting Turner, convicting Miner and Rerdell, and disagreeing as to Brady, the Dorsey brothers, and Vail. Steamer Astor founders on Lake Huron, 100 lives lost, Sept. 14. Utah Commission completes registration of voters, Sept.	1882 The Pendleton Civil Service Bill passes Senate, Dec. 27. 1883 Civil Service Reform bill passes the House, Jan. 4. Presidential Succession Bill passed Senate, Jan. 9; not considered in the House. Burning of Newhall House, Milwaukee, 59 lives lost, Jan. 10. Great flood in Ohio River, 50,000 people homeless, Feb. 10-15. Tariff and Tax Amendment Bill passes both Houses, March 2. Death of Alexander H. Stephens, aged 71, March 4. Death of Peter Cooper, aged 92, April 4. Cyclone at Beauregard, Miss., 33 lives lost, tornados in Iowa and Georgia, April 22. Opening of the Brooklyn Suspension Bridge, May 24. Pendleton Civil Service Act passes both Houses, July 16. Steamer Proteus of the Greely Relief Expedition crushed by ice in Smith's Sound, July 23. Terrific tornado at Rochester, Minn., many lives lost, Aug. 21. Northern Pacific Railroad formally opened, Sept. 8. Civil Rights Act of March 1, 1875, declared unconstitutional by U. S. Supreme Court, Oct. 15. Gen. Sherman relinquishes command of the army, Nov. 1; Gen. Sheridan succeeds. Two-cent letter postage goes into effect throughout the United States, Oct. 1. Serious riot at Danville, Va., between negroes and white military, Nov. 3. Dakota adopted a constitution erecting Southern Dakota into State, Nov. 6. Festivals in honor of the 400th anniversary of Luther's birth, Nov. 10-11. 48th Congress organized. House repeals the iron-clad oath law, Jan. 21. Germany returns resolutions of the House laudatory of Ruskin, Feb. 15. United States Supreme Court affirms the constitutionality of Legal Tender Act, March 3. Mexican War pension bill passes House, March 3. The Senate ratifies commercial treaty with Mexico, March 11. Defeat of Morrison's Tariff bill, May 6. Congress appropriates \$1,000,000 for New Orleans Exposition, May 8. Great panic. Wall street, Failure of Grant and Ward and others, May 6-14. Relief expedition rescues survivors of the Greely Arctic expedition, at Cape Sabine, June 22. President vetoes the Fitz-John Porter bill, July 2. Corner-stone of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty laid, Aug. 6. The general election resulted in the election of Grover Cleveland, who carried 20 States, securing 219 electoral votes against 182 for James G. Blaine, Nov. 4. Opening of the 48th Congress, Dec. 1. Grover Cleveland resigns the New York governorship, Jan. 6. Dedication of the Washington monument, the tallest structure known, 555 feet, Feb. 21. Occupation of Aspinwall, S. A. by United States troops. Inauguration of Grover Cleveland as President, March 4. Oklahoma proclamation issued, Dec. 16. Treaty with Colombian Government, providing a joint protectorate over the Isthmus, May 1. The Revised Old Testament and complete Bible published, May 18. Death of Gen. U. S. Grant, at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., aged 63, July 23. Grants' memorial service held at Westminster Abbey, London, Aug. 4. U. S. men-of-war "Gaines" and "Yantic" sailed for Hayti to demand release of the Haytian Republic, Dec. 12. 1884 Great storm in Pennsylvania; many lives lost at Pittsburgh and Reading, Jan. 9. Niagara Suspension Bridge blown down at 3 a. m., Jan. 10. Department of Agriculture created, Feb. 4. The States of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington, created by Congress, Feb. 20. Benjamin Harrison inaugurated President, March 4. Oklahoma proclamation issued, May 27. Opening of the Oklahoma country, April 22. Centennial of Washington's inauguration, April 30. Murder of Dr. Cronin at Chicago, May 4. Destruction by flood of Johnston, Pa.; 5,000 to 10,000 lives lost; over \$20,000,000 worth of property destroyed, May 31. Judge D. S. Terry shot by U. S. Marshal Nagle, defending Justice Field, Aug. 14. The Presidential succession act signed Jan. 19. Controversy between the Senate and President over reasons for removing public officers, Jan. 25. 409 Chinamen driven from Seattle, W. Ter., by a mob, Feb. 9. Death of General Winfield Scott Hancock, aged 61, Feb. 9. Blair Educational Bill passes the Senate, March 5. Bill for free and unlimited coinage of silver defeated, April 8. Chicago Anarchist riot, 6 police killed and 61 wounded, May 4. Anarchists indicted at Chicago, May 27. President Cleveland married to Miss Frances Folsom, June 2. Oleomargarine bill passes the Senate, June 20. Morrison Tariff bill defeated, June 17. House of Representatives passed bill repealing the pre-emption, timber culture and desert-land laws, June 7. Bill to repeal the Civil Service law indefinitely postponed by the U. S. Senate, June 18. Congress requires the Treasury to issue small denomination silver certificates, July 24. The President warns office holders against attempts to control political movements, July. Death of Samuel J. Tilden, aged 74, Aug. 4. Chicago anarchists to the number of 8, found guilty of murder, Aug. 20. Earthquake at Charleston, S. C., destroying \$5,000,000 worth of property and 57 lives, Aug. 30-31. Surrender of the Apache chief Geronimo and his band, Sept. 4. Death of Ex-President Chester A. Arthur, aged 56. Bill to regulate the counting of electoral votes passed, Dec. 9. 1885 Inter-State Commerce bill signed, Feb. 4. House defeats the Dependent Soldier Pension Bill, Feb. 24. Belmont Retaliation bill passed, March 2. Bill to redeem trade dollars passed, March 19. Inter-State Commerce commission appointed, March 22. Mormon convention at Salt Lake City adopt a Constitution, July 1. Death of the Scotch cutter Thistle by the American Volunteer in race for "America cup," Sept. 27 and 30. President and Mrs. Cleveland leave Washington for a Western trip. Mormon convention of monogamists petition Congress for admission of Utah as a State, Oct. 8. United States Supreme Court refuses to interfere with the finding of Illinois courts in anarchist cases, Nov. 1. Governor Oglesby commutes death sentences of Schwab and Fielden to life imprisonment, Nov. 10. Hanging at Chicago, of the anarchists Parsons, Spies, Engel and Fischer, Nov. 11. Republican National Committee select Chicago for National Convention, June 16, 1888. Dec. 8. 1886 Terrible blizzard in Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa; 300 lives lost, Jan. 12. Inter-State Commission confirmed by the U. S. Senate, Jan. 16. Fisheries treaty with Great Britain signed at Washington, Feb. 15. Strike of engineers and firemen on the C. & Q. R. R. began Feb. 25.  1888 Deadlock in the House of Representatives over the Direct Tax bill, April 9. Death of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, aged 72 years, March 23. Knights of Labor appeal to Congress for a system of Government telegraph, April 12. Death of Roscoe Conklin, ex-U. S. Senator, aged 60 years, April 18. Daily sales of U. S. bonds began, April 23. Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, nominated by the President as Chief Justice, April 30; confirmed by the Senate, July 26. Chinese Treaty ratified by U. S. Senate, May 7. Execution of murderers by electricity after Jan. 1, 1889, passes N. Y. Senate, May 8; approved by the Governor, June 4. The President approves of bill to invite a conference of American States at Washington in 1890, May 24. The "People's Party" formed at Cincinnati, May 20. Statue of Abraham Lincoln unveiled at Lincoln Park, Chicago, May 23. Bronze statue of General Grant, at Galena, Ill., unveiled, June 3. The Czar of Russia presents Stanford University with a complete collection of Russian and Siberian minerals, June 12. Surrender of the Chilean ship, Itata, at Iquique, to the U. S., June 4. First shipment of block tin from California mines, June 15. International Postal Congress held at Vienna decides to hold next Congress at Washington, June 25. Commercial treaty with Spain signed, June 26. Transfer of the Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Department, June 30. \$60,000 accepted from the Itata for violation of the U. S. Navigation laws, July. Libel filed against the arms and ammunition on the Itata, at San Diego, July 12. Statue of Stonewall Jackson unveiled at Lexington, Va., July 21. Smokeless powder used for the first time by the U. S. Government, July 25. The "Majestic" breaks the ocean record, time 5d. 18h. 8m., Aug. 5. Cherokee strip in Indian Territory closed to Whites, Aug. 13. Rain-making experiment at Midland, Texas, Aug. 19. The "Teutonic" breaks the trans-Atlantic record of the "Majestic," time 5d. 16h. 31m., Aug. 19. Indian lands of Oklahoma opened, Sept. 22. Dedication of Pope Leo XIII. statue, presented to the Catholic University at Washington, Sept. 28. Leland Stanford, Jr., University at Palo Alto, Cal., opened, Oct. 1. Equestrian statue of General Grant at Lincoln Park, Chicago, unveiled, Oct. 7. Commercial treaty with Germany concluded, Oct. 11. Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians sell one million acres of land to the Government at 55 cents an acre, Oct. 16. U. S. Government demands reparation from Chile for damage on the crew of the Balclutha, Oct. 26. Argument in the Sayward case, to test U. S. jurisdiction over Behring Sea, begun in the U. S. Supreme Court, Nov. 9. Congress met; Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, chosen Speaker, Dec. 7. 1889 Stevens County, Kan., war again breaks out, Jan. 5. Inter-State Commerce Commission appointed by the President, Jan. 5. Terrible mine explosion at McAlester, Ind. Ter., nearly 100 lives lost, Jan. 7. Secretary Blaine notifies foreign countries of retaliatory measures, as required by the Tariff Law, Jan. 8. Special message to Congress from the President, recommending financial aid to the World's Columbian Exhibition, Feb. 24. The President submits correspondence with England to Congress, regarding Behring Sea controversy, March 9. Ex-Congressman W. R. Morrison selected as President of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, vice Judge Cooley, resigned, March 21. Free Silver coinage debate in Congress, March 22-24. French Extrition Treaty signed, March 25. The Silver bill shelved, March 28. The Free Wool bill passed, April 7. Diplomatic intercourse with Italy renewed, April 14. Sisseton Reservation, S. D., opened, April 15. Redoubt steamers ordered to Behring Sea, April 16. Copyright agreement with Germany signed, April 16. The President approves Behring Sea modus vivendi, April 18. U. S. Commercial Treaty between Switzerland and Italy, signed April 19. The President invites foreign nations to participate in an international Silver Conference, April 21. The President lays Grant monument corner stone, New York City, April 27. Chinese Exclusion bill signed, May 5. Terrible floods in the Mississippi Valley, May 8-15. Wyoming admits women to National Republican Convention, May 7. The Alliance party proposes a new currency, May 8. The Pope approves Archbishop Ireland's Educational Policy, May 10. Association of American authors formed, May 17. Reciprocity with Guatemala goes into effect, May 30. James G. Blaine resigns as Secretary of State, June 4. Republican National Convention held, June 7. Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid nominated, June 10. Democratic National Convention held, June 21. Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson nominated, June 23. Peary Arctic relief expedition sails, June 27. Homestead, Pa., Steel Works closed, June 30. Prohibitionists nominate John Bidwell for President, July 1. People's Party nominate James B. Weaver for President, July 4. Slaughter of Uinkerton men at Home- stead, July 6. National Christian Endeavor Society Convention at New York, July 7. Pennsylvania troops take possession of Homestead, Pa., July 10. Bill to close the World's Fair on Sunday passes both Houses, July 14. Great storms in Minnesota, July 30. The President proclaims Oct. 12 a National holiday, July 21. H. C. Frick, chairman Carnegie Steel Co., shot by Berkman, July 23. George Shiras confirmed by the Senate as Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court, July 26. Inman Steamer City of Paris breaks the Ocean Record, 5d. 15h. 58m., July 27. Central Labor Union rejects anarchistic resolutions, July 30. Congress appropriates \$2,500,000 to the World's Fair, Aug. 5. Chinese sailors forbidden employment on American ships, Aug. 5. International Monetary representatives appointed by the President, Aug. 7. Trouble among East Tennessee miners, Aug. 13. Railroad strike of switchmen at Buffalo, great destruction of property, Aug. 14. The President proclaims retaliation against Canada on canals, Aug. 20. Nancy Hanks again breaks the trotting record, 2,054, Aug. 31. Death of George William Curtis, author and journalist, Aug. 31. Cholera brought to New York City by Hamburg steamer Monrovia, Aug. 31. Nelson beats the stallion record, 2,13%, Aug. 31.  1890 Chinese Government refuses to receive the American Minister, H. W. Blair, April 28. Fort Berthold Reservation, N. D., opened for settlement, May 20. "The People's Party" formed at Cincinnati, May 20. Statue of Abraham Lincoln unveiled at Lincoln Park, Chicago, May 23. Anarchist monument dedicated at Waldheim Cemetery, near Chicago, Nov. 6. Great strike at Homestead, Pa., declared off, Nov. 19. Stamboul lowers stallion record at Stockton, Cal., 2,07%, Nov. 23. Death of Jay Gould, capitalist, Dec. 2. Dr. McGlynn restored as a priest, Dec. 23. Immense gold fields discovered in Utah, Dec. 27. Prof. Briggs acquitted of heresy, Dec. 29. Great floods in California, Dec. 29. George W. Vanderbilt gives a costly art gallery to the Fine Arts Society at New York, Dec. 30. 1891 Death of General Benjamin F. Butler, Jan. 11. Senate passes the Seal Protection Bill, Jan. 13. Death of ex-President R. B. Hayes, Jan. 17. Hawaiian Provisional Government proclaimed, supported by U. S. authorities, Jan. 17. Death of James G. Blaine, statesman, Jan. 27. Russian Extradition Treaty confirmed, Feb. 8. Conflict of rival Legislatures in Kansas, Feb. 21-23. Rank of American Ambassador established, March 1. Inauguration of President Cleveland, March 4. Behring Sea arbitration opened at Paris, France, April 10. President Cleveland opens World's Fair at Chicago, May 1. Chinese Exclusion Act goes into effect, May 1. Governor Altgeld pardons Chicago anarchists, June 28. Extra session of Congress called June 30. Great fire at World's Fair, 24 lives lost, July 10. Behring Sea arbitrators award in favor of England, Aug. 15. Great storm on South Atlantic coast, Aug. 28. Washash railroad accident at Kingsbury, 14 killed, 45 wounded, Sept. 22. Chicago Day at the World's Fair, attendance 716,881, Oct. 9. World's Fair closed at Chicago, Oct. 30. Repeat of the Silver Purchase Clause Act of 1890, Nov. 1. New York Court of Appeals decides that foreign corporations may hold real estate in New York State, Jan. 16. Wilson Tariff Bill and Income Tax passes the House, Jan. 31. U. S. Warship Kearsarge, famous as the destroyer of the Confederate Alabama, wrecked on Roncador Reef, Feb. 2. Death of George W. Childs, philanthropist and journalist, at Philadelphia, Feb. 3. Greater New York bill signed by the Governor, Feb. 28. President Cleveland vetoes the Bland Silver bill, March 30. Behring Sea proclamation issued, April 10. Unconstitutionality of the South Carolina Dispensary law declared, April 19. 136,000 coal miners ordered to strike in Ohio, April 20. Coxey's army invaded Washington, D. C., April 23. Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle in Brooklyn destroyed by fire, May 13. 17 buildings burned by fire at Boston, May 15. American Railway Union boycotts Pullman Car Company. Affected 50,000 miles of railroad, June 25. Armor-plate frauds detected, June 29. U. S. Court enjoins strikers from interfering with railroad trains, July 2. Railroad mobs destroy property in and near Chicago, July 6-10. Railroad strike declared off, July 13. Utah Enabling Act signed, July 17. American marines landed at Seoul, Korea, July 27. Work resumed at Pullman, Ill., Aug. 2. Hawaii Republic officially recognized, Aug. 9. 68 factories close at Fall River, 20,000 men idle, Aug. 13. United States recognizes the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito Coast, Aug. 26. New Tariff becomes a law, without the President's signature, Aug. 27. Earthquake with great loss of life at Uvalde, Texas, Aug. 31. Reciprocity Treaty with Cuba cancelled by Spain, Sept. 3. President Cleveland's Hawaiian letter first published, Sept. 5. Amnesty granted polygamists in Utah, Sept. 27. Death of Prof. David Swing at Chicago, Oct. 3. Death of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Oct. 7. Government offers to arbitrate in the Japan-China war, Nov. 6. Famous Mora case settled with Spain, Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., opened. 1892 Utah, 45th State, admitted, Jan. 6. William McKinley elected President of the U. S., Nov. 8. 1893 U. S. Senate passed resolution for recognition of belligerency of Cuba, May 20. Great Gold Discoveries of Klondyke, July 15. U. S. Battleship Maine destroyed by explosion in Havana harbor, Feb. 15. Independence of Cuba recognized by resolution of Congress, April 19; and President's proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers, April 23. Commodore Dewey destroyed Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, May 1. Squadron under Schley and Sampson destroyed Spanish fleet under Cervera off Santiago de Cuba, July 3. Peace protocol signed, and President's proclamation issued suspending hostilities, Aug. 12. Beginning of war for suppression of Aguinaldo and his followers, Filipinos. Insurgents inaugurated general engagement, Feb. 4. Peace Treaty with Spain ratified by the U. S. Senate, Feb. 6. 1894 City of Alveston, Tex., destroyed by hurricane, Sept. 6, 6000 lives lost. Twelfth Census of U. S. gives population 76,395,200. 1895 President Wm. McKinley inaugurated for second term, March; assassinated, Sept. 6; died, Sept. 14. Great anthracite coal-miner strike began, May. 1896 Iroquois Theatre, Chicago, burned Dec. 30, 600 lives lost. Theodore Roosevelt elected President, Nov. 6. 1897 Wireless message sent from Kansas City to Cleveland, a distance of 725 miles, Jan. 15. 1898 Great financial depression, Oct. 1899 Boyertown, Pa. theatre burned, 125 lives lost, January.	1890 Chinese Government refuses to receive the American Minister, H. W. Blair, April 28. Fort Berthold Reservation, N. D., opened for settlement, May 20. "The People's Party" formed at Cincinnati, May 20. Statue of Abraham Lincoln unveiled at Lincoln Park, Chicago, May 23. Anarchist monument dedicated at Waldheim Cemetery, near Chicago, Nov. 6. Great strike at Homestead, Pa., declared off, Nov. 19. Stamboul lowers stallion record at Stockton, Cal., 2,07%, Nov. 23. Death of Jay Gould, capitalist, Dec. 2. Dr. McGlynn restored as a priest, Dec. 23. Immense gold fields discovered in Utah, Dec. 27. Prof. Briggs acquitted of heresy, Dec. 29. Great floods in California, Dec. 29. George W. Vanderbilt gives a costly art gallery to the Fine Arts Society at New York, Dec. 30. 1891 Death of General Benjamin F. Butler, Jan. 11. Senate passes the Seal Protection Bill, Jan. 13. Death of ex-President R. B. Hayes, Jan. 17. Hawaiian Provisional Government proclaimed, supported by U. S. authorities, Jan. 17. Death of James G. Blaine, statesman, Jan. 27. Russian Extradition Treaty confirmed, Feb. 8. Conflict of rival Legislatures in Kansas, Feb. 21-23. Rank of American Ambassador established, March 1. Inauguration of President Cleveland, March 4. Behring Sea arbitration opened at Paris, France, April 10. President Cleveland opens World's Fair at Chicago, May 1. Chinese Exclusion Act goes into effect, May 1. Governor Altgeld pardons Chicago anarchists, June 28. Extra session of Congress called June 30. Great fire at World's Fair, 24 lives lost, July 10. Behring Sea arbitrators award in favor of England, Aug. 15. Great storm on South Atlantic coast, Aug. 28. Washash railroad accident at Kingsbury, 14 killed, 45 wounded, Sept. 22. Chicago Day at the World's Fair, attendance 716,881, Oct. 9. World's Fair closed at Chicago, Oct. 30. Repeat of the Silver Purchase Clause Act of 1890, Nov. 1. New York Court of Appeals decides that foreign corporations may hold real estate in New York State, Jan. 16. Wilson Tariff Bill and Income Tax passes the House, Jan. 31. U. S. Warship Kearsarge, famous as the destroyer of the Confederate Alabama, wrecked on Roncador Reef, Feb. 2. Death of George W. Childs, philanthropist and journalist, at Philadelphia, Feb. 3. Greater New York bill signed by the Governor, Feb. 28. President Cleveland vetoes the Bland Silver bill, March 30. Behring Sea proclamation issued, April 10. Unconstitutionality of the South Carolina Dispensary law declared, April 19. 136,000 coal miners ordered to strike in Ohio, April 20. Coxey's army invaded Washington, D. C., April 23. Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle in Brooklyn destroyed by fire, May 13. 17 buildings burned by fire at Boston, May 15. American Railway Union boycotts Pullman Car Company. Affected 50,000 miles of railroad, June 25. Armor-plate frauds detected, June 29. U. S. Court enjoins strikers from interfering with railroad trains, July 2. Railroad mobs destroy property in and near Chicago, July 6-10. Railroad strike declared off, July 13. Utah Enabling Act signed, July 17. American marines landed at Seoul, Korea, July 27. Work resumed at Pullman, Ill., Aug. 2. Hawaii Republic officially recognized, Aug. 9. 68 factories close at Fall River, 20,000 men idle, Aug. 13. New Tariff becomes a law, without the President's signature, Aug. 27. Earthquake with great loss of life at Uvalde, Texas, Aug. 31. Reciprocity Treaty with Cuba cancelled by Spain, Sept. 3. President Cleveland's Hawaiian letter first published, Sept. 5. Amnesty granted polygamists in Utah, Sept. 27. 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